Theoretisch = praktische

Anweisung

zur leichtern Erlernung

der

Englischen Sprache

von

D. Johann Christian Fick,

a. Prof. der Geschichte und Geographie und Lector der Englischen Sprache an der Universität zu Erlangen.

Zweiter Theil,

enthaltend das Lesebuch.

Erlangen, 1852

bei J. J. Palm und Ernst Enke.

(Adolph Enke.)

Englisches
Lesebuch,

oder

auserlesene Sammlung

von

Aufsätzen aus den besten Englischen Schriftstellern mit richtiger Accentuation jedes Wortes und darunter gesetzter Aussprache nach Walker u. A.

Eine brauchbare Zugabe für jede Englische Sprachlehre

von

Dr. Johann Christian Fick,

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Zehnte ganz umgearbeitete, vermehrte und verbesserte Auflage

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dem Kurfürstl. Hessischen Geheimen Ober = Baurath

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dem ersten Anreger der großartigen Idee der Verbindung der Donau mit dem Rhein in neuerer Zeit (im Jahre 1805),

eine

Idee,

die Se. höchstsel. Majestät König Maximilian Joseph von Bayern mit Auszeichnung zu beehren geruhte,

dem treuen Gatten, Vater, Bruder, Freunde

widmet dieses Buch mit brüderlicher Liebe

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Vorrede
zur achten Auflage.

Seit dem 30. März 1800, wo mein sel. Vater dieses Buch zuerst erscheinen ließ, hat es in dieser Form seine Brauchbarkeit (neben der sieben Jahre zuvor von demselben herausgegebenen Sprachlehre) in einer verhältnißmäßigen Reihe von starken Auflagen bewährt, indem es nicht nur von solchen, die von der ebengenannten Sprachlehre Gebrauch machten, sondern auch von vielen Andern als nützliches Hülfsbuch angewendet wurde. Seit diesem

ersten Erscheinen des Buches hat die Englische Literatur aber einen so großen Zuwachs von Trefflichem erhalten, und der Styl so mancher neueren Schriftsteller sich von den älteren Mustern so abweichend gestaltet, daß schon mein Vater daran dachte, demselben eine andere Gestalt zu geben, was jedoch bis auf unbedeutende Verbesserungen immer unterblieb, weil das Werk in seiner alten Form von so vielen Lehrern, Schulen und gelehrten Anstalten eingeführt ist. Nur nach einigem Zögern entschloß ich mich mit dem Herrn Verleger zu dieser wesentlichen Umgestaltung in der Erwartung, daß die größere Brauchbarkeit demselben die alte Gunst des Publicums erhalten werde. Um dem Buche den Character einer „Chrestomathie" zu vindiciren, habe ich viel, besonders aus der letzteren Periode, aufgenommen, wozu ich durch Auslassung von minder Gediegenem, Veraltetem (mehr als ein Drittheil des alten Textes betragend) und durch Weglassung des so entbehrlichen Wörterverzeichnisses

Raum gewann, und hoffe so den billigen Anforderungen an ein solches Werk mehr entsprochen und etwas dem Studium der Englischen Sprache Förderliches geleistet zu haben. Mit dem ersten Drittheil sind weniger Veränderungen vorgenommen worden, um das Buch für Anfänger mit den älteren Auflagen in einiger Uebereinstimmung zu lassen. Durch die in der Phraseologie nach Walker u. A. beigefügte Bezeichnung der Aussprache glaube ich insbesondere Solchen, die der Hülfe eines Lehrers entbehren müssen, einen wesentlichen Dienst geleistet zu haben, und ich zweifle nicht, daß der wegen der Entfernung des Verfassers vom Druckorte aufgestellte geschickte Herr Corrector das Werk möglichst fehlerfrei und sonach brauchbar ans Publicum fördern werde.

Ich bin so kühn gewesen, einige Kleinigkeiten von mir, die jedoch schon in England Anerkennung gefunden haben, beizufügen.

Da dieses Buch mit der practischen englischen Sprachlehre in Verbindung ist und davon gleichsam den zweiten Theil ausmacht, so sind beiden doppelte Titel beigefügt, damit sowohl die Käufer von beiden Büchern, als auch diejenigen, welche das eine davon allein besitzen wollen, passende Titel erhalten.

Wien, im Februar 1837.

Dr. H. Fick.

Inhaltsanzeige.

Die beigegebene Tabelle über die Ausſprache iſt zwiſchen dieſe Seite und Seite 1 des Textes einzuhängen.

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ylnd, gyård, gylde, gylle an, eine Aussprache, von der jedoch an-

nd als zischend ausgesprochen werden.

rn mit dem Accente versehen werden.

Just′[1] pràise[2] iś[3] ònly[4] a[5] debt′[6], but′[7] flat′tery[8] iś a preśent[9].

1) jůst, gerecht 2) pråze, Lob 3) îz, ist 4) òné-lè, blos 5) å, einer, e, es 6) dĕt, Schuld 7) bůt, aber 8) flăt′-tůr-è, Schmeichelei 9) prĕz′-zĕnt, Geschenk.

Nò[1] mań[2] waś[3] eýer[4] greàt[5] by[6] imitàtion[7].

1) nò, kein 2) mån, Mensch — plur. men 3) wŏz, war 4) ĕv′-ůr, jemals 5) gråte, groß 6) bì, durch 7) ìm-mè-tå-shůn, Nachahmung.

Mařriage[1] haś[2] mańy[3] pàins[4], but′ cel′ibaçy[5] haś nò pleaśures[6].

1) mår′-rìdje, Ehe 2) håz, hat 3) mĕn′-nè, viele (vom Sing. much.) 4) pånez′, Schmerzen 5) sĕl′-è-bå-sè, eheloser Stand 6) plĕzh′-ůrez, Vergnügen, Freuden.

Avarice[1] iś al′ways[2] poòr[3], but′ poòr bý heŕ[4] òwn[5] faùlt[6].

1) åv′-å-rîs, Geiz 2) ål′-wåze, immer 3) pŏŏr, arm 4) hůr, ihr (sein) 5) òne, eigen 6) fålt, Fehler.

The[1] greàt ařt[2] of′[3] life[4] iś to[5] plày[6] foŕ[7] mucȟ[8], ańd[9] stàke[10] lit′tle[11].

1) THè, der, die, das 2) årt, Kunst 3) ŏv′, von (Zeichen des Genit.) 4) lìfe, das Leben 5) tŏŏ, zu 6) plå, spielen 7) fŏr, für, um 8) můtsh, viel 9) ånd, und 10) ståke, auf das Spiel setzen 11) lît′-tl, wenig — comp. lefs, superl. least.

What′[1] iś fit′[2] foŕ eýery[3] thińg[4], cań[5] fit′[6] notȟing[7] well′[8].

1) hwŏt, was 2) fît, schicklich 3) ĕv′-ůr-è, jeder, e, es 4) thîng, Ding 5) kån, kann 6) fît, passen 7) nůth′-îng, nichts 8) wĕll, wohl.

A̕ll[1] wońder[2] iś the effect′[3] of′ noýelty[4] upoń[5] ignorance[6].

1) åll, alles, jedes 2) wůn-důr, Wunder 3) ĕf-fĕkt′, Wirkung 4) nŏv′-vĕl-tè, Neuheit 5) ůp-pŏn′, auf 6) îg′-nò-rånse, Unwissenheit.

Rùles[1] mày[2] obviate[3] faùlts[4], but' cań never[5] confer[6] beaùties[7].

1) rôôlez, Regeln 2) mà, mögen 3) ŏb'-vè-àte, vermeiden 4) fàltz, Fehler 5) nĕv'-ùr, niemals 6) kŏn-fĕr', verleihen 7) bù'-tèz, Schönheiten.

Tìme[1], like[2] money[3], mày bè[4] lost'[5] bý unsèasonable[6] avarice.

1) tìme, Zeit 2) lìke, gleich, wie 3) mŭn'-nè, Geld 4) bè, seyn, werden 5) lŏst, verloren 6) ŭn-sè'-zn-å-bl, unzeitig.

Jeal'ousy[1] is a pàssion[2] compounded[3] of love[4] and suspicion[5].

1) jĕl'-lŭs-è, Eifersucht 2) păsh'-ŭn, Leidenschaft 3) kŏm-pŏŭnd'-ĕd zusammengesetzt 4) lŭv, Liebe 5) sŭs-pĭsh'-ŭn, Verdacht.

Beaùty without'[1] kìndnefs[2] dies[3] unenjoyed[4], and undelighting[5].

1) wĭ-THŏŭt', ohne 2) kylnd'-nĕs, Güte 3) dìze, stirbt 4) ŭn-ĕn-jŏè'-d, ungenossen 5) ŭn-dè-lìtè-ĭng, unvergnügend.

A mań[1] once[2] distinguished[3], sòòn[4] gàins[5] admìrers[6].

1) măn, Mann 2) wŭnse, einmal 3) dĭs-tĭng'-gwĭsht, ausgezeichnet 4) sŏŏn, bald 5) gànez', gewinnt 6) ăd-mì'-rŭrz, Bewunderer.

Resolùtion[1] and succefs[2] reciprocally[3] prodùce[4] èach[5] other[6].

1) rĕs-ŏ-lù'-shŭn, Entschlossenheit 2) sŭk-sĕs', Glück 3) rè-sĭp'-prŏ-kăl-è, wechselsweise 4) prŏ-dùse', bringen hervor 5) ètsh, jeder, e, es 6) ŭTH'-ŭr, anderer; each other, einander.

Fàvours[1] of every kìnd[2] are[3] doubled[4], when[5] thèy[6] are speèdily[7] conferred.

1) fà'-vŭrz, Gefälligkeiten 2) kylnd, Art 3) år, sind (werden) 4) dŭb'-bld, verdoppelt 5) hwĕn, wenn 6) THà, sie 7) spèèd'-è-lè, hurtig.

Pèace[1] is èasily[2] màde[3], when it is necessary[4] to bòth[5] parties[6].

1) pèse, Friede 2) è'-zè-lè, leicht 3) màde, gemacht (make) 4) nĕs'-sĕs-sĕr-rè, nothwendig 5) bŏTH, beide 6) pår'-tèz, Partheien.

What'[1] cannot[2] bè repàired[3], is not'[4] to be regret'ted[5].

1) hwôt, was 2) kăń-nôt, kann nicht 3) rè-pâred', verbessert 4) nôt, nicht 5) rè-grĕt'-tĕd, bedauert.

It is not hard[1] to love[2] thòse[3] from[4] whom[5] nothing can bè fèared[6].

1) hârd, hart 2) lův, lieben 3) THòze', diejenigen 4) frôm, von 5) hôôm, welchen 6) fère-d, gefürchtet.

Love bèing[1] al'ways[2] subject[3] tò the operàtions[4] of time, suf'fers[5] chànge[6] and diminùtion[7].

1) bè'-ĭng, seyend 2) âl'-wàze, immer 3) sůb'-jĕkt, unterworfen 4) ŏp-pĕr-rá'-shůnz, Wirkungen 5) sůf'-fůrz, leidet 6) tshânje', Veränderung 7) dĭm-mé-nú'-shůn, Verminderung.

Language[1] is ònly[2] the instrument[3] of science[4], and words[5] are but the signs[6] of idèas[7].

1) lâng'-gwĭdje, Sprache 2) òné-lè, allein, blos 3) ĭn-strů-mĕnt, Werkzeug 4) sí'-ĕnse, Wissenschaft 5) wůrdz, Worte 6) sinz', Zeichen 7) ì-dè'-âz, Ideen.

The ùsual[1] fortune[2] of complàint[3], is to excìte[4] contempt[5] mòre[6] than[7] pit'y[8].

1) yù'-zhů-âl, gewöhnlich 2) fŏr'-tshùne, Glück, Schicksal 3) kŏm-plânt', Klage 4) ĕk-sìte', erregen 5) kŏn-tĕmt', Verachtung 6) mòre, mehr (much) 7) THân, als 8) pĭt'-tè, Mitleiden.

All chànge is of' itself'[1] an èvil[2], which[3] òught[4] not' to bè hazarded[5] but for evident[6] advantage[7].

1) ĭt-sĕlf', es selbst 2) è'-vl, Uebel 3) hwĭtsh, welches 4) âwt, sollte 5) hâz'-ůrd-ĕd, gewagt 6) ĕv'-è-dĕnt, offenbar 7) âd-vâń-tâdje, Vortheil.

The civil'ities[1] of the greàt are never thròwn[2] awày[3].

1) sè-vĭl'-è-téz, Höflichkeiten 2) thròne', geworfen (throw) 3) â-wâ', hinweg.

Curiosity[1], like àll other desìres[2], prodùces pàin as[3] well as pleasure.

1) kù-rè-ŏś-è-tè, Neugierde 2) dè-zìrez', Begierden 3) âs, als, — as well as, sowohl als.

Hè[1] that' mèrely[2] màkes[3] a book'[4] from books, mày bè ùseful[5], but can scarcely[6] be greàt.

1) hè, er (der) 2) mèré-lè, blos 3) mákez', macht 4) bóók, Buch 5) yúse'-fúl, nützlich 6) skárse'-lè, selten.

Thòse whò ràise [1] envy [2] will [3] èasily incur [4] censure [5].

1) ráze', erregen 2) ėn'-vè, Neid 3) will, werden 4) in-kúr', sich zuziehen 5) sėn'-shúre, Tadel.

Chèats [1] can sel'dom [2] stand [3] long [4] against [5] laughter [6].

1) tshètez, Schalkheiten 2) sėl'-dům, selten 3) stånd, stehen 4) lông, lang 5) å-gėnst', gegen 6) låf'-tůr, Gelächter.

Hè that [1] is plèased [2] with [3] himself [4], èasily imagines [5] he shall [6] plèase others.

1) THåt, der, welcher 2) plèzed', zufrieden 3) wiTH, mit 4) hìm-sėlf', sich selbst 5) è-måd'-jìnz, bildet sich ein 6) shål, solle, werde.

It is the nàture [1] of man to imagine nò èvil so greàt, as [2] that which is near [3] him.

1) nå'-tshúre, Natur 2) åz, als 3) nère, nahe.

To ràise esteèm [1], we [2] must [3] benefit [4] others, to procùre [5] love, wè must plèase them.

1) è-stèèm', Achtung 2) wèè, wir 3) můst', müssen 4) bėn'-è-fìt, Gutes thun 5) prò-kúre', verschaffen.

Wè are inclined [1] to believe [2] thòse whom we dò [3] not know [4], becaùse [5] thèy never have [6] decèived [7] us.

1) in-klìned', geneigt 2) bè-lèèv', glauben 3) dóò, thun 4) nò, kennen 5) bè-kåwz', weil 6) håv, haben 7) dè-sèved', betrogen.

The crime [1] which has been [2] once commit'ted [3], is committed again [4] with less reluctance [5].

1) krìme', Verbrechen 2) bìn, gewesen, worden 3) kòm-mit'-ėd, begangen 4) å-gėn', wiederum 5) rè-lůk'-tånse, Widerwillen.

If [1] it bè unhappy [2] to have one [3] pàtron [4], what is his misery [5] whò has many?

1) ìf, wenn 2) ůn-håp'-pè, unglücklich 3) wůn, ein 4) på'-trůn, Gönner 5) mìz'-zůr-è, Elend.

Nò èvil is insupportable [1], but that which is accompanied [2] with consciousness [3] of wrong [4].

1) in-sŭp-pŏr'-tă-bl, unerträglich 2) ăk-kŭm'-pă-nid, begleitet 3) kŏn'-shŭs-nĕs, Bewußtsein 4) rŏng, Unrecht.

Tìme, with àll its celer̀ity[1], mòves[2] slòwly[3] tò him, whòse whòle employ̆ment[4] is to wat'ch[5] its flìght[6].

1) sĕ-lĕr'-rĕ-tĕ, Geschwindigkeit 2) mŏŏvz, bewegt sich 3) slŏ'-lĕ, langsam 4) ĕm-plŏĕ'-mĕnt, Beschäftigung 5) wŏtsh, bewachen 6) flite, Flug.

Hòpe[1] is the chief[2] bles'sing[3] of man, and that hope ònly is rat'ional[4], of which wè are' cer'tain[5] that it can'not decèive us.

1) hŏpe, Hoffnung 2) tshĕĕf, vornehmste 3) blĕs'-sing, Segnung 4) răsh'-ŭn-ăl, vernünftig 5) sĕr'-tin, gewiß.

It is bỳ stud'ying[1] at[2] hòme[3], that we must' obtàin[4] the abil'ity[5] of trav'elling[6] with intel'ligence[7] and impròvement[8].

1) stŭd'-ĕ-ing, Studiren 2) ăt, zu 3) hŏme, Hause 4) ŏb-tăne', erhalten 5) ă-bĭl'-ĕ-tĕ, Geschicklichkeit 6) trăv'-il-ing, das Reisen 7) in-tĕl'-lĕ-jĕnse, Einsicht 8) im-prŏŏv'-mĕnt, Verbesserung, Nutzen.

Trùth[1] is scar'cely to be heard[2], but bỳ thòse from whom it can serve[3] nò in'terest[4] tò concèal[5] it.

1) trŏŏth, Wahrheit 2) hĕrd, gehört 3) sĕrv, dienen 4) in'-tĕr-ĕst, Vortheil 5) kŏn-sĕlé, verheimlichen.

Contempt is a kind of gan'grene[1], which if[2] it sèizes[3] one part of a char'acter[4], corrupts[5] all the rest'[6] bỳ degrèes[7].

1) găng'-grĕne, Krebs 2) if, wenn 3) sĕ'-sĕz, ergreift 4) kăr'-ăk-tŭr, Charakter 5) kŏr-rŭptz' verdirbt 6) rĕst, Uebrige 7) dĕ-grĕĕz', Grade; by degrees, nach und nach.

The twò[1] mòst[2] engàging[3] pow'ers[4] of an aùthor[5], are to màke neẁ[6] things familiar[7], and familiar things new.

1) tŏŏ, zwei 2) mŏst, meist 3) ĕn-găje'-ing, einnehmend 4) pŏŭ'-ŭrz, Kräfte 5) ăth'-ŭr, Verfasser 6) nŭ, neu 7) fă-mil'-yăr, vertraut.

Death[1], says[2] Sen'eca[3], fàlls[4] heav'y[5] upon him, whò is toò[6] much knòwn[7] to others, and too lit'tle to himself.

1) dĕth, Tod 2) sĕz, sagt 3) sĕn'-nĕ-kă, Seneka 4) fällz

fällt 5) hĕv'-vĕ, schwer 6) tôô, zu (adverb.) 7) nône (know) bekannt.

Things mày be seèn [1] dif'ferently [2], and differently shèwn [3]; but actions are visible [4], thòugh [5] mòtives [6] are sècret [7].

1) sêên, gesehen (see) 2) dĭf'-fŭr-ĕnt-lê, verschieden 3) shône, gezeigt (shew) 4) vĭz'-ê-bl, sichtbar 5) THô, obgleich 6) mô'-tĭvz, Beweggründe 7) sê'-krĭt, verborgen.

Whilst [1] án àuthor is yet' [2] living [3], wè estimate [4] his powers [5] bỳ the worst [6] performance [7]. When he is dead [8], we ràte [9] them by his best'.

1) hwĭlst', so lange 2) yĕt, noch 3) lĭv'-vĭng, lebend 4) ĕs'-tê-mâte, schätzen 5) pŏŭ'-ŭrz, Macht, Vermögen, in geistiger Hinsicht 6) wŭrst, schlechteste (bad) 7) pĕr-fŏr'-mânse, Leistung, Werk 8) dĕd, todt 9) râte, schätzen.

Next [1] to the crime of writing [2] contrary [3] to what a man thinks [4], is that of writing without' thinking.

1) nĕkst, zunächst 2) rĭ'-tĭng, Schreiben 3) kŏn'-trâ-rê, zuwider 4) thĭngkz', denkt.

Tò neglect' [1] at any [2] time preparàtion [3] for death, is to sleèp [4] on [5] oúr [6] pòst [7] at a siège [8]; but to omit' [9] it in òld [10] àge [11] is to sleèp at an attack' [12].

1) nĕg-lĕkt', vernachlässigen 2) ĕn'-nê, irgend ein 3) prĕp-ĕr-â'-shŭn, Vorbereitung 4) slêêp, schlafen 5) ŏn, auf 6) ŏŭr, unser 7) pôst, Posten 8) sêdjé, Belagerung 9) ô-mĭt', unterlassen 10) ôld, alt 11) âge, Alter 12) ăt-tăk', Angriff.

Nò rank [1] in life precludes [2] the ef'ficacy [3] of a well'-timed compliment [4]. When Queèn [5] Eliz'abeth asked [6] an Ambassador [7], how he liked [8] her làdies [9], he replied [10]: It was hard to judge [11] of stars [12] in the presence [13] of the sun [14].

1) răngk, Rang 2) prê-klŭdez', schließt aus 3) ĕf'-fê-kâ-sê, Wirkung 4) kŏm'-plê-mĕnt, Kompliment 5) kwêên, Königin 6) âs'-kêd, fragte 7) âm-băs'-sâ-dŭr, Gesandte 8) lĭk'-ed, ihm gefielen 9) lâ'-dĭz, Frauenzimmer 10) rê-plĭd', erwiederte 11) jŭdje', urtheilen 12) stârz, Sterne 13) prĕz'-zĕnse, Gegenwart 14) sŭn, Sonne.

The Wárning[1] *toò làte*[2].

A Trávellcr[3], comíng[4] ínto[5] the kit'chen[6] of an inń[7] in a véry[8] còld[9] night[10], stood'[11] so[12] clòse[13] tò the fire[14], that hè burnt[15] his boòts[16]. An árch[17], árch-rògue[18], whò sat'[19] in the chímney[20]-córner[21], cried[22] out to hím: „Sir[23], you'll[24] burn your spurs[25] presently“[26]. — „Mý[27] boòts, yoú mèan[28], 'I[29] suppòse[30], said'[31] the gentle-man[32]. „Nò, Sir,“ replied the other, „they are burnt already[33].“

1) wår'-nîng, Warnung 2) låte, spät 3) tråv'-îl-ůr, Reisender 4) kům'-mîng, kommend 5) în'-tô, in, hinein 6) kîtsh'-în, Küche 7) în, Gasthof 8) vĕr'-ê, sehr 9) kòld, kalt 10) nìte, Nacht 11) stůd, stand (stand) 12) sô, so 13) klôse, dicht, nahe 14) fìre, Feuer 15) bůrnt, verbrannte (burn) 16) bôôtz, Stiefel 17) årtsh, verschmitzter 18) rôg, Schelm 19) såt, saß (sit) 20) tshîm'-nê, Kamin 21) kôr'-nůr, Ecke 22) krìde', schrie 23) sůr, Herr 24) yôôll (you will), Ihr werdet 25) spůrz, Sporen 26) prĕz'-zĕnt-lê, sogleich 27) mì, meine 28) mène', meinet 29) ì, ich 30) sůp-pôse', vermuthe 31) sĕd, sagte 32) jĕn'-tl-mån Herr 33) ål-rĕd'-dê, bereits, schon.

The strànge[1] *Háppineſs*[2].

A friar[3] prèaching[4] a véry dull'[5] sérmon[6] on háppineſs, a làdy, whò sàw[7] him next dày[8], tòld[9] him he had' forgot'[10] one sort[11] of happineſs: Háppy[12] are thèy, whò did' not' hèar your sérmon.

1) strånje', sonderbar 2) håp'-pê-nĕs, Glück 3) frì'-ůr, Mönch 4) prètsh'-îng, predigend 5) důll, dumm 6) sĕr'-můn, Predigt 7) såw, sah 8) då, Tag 9) tòld, erzählte (tell) 10) fŏr-gŏt', vergessen (forget) 11) sôrt, Art 12) håp'-pê, glücklich.

The Answer[1].

A child[2] of six[3] yèars[4] of àge, bèing introdùced[5] into cómpany[6] for his extraórdinary[7] abil'ities, was ásked bỳ an eminent[8] dignified[9] clérgyman[10], where[11] God'[12] was? with the prof'fered[13] reward[14] of an órange[15]. „Tell' mè,“ replied the boy[16], „where he is not? and 'I will give yoú twò!“

1) ån′-sůr, Antwort 2) tshild, Kind 3) siks, sechs 4) yèrez′, Jahre 5) in-trò-důsed′, eingeführt 6) kům′-på-nè, Gesellschaft 7) ěks-trŏr′-dè-når-è, außerordentlich 8) ěnì-è-nënt, erhaben (mit der Würde Eminenz) 9) dig′-nè-fide, mit einer Würde begabt 10) klěr′-jè-mån, Geistlicher 11) whåre, wo 12) gòd, Gott 13) prŏf′-fůr-rěd, angeboten 14) rè-wård′, Belohnung 15) ŏr′-rinje, die Orange 16) bŏè, Knabe.

The Tongue[1].

Milton was asked by a friend[2], whether[3] he would[4] instruct[5] his daugthers[6] in the different languages? to which he replied: „No, Sir, one tongue is sufficient[7] for a woman“[8]. —

1) tůng, Zunge, Sprache 2) frěnd, Freund 3) wěth′-ůr, ob 4) wůd, wollte, (will) 5) in-strůkt′, unterweisen 6) dåw′-tůrz, Töchter 7) sůf-fish′-ěnt, hinreichend 8) wŏm′-můn, Frauenzimmer.

The Bishop[1].

When the celebrated[2] actrefs[3], Mrs.[4] Cibber, was in Dublin, shè[5] sung[6] in the Oratòrio[7] of the Mefsiah[8]. A certain Bishop was so struck[9] with the extrème[10] sensibility[11] of her manner[12], that he could not refràin[13] from sàying loud[14] enough[15] to be heard by numbers[16] round[17] him: „Woman! thy[18] sins[19] be forgiven[20] theè!“[21].

1) bish′-ůp, Bischoff 2) sěl′-lè-bråt-ěd, berühmt 3) åk′-trěfs, Schauspielerin 4) Mrs., mis′-siz, Frau, Madame 5) shè, sie 6) sůng, sang (sing) 7) ŏr-å-tŏ′-rè-ò, Oratorium 8) měs-si′-å, Messias 9) strůk, gerührt (strike) 10) ěks-trème′, äusserst 11) sěn-sè-bil′-è-tè, Empfindsamkeit, Ausdruck. 12) mån′-nůr, Art, Weise 13) rè-frånè, zurückhalten 14) lŏůd, laut 15) è-nůf′, genug 16) nům′-bůrz, viele Menschen 17) rŏůnd, um 18) THi, dein 19) sinz′, Sünden 20) fŏr-giv′-n, vergeben 21) THè, dich, dir.

A Bon Mot.

Dryden's translation[1] of Virgil being commended[2] by a right-reverend[3] Bishop in the presence of a very witty[4] earl[5] — „The original[6] is, indeed[7], excellent[8]“, said his

lordship[9]; „but every thing suffers by a translation — except[10] a bishop."

1) trån-slå'-shůn, Uebersetzung 2) kŏm-měnd'-ěd, gelobt 3) rĭte-rěv'-ěr-ěnd, hochwürdig (Titel) 4) wĭt'-tė, witzig 5) ěrl, englischer Graf 6) ŏ-rĭd'-jė-nål, Original 7) ĭn-děėd', in der That 8) ěk'-sěl-lěnt, vortrefflich 9) lŏrd'-shĭp, Herrlichkeit 10) ěk-sěpt', ausgenommen.

The Decision[1].

Lewis[2] XIV[3] playing at backgammon[4], had a doubtful[5] throw. A dispute[6] arose[7], and the surrounding[8] courtiers[9] all remained[10] silent[11]. — The Count[12] de Grammont happened to come[13] in at that instant[14]. „Decide[15] the matter, said the King to him. — „Sire", said the Count, „your Majesty is in wrong." — „How!"[16] replied the King[17], „can you thus[18] decide, whitout knowing the question[19]?" — „Because," said the Count, „had the matter[20] been doubtful, all these gentlemen present would have given it for your Majesty"[21].

1) dė-sĭzh'-ůn, Entscheidung 2) lů'-ěz, Ludwig 3) XIV THė fŏrė-trėėnth, der vierzehnte 4) båk-gåm'-můn, Brettspiel mit zwei Würfeln 5) dŏůt'-fůl, zweifelhaft 6) dĭs-pūte', Streit 7) å-rŏse', entstand (arise) 8) sůr-rŏůnd'-ĭng, umgebend 9) kŏrte'-yůrz, Hofleute 10) rė-måne'-d, blieben 11) sĭ'-lěnt, schweigend 12) kŏůnt, Graf 13) håp'-pněd tŏŏ kům, kam von ungefähr 14) ĭn'-stånt, Augenblick 15) dė-sĭde', entscheidet 16) hŏů, wie 17) kĭng, König 18) THůs, so 19) kwěs'-tshůn, Frage 20) måt'-tůr, Sache 21) måd'-jěs-tė, Majestät.

A Bon Mot.

The celebrated Malherbe dined[1] one day with the archbishop of Rouen, who was famous[2] for being a tedious[3] dull[4] preacher[5]. Dinner[6] was scarcely over[7] before[8] Malherbe fell[9] asleep,[10], but was awaked[11] by the prelate[12], and invited[13] to go[14] and hear him preach. „I beseech[15] your Grace"[16], said Malherbe, „to excuse[17] me; I can sleep exceedingly[18] well where I am."

1) dĭned', speiste zu Mittag 2) få'-můs, berüchtigt 3) tė'-dė-ůz, ekelhaft 4) důl, geistlos 5) prėtsh'-ůr, Prediger

6) dĭn'-når, Mittagessen 7) ŏ'-vår, vorüber 8) bė-fòre', ehe, als 9) fėl, fiel, (to fall) 10) fėl-å-slėėp', einschlief 11) å-wåked', aufgeweckt 12) prėl'-låt, Prälat 13) ĭn-vī'-tėd, eingeladen 14) to gō, zu gehen 15) bė-sėėtsh', bitte 16) gråse', Gnade 17) to ėks-kūse', zu entschuldigen 18) ėk-sėė'-dĭng-lė, außerordentlich.

Ab'stinence[1].

Eras'mus, who was of a sick'ly[2] constitùtion[3], and had the're'fore[4] obtàined a dispensàtion[5] for èating[6] of flesh[7] in times of ab'stinence, bèing repròached[8] bỳ the pòpe[9] for not obser'ving[10] Lent[11] — „I assùre[12] your hòlinefs“[13], said he, „that mỳ heart[14] is a Cath'olic[15] one, but I must confefs'[16], I have a Lùtheran[17] stom'ach[18].

1) åb'-stė-nėnse, Enthaltsamkeit 2) sĭk'-lė, kränklich 3) kŏn-stė-tū'-shŭn, Leibesbeschaffenheit 4) THėr'-fòre, deswegen 5) dĭs-pėn-så'-shŭn, Lossagung 6) ė'-tĭng, essen 7) flėsh, Fleisch 8) rė-pròtsh'-t, hart getadelt 9) pòpe', Papst 10) ŏb-zėr'-vĭng, beobachtend 11) lėnt, Fasten 12) åsh-shùre', versichere 13) hŏ'-lė-nės, Heiligkeit 14) hårt, Herz 15) kåth'-ŏ-lĭk, katholisch 16) kŏn-fės', bekennen 17) lū'-THėr-ån, lutherisch 18) stŭm'-mŭk, Magen.

The Treas'ure[1].

Sir Sìmon[2] Stùart, of Her'tley, amùsing[3] himsel'f with some[4] òld pàpers[5] belon'ging[6] to his fam'ily[7], foúnd[8] endor'sed[9] on the oútside[10] of a cov'enant[11], that 15,000[12] pièces[13] of gòld[14] were buried[15] in a cer'tain fièld[16], so many feèt[17] from the ditch[18] tòwards[19] the soúth[20]. Thèse words appèaring[21] a kind of memoran'dum[22] the Bar'onet[23] took', a ser'vant[24] with him, and gòing to the plàce[25] described[26] màde him dig'[27], and foúnd the treas'ure in a lar'ge[28] ìron[29] pot'[30], the moúth[31] of which was cov'ered[32] with par'chment[33], on which were writ'ten[34] in leg'ible[35] char'acters, the fol'lowing[36] words: — „The Dev'il[37] shall have it soòner than Crom'well.“

1) trėzh'-ùre, Schatz 2) sī'-mŭn, Simon 3) å-mùze'-ĭng, unterhaltend 4) sŭm, einige 5) på'-pŭrz, Papiere 6) bė-lŏng'-ĭng, gehörend 7) fåm'-ė-lė, Familie 8) fŏŭnd, fand (find) 9) ėn-dŏrst', geschrieben 10) ŏŭt'-sīde, Außenseite

11) kŭv-ĕ-nănt, Kontrakt 12) 15,000, fĭf-tēēn thŏū'-zănd 13) pēē'-sĕz, Stücke 14) gōld, Gold 15) bĕr'-rĕd, begraben 16) fēēld', Feld 17) fēēt, Füße, Schuhe (foot) 18) dĭtsh', Graben 19) tŏ'-ŭrdz, gegen 20) sŏūth, Süden 21) ăp-pēre'-ĭng, scheinend 22) mĕm-mŏ-răń-dŭm, Note 23) băr'-ŭn-ĕt, Baronett 24) sĕr'-vănt, Bedienter 25) plāse, Platz 26) dē-skrībed', beschrieben 27) dĭg, graben — made him dig, ließ ihn graben 28) lărdje, groß 29) ī'-ŭrn, eisern 30) pŏt, Topf 31) mŏūth, Maul, Mündung 32) kŭv'-vŭrd, bedeckt 33) pārtsh'-mĕnt, Pergament 34) rĭt'-tn, geschrieben (write) 35) lĕd'-jĕ-bl, leserlich 36) fŏl'-lō-ĭng, folgende 37) dĕv'-vl, Teufel.

The Physician[1].

The làte Earl of Chatham[2], whò bòre[3] no good-will[4] to a certain physician, was ral'lying[5] him one dày abóut[6] the inef'ficacy[7] of his prescriptions[8]. To which the doctor[9] replied: He defied[10] any of his pàtients[11] to find fàult with him. — „I belìeve you,“ replied the wit'ty Earl, — „for they are àll dead'!“ —

1) fē-zĭsh'-ăn, Arzt 2) tshăth'-ăm 3) bōre, trug, hatte (bear) 4) gŭd-wĭll, guter Wille 5) răl'-lē-ĭng, aufziehend 6) ā-bŏūt', um, über 7) ĭn-ĕf'-fē-kā-sē, Unwirksamkeit 8) prē-skrĭp'-shŭnz, Vorschriften 9) dŏk'-tŭr, Doktor 10) dē-fīdé, forderte heraus 11) pā'-shĕntz, Patienten.

Strànge Hòpe.

One meèting[1] his god'son[2], asked him, where hè was gòing? „To schoòl[3], Sir,“ says the boy. „That's well done,“ says hè, „hère[4] is six-pence[5] for theè, be a good boy; and I hòpe I shall' live to hèar theè prèach my fùneral[6] sermon.“

1) mēēt'-ĭng, begegnend 2) gŏd'-sŭn, Pathe 3) skōōl, Schule 4) hēre, hier 5) sĭks-pĕnse, sechs Pens 6) fŭ'-nĕr-ăl, zum Begräbniß gehörig.

The strànge Boòk.

A good monk[1] bèing charged[2] with màking a cat'alogue[3] of a lìbrary[4], and meèting with a Hèbrew[5] boòk, put'[6]: „Item[7], a book which begins[8] at the end.“

1) mův̊ngk, Mönch 2) tshårjé-d, beauftragt 3) kăt′-å-lŏg, Verzeichniß 4) lī′-brå-rė, Büchersammlung 5) hė′-brŏŏ, hebräisch 6) pŭt, setzte (put) 7) ī′-tĕm, item, ferner 8) bė-gĭnz′, anfängt

The hap′py Unhap′py.

Twò friends, whò had not seèn èach other for a long while[1], met′ one dày bỳ accident[2]. How dò you dò, says one? „Sò, sò," replies the other, and yet′ I was married[3] since[4] you and I were together"[5]. — That is good′ news. — „Not very good, for it was my lot′[6] to choòse[7] a termagant"[8]. — It is a pit′y. — „I hardly think so — for shè bròught[9] me twò thoúsand pounds[10]. — Well′, there is comfort[11]! — „Not so much — for with her fortune I purchased[12] a quantity[13] of sheèp[14], and thèy are all dead′ on the rot′"[15]. — That is indeèd distressing[16]! — Not so distressing as you mày imagine — for by the sàle[17] of their skins[18] I got[19] mòre than the sheèp cost′[20] me." In that càse[21] yoú are indemnified[22]. — „By no mèans[23] — for my hoúse[24] and all mỳ money have been destroyed[25] bỳ he fire." Alas[26], this was a dręad′ful[27] misfortune — Not so dread′ful — for my termagant wife and my hoúse were burnt together."

1) hwīle, Weile 2) åk′-sė-dĕnt, Zufall 3) mår′-rĭd, verheurathet 4) sĭnse, seit 5) tò-gėTH′-ůr, bei einander 6) lŏt, Loos, Schicksal 7) tshŏŏzé, wählen 8) tĕr′-må-gånt, zänkische Frau 9) bråwt, brachte (bring) 10) pŏůnds, Pfunde 11) kům′-fůrt, Trost 12) půr′-tshåst, kaufte 13) kwŏn′-tė-tė, Menge 14) shėėp, Schaf, Schafe 15) rŏt, Schafseuche 16) dĭs-trĕs′-ĭng, unglücklich 17) sålé, Verkauf 18) skĭns, Häute 19) gŏt, erhielt (get) 20) kŏst, kosteten (cost) 21) kåse′, Fall 22) ĭn-dĕm′-nė-fīde′, schadlos gehalten 23) bī nò mėnez′, keineswegs 24) hŏůse, Haus 25) dĭs-trŏėd, vernichtet 26) å-låss′, leider, ach 27) drĕd′-fůl, fürchterlich.

The Reformation[1].

Jud′ge Burnet, son[2] of the fámous Bishop of Sal′isbury, when young[3], is said′ to have been of a wild[4] and dif′sipated[5] turn[6]. Bèing one dày foúnd bỳ his father[7] in a

very sèrious[8] hùmour[9]: „What is the mat'ter with you, Tom“[10]? said the bishop, „what are you rùminating[11] on? „A greàter work than your Lordship's History[12] of the Reformàtion,“ answered the son. „Ay[13]! what is that“? said the father. „The reformàtion of mysel'f my Lord,“ replied the son. —

1) rĕf-fŏr-má'-shŭn, Verbesserung 2) sŭn, Sohn 3) yŭng, jung 4) wild, wild 5) dĭs'-sè-pàtĕd, ausschweifend 6) tŭrn, kreisförmige Bewegung, Neigung 7) fâTH'-ŭr, Vater 8) sè'-rè-ŭs, ernsthaft 9) yŭ'-mŭr, Laune 10) tŭm, Thomas 11) rŏŏ'-mè-nàte-ĭng, wiederkäuend, nachdenkend, on what are etc., worüber denkst du nach 12) hĭs'-tŭr-è, Geschichte 13) àè, ei.

The Ministry[1].

A gentleman whò happened to sit'[2] in company with Foòte at the Smyrna cof'fee-house, toòk up a newspaper[3], sàying: He wanted[4] to seè what the ministry were about[5]; Foòte, with a smile[6], said, „loòk[7] among[8] the robberies“[9]. —

1) mĭn'-nĭs-trè, das Ministerium, die Minister 2) tŏŏ sĭt, sitzen 3) nùze'-pà-pŭr, Zeitung 4) wŏnt'-ĕd, brauchte 5) to be about, vorhaben 5) smile', Lächeln 7) lŏŏk, sehet 8) à-mŭng', unter 9) rŏb'-bŭr-èz, Räubereien.

The Fox[1]*-hunting*[2] *or Hàre*[3]*-hunting.*

A Mr.[4] Hàre break'fasted[5] with the cel'ebrated Mr. Fox some time agò[6], whòse dèalings[7] with the jews[8] were pret'ty[9] extensive[10]. Loòking out of the window[11], hè percèived[12] a number of the money-hunting tribe[13] about the doòr[14], upon which he càlled[15] out: „Prày[16], gentlemen, are yè fox-hunting or hàre-hùnting this morning“[17]? —

1) fŏks, Fuchs 2) hŭn'-tĭng, Jagd 3) hàre, Hase 4) Mr. vor einem eigenen Namen wird mĭs'-tŭr ausgesprochen und bedeutet: Herr 5) brĕk'-fâst-ĕd, frühstückte 6) à-gò', vorher, vor 7) dèlé-ĭngz, Geschäfte 8) jùze, Juden 9) prĭt'-tè, ziemlich 10) ĕks-tĕn'-sĭv, ausgedehnt 11) wĭn'-dò, Fenster 12) pĕr-sève'-d, bemerkte 13) tribé, Zunft 14) dòre, Thüre 15) kàw'l-d, rief 16) prà, bitte (I pray) 17) mŏr'-nĭng, Morgen.

The Skull[1].

A Sul'tan amùsing himsel'f with wàlking[2], observed a Dervise sit'ting with a hùman[3] skull' in his lap[4]; not observing his maj'esty, the reverend[5] òld man was loòking very earnestly[6] at the skull: and appèared to be in a very profoúnd[7] reverie[8]. His at'titude[9] and manner surprìsed[10] the Sul'tan, whò appròached[11] him, and demanded[12] the cáuse[13] of his bèing so deèply[14] engàged[15] in reflection[16]? „Sire," said' the Dervise, „this skull was presented to me this morning and I have from that mòment[17] been endeavouring[18], in vain[19], to discover[20] whether it is the skull of a powerful[21] monarch[22], like your Majesty, or of a poòr Dervise, lìke mysel'f."

1) skůl, Hirnschädel 2) wåwk'-ĭng, spazieren gehend 3) h..'-mån, menschlich 4) låp, Schooß 5) rĕv'-ĕr-ĕnd, verehrungswürdig 6) ĕr'-nĕst-lè, ernsthaft 7) prò-fŏůnd', tief 8) rĕv'-ĕr-è, Nachdenken 9) åt'-tè-tùde, Stellung 10) sůr-prìze'-d, überraschte 11) åp-pròtsht', sich näherte 12) dè-mán'-dĕd, fragte (um) 13) kåwz, Ursache 14) dèèp'-lè, tief 15) ĕn-gåje'-d, beschäftigt 16) rè-flĕk'-shůn, Betrachtung 17) mò'-mĕnt, Augenblick 18) ĕn-dĕv'-ůr-ĭng, bemühend 19) ĭn våne', vergeblich 20) tŏŏ dĭs-kův'-ůr, zu entdecken 21) pŏů'-ůr-fůl, mächtig 22) mŏn'-nårk, Monarch.

The bàld[1] *Man.*

A schol'ar[2], a bàld man, and a barber[3], travelling together, agreèd[4] èach to wat'ch four[5] hoúrs[6] at nìght, in turn, fór the sàke of[7] security[8]. The barber's lot càme first[9], who shàved[10] the schol'ar's head'[11] when asleèp, thén wàked[12] him when his turn came. The scholar scrat'ching[13] his head, and feèling[14] it bàld, exclàimed[15]: „You wret'ch[16] of a barber, you have wàked the bàld mán instead' of mè."

1) båwld, kahl 2) skŏl'-lůr, Schüler 3) bår'-bůr, Barbier 4) å-grèèd', kamen überein 5) fòre, vier 6) ŏůrz, Stunden 7) fŏr THè såke of, wegen 8) sè-kù'-rè-tè, Sicherheit 9) fůrst, zuerst 10) shåve'-d, schor 11) hĕd, Kopf 12) wåke'-d, weckte 13) skråtsh'-ĭng, kratzend 14) fèèl'-ĭng, fühlend 15) ĕks-klåme'-d, rief aus 16) rĕtsh, Elender.

The hat'[1] in head'.

A Bishop was consùmed[2] with desìre of being a car-dinal. He envied[3] the good heal'th[4] of his treasurer[5] and said: „How dò you manage[6] to be al'ways[7] well, while I am always ill'"[8]? The treasurer answered: „My Lord, the rèason[9] is, that you have always a hat in your head, and I have always a head in a hat.

1) hât, Hut 2) kŏn-sùme'-d, verzehrt 3) ĕn'-vĭd, beneidete 4) hĕlth, Gesundheit 5) trĕzh'-ù-rŭr, Schatzmeister 6) mân'-ĭdje, macht 7) âl'-wâze, immer 8) ĭl, böse, krank. 9) rè'-zn, Ursache.

Nò harm[1] done[2].

Horace Wal'pole being informed[3] of a sèrious[4] quarrel[5] betweèn[6] two[7] of his fèmale[8] friends, asked the person[9] whether èither[10] of them had càlled[11] the other ugly[12]? On obtàining[13] an answer[14] in the negative[15], he replied: „Oh, then I shall soòn[16] make up[17] the mat'ter."

1) hârm, Schaden 2) dŭn, gethan (do) 3) ĭn-fŏrmd', unterrichtet 4) sè'-rè-ŭs, ernsthaft 5) kwŏr'-rĭl, Streit 6) bè-twèèn', zwischen 7) tòò, zwei 8) fè'-mâle, weiblich 9) pĕr'sn 10) è'-THŭr, einer (von zweien) 11) kâwl'd, genannt 12) ŭg'-lè, häßlich 13) ŏb-tâne'-ĭng erhaltend 14) ân'-sŭr, Antwort 15) nĕg'-gâ-tĭv, verneinend 16) sòòn, bald 17) mâke ŭp, schlichten.

Recollec'tion[1].

A gentleman[2] tòld[3] a làdy, that she loòked[4] bloò-ming[5] as the spring[6]; but recollecting[7] that the spring was not very promising[8], he ad'ded[9]: „I would to God the spring would loòk like[10] you."

1) rĕk-kŏl-lĕk'-shŭn, Erinnerung 2) jĕn'-tl-mân, Herr 3) tòld, sagte 4) lòòk-d, aussähe 5) blòò'-mĭng, blühend 6) sprĭng, der Frühling 7) rĕk-kŏl-lĕct'-ĭng, sich erinnernd 8) prŏm'-mĭz-ĭng, versprechend 9) âd'-ĕd, setzte hinzu 10) lìké, wie.

The Fox and the Grapes [1].

A Fox, that was quite[2] sharp-set[3] for want[4] of food[5] came to a place, where there[6] were some fine[7] ripe[8] grapes; but the vine[9] was fixt[10] up with nails[11] to a frame[12] made of wood[13] so high[14], that he knew not how to get at them. He leapt[15] 'till he was quite spent[16], and strove[17] all he could', but it would not do. At last'[18], when he found that he could by no means[19] get at one of them, Pshaw[20]! said he, they are but green[21] and sour[22] things, and so I will try[23] no more, but leave[24] them where they are.

1) grâpez, Weintrauben 2) kwite, ganz 3) shârp' - sêt, sehr hungrig 4) wônt, Mangel 5) fôôd, Nahrung 6) THâre, da 7) fine, schön 8) ripe, reif 9) vine, Weinstock 10) fikst, geheftet (fix) 11) nâlez, Nägel 12) frâme, Rahm 13) wŭd, Holz 14) hi, hoch 15) lĕpt, sprang (leap) 16) spĕnt, erschöpft (spend) 17) strôve, strebte (strive) 18) lâst, letzt 19) mênez, Mittel; by no means, auf keine Weise 20) shâw, ha! 21) grêên, grün 22) sôûr, sauer 23) tri, versuchen 24) lêve, lassen.

Love to Life.

An old man fatigued[1] with a burden[2] of stick's[3], threw it down[4] peevishly[5], calling upon[6] death to deliver[7] him from a miserable[8] life. Death came presently, in his wonted[9] ghast'ly[10] form, desiring[11] to know the gentleman's[12] commands[13]: „only, good Sir, that you'll' do me the favour[14] to hel'p[15] me on with my burden again."

1) fâ-têêgd', ermüdet 2) bŭr'-dn, Bürde 3) stikz, Stecken 4) dôûn, nieder 5) pêê'-vish-lê, mürrisch 6) calling upon, anrufend 7) dê-liv'-ŭr, befreien 8) miz'-zŭr-âbl, elend 9) wŭnt'-êd, gewöhnlich 10) gâst'-lê, schrecklich 11) dê-zîré-îng, verlangend 12) jĕn'-tl-mânz, des Herrn 13) kôm-mândz', Befehle 14) fâ'-vŭr, Gunst, Gefälligkeit 15) to help on, aufhelfen.

The cheaper[1] Wooer[2].

It was observed, that a certain covetous[3] rich man never invited one to dine with him. „I will lay[4] a wager,"[5]

says a wag[6]: „I get an invitàtion[7] from him.“ The wàger bèing accepted[8], he goes the next dày to this rich man's hoúse, aboút the tìme that he was knòwn to sit down to dinner, and tells the servant, that he must spèak[9] with his master immèdiately, for that can sàve[10] him a thoúsand poúnds. „Sir,“ says the servant to his master[11], „hère is a man in a greàt hurry[12] to spèak to you, who says, he can sàve you a thoúsand poúnds“! — „Yes[13], Sir, I can; but I seè you are at dinner. I will gò, and dìne myself', and càll again.“ — „Oh, prày Sir, come in and tàke a dinner with mè.“ — „Sir, I shall'[14] bè troublesome[15]. — „Not at àll.“ — The invitàtion was accepted, and dinner bèing òver, and the family retìred[16], „Well, Sir,“ says the man of the house, „now to your businefs[17]. Prày let me knòw, how I am to sàve thèse thoúsand poúnds. — „Why[18], Sir,“ said the other, I hèar you have a dàughter to dispòse[19] of in marriage.“ — „I have.“ — And that you intend[20] to pòrtion[21] her with ten[22] thousand pounds.“ — „I do so“ — „Whỳ then, Sir, let me have her, and I will tàke her with nìne[23] thousand.“

1) tshèpe, wohlfeil 2) wǒǒ'-ůr, Freier 3) kův'-è-tůs, geizig 4) to lá, legen 5) wá'-jůr, Wette 6) wåg, loſer Schelm 7) ìn-vè-tá'-shůn, Einladung 8) åk-sěp't-ěd, angenommen 9) to spèèk, ſprechen 10) såve, retten 11) mås'-tůr, Herr 12) hůr'-rè, Eile 13) yìs, ja 14) shåll, werde 15) trůb'-bl-sům, läſtig 16) rè-tìr'-d, begab ſich weg 17) bìz'-něs, Geſchäfte 18) hwì, warum 19) to dìs-pòze' of in marriage, zu verheirathen 20) you intend, ihr habt vor 21) to pòr'-shůn, auszuſtatten 22) těn, zehn 23) nìne, neun.

C i v i l' i t y.

Twò gentlemen at Bath having a dif'ference[1], one went[2] to the other's doòr[3] early[4] in the morning, and wròte[5] s c o ú n d r e l[6] upon it. The other càlled[7] upon his nèighbour[8], and was answered by a servant[9], that his master was not at hòme[10], but that, if he had any thing to say, he mìght leave[11] it with him. „No, no,“ says he, „I was ònly gòing[12] to return[13] your master's visit, as[14] he left[15] h i s n à m e at my door in the morning.“

1) dif-fér-énse, Streit 2) wént, ging (to go) 3) dòre, Thüre 4) ér-lé, früh 5) ròte, schrieb (to write) 6) skǒůn'-dril, Schurke 7) kåwl'd upon, rief an bei 8) ná-bůr, Nachbar 9) sěr'-vånt, Bediente 10) at hòme, zu Hause 11) lève, zurücklassen 12) gò'-ing, gehend (im Begriff) 13) ré-tůrn', erwidern 14) ås, da, weil 15) léft, zurückließ (to leave).

Drowned[1] *but not lost*[2].

An Englishman travelling in Kilkenny, came to a fòrd[3] and hired[4] a bòat[5] to take him acrofs[6]. The wàter[7] being more agitated[8] than was agreèable[9] to him, he asked the bòatman if any person[10] was ever lost in the passage[11]. „Never," replied Pat[12], my brother was drowned here last weèk[13], but we found[14] him the next day."

1) drǒůn'd, ertrunken 2) lòst, verloren (to lose) 3) fòrd, Ueberfahrt, Fähre 4) hir'd, miethete 5) bòte, Boot, Nachen 6) å-krǒfs', hinüber 7) wå'-tůr, Wasser 8) åj'-é-tá-téd, aufgeregt 9) å-grèè'-å-bl, angenehm 10) pěr'-sn, Person 11) pås'-sidje, Ueberfahrt 12) påt, Spitzname der Irländer (von St. Patrick) 13) wèèk, Woche 14) fǒůnd, fanden (to find).

The golden Goose[1].

When the àmiable[2] Duchefs[3] of Northumberland was some yèars agò on the continent[4], she stopped at an inn in French[5] Flanders, at the gòlden Goòse; but arriving[6] làte and bèing somewhat fatigued with her journey, she ordered but a slight[7] repast[8] for her and her suite[9], which consisted[10] ònly of five[11] servants. In the morning when the landlord presented his bill[12], her secretary[13] was much surprised at one general item of „Expences[14] for the night, fòurteen Louisd'òrs." In vàin did he remonstrate[15]; the artful[16] Fleming[17] knew the generous[18] character of the Duchefs, and was positive[19]. The money was accordingly[20] pàid[21]. When she was preparing[22] to depart[23], the landlord, as ùsual, attended[24] her to the carriage[25], and after màking many compliments[26] and expressing much thanks, hòped he should have the honour[27] of her Gràce's company on her return[28]. „Why, I don't[29] knòw but I

mày," said the Duchefs, with her ùsual good' hùmor; „but it must be upon one condit'ion[30], that you dò not mistàke[31] me for your sign." —

1) gôôse, Gans 2) á-mè-â-bl, liebenswürdig 3) dûtsh'-ẽs, Herzogin 4) kôn'-tè-nẽnt, festes Land 5) frẽnsh, französisch 6) âr-rìve'-ing, ankommend 7) slìte, geringes 8) rè-pâst', Mahlzeit 9) swète', Gefolge 10) kôn-sist'-ẽd, bestand 11) fìve, fünf 12) bill, Zettel, Rechnung 13) sẽk'-krè-tâ-rè, Sekretär 14) ẽks-pẽns'-ẽz, Ausgaben 15) rè-môn'-stràte, Vorstellungen machen 16) ârt'-fûl, listig 17) flẽm'-ming, Flammländer 18) jẽn'-ẽr-ûs, großmüthig 19) pôz'-zè-tiv, bestimmt, behauptend 20) âk-kôr'-ding-lè, dem zufolge 21) pàde, bezahlt 22) prè-pàre'-ing, zubereitend 23) dè-pârt', abzureisen 24) ât-tẽnd'-ẽd, begleitete 25) kâr'-ridje, Wagen 26) kôm'-plè-mẽntz, Komplimente 27) ôn'-nûr, Ehre 28) rè-tûrn', Rückkehr 29) dòn't, (do not) 30) kôn-dish'-ûn, Bedingung 31) mis-tàke', verwechseln.

The Travellers and the Bear[1].

Twò men being to travel through[2] a forest[3] together, mùtually[4] promised[5] to stand bý èach other in any dànger[6] they should meèt upon the wày[7]. They had not gone far[8], before a beàr càme rushing[9] tòwards them oút of the thicket[10]; upon which, one being a light[11] nimble[12] fellow[13], got up into a treè[14]; the other fàlling flat[15] upon his fàce[16], and hòlding[17] his breath[18], lày still, while the beàr càme up and smelled[19] at him; but that crèature[20], suppòsing him to be a dead carcafs[21], went back again into the wood, without doing him the lèast[22] harm[23]. When àll was òver, the spark[24] whò had climbed[25] the tree càme down to his companion[26], and with a pleasant[27] smile, asked him what the beàr said to him; for, says he, I took nòtice[28], that he clapped[29] his moúth very clòse to your èar[30]. Whý, replies the other, he charged me to tàke càre for the fùture[31], not to put any confidence[32] in such cowardly[33] rascals[34] as you are.

1) báre, Bär 2) thrôô, durch 3) fôr'-rẽst, Forst 4) mù'-tshù-âl-lè, gegenseitig 5) prôm'-miz-d, versprachen 6) dâne'-jûr, Gefahr 7) wà, Weg 8) fâr, fern 9) rûsh'-ing, stürzend 10) thik'-ẽt, Dickicht 11) lìte, leicht 12) nim'-bl,

flink 13) fĕl'-lŏ, Bursche 14) trèè, Baum 15) flăt, flach 16) fàse, Gesicht 17) hòld'-ing, haltend 18) brĕth, Athem 19) smĕll'-d, roch 20) krè'-tshùre, Geschöpf 21) kăr'-kăs, Leichnam 22) lèèst, geringste (little) 23) hărm, Schaden 24) spărk, Stutzer 25) klìme'-d, erkletterte 26) kŏm-păn'-yŭn, Gesellschafter 27) plĕz'-zănt, scherzhaft 28) nò'-tĭs, Bemerkung 29) klăp-t, stieß 30) èèr, Ohr 31) fù'-tshùre, Zukunft 32) kŏn'-fè-dĕnse, Zutrauen 33) kŏŭ'-ŭrd-lè, feigherzig 34) răs'-kălz, Schurken.

The Ass[1] and his Master.

Thòse[2] whom you trèat[3] like slàves[4], will not love you, nor be your friends.

An òld man had an afs, and màde him work[5] as hard as he could. It is trùe, he fed[6] him in a fìne rich fièld to màke him strong[7]; but then he had the mòre to dò for it. All at once, the òld man was tòld that the foe[8] was cóme. So up[9] he runs[10] to the afs, and tòld him to màke off[11] with him, as fast[12] as he could. „Pràỳ," says the afs, „tell me first, if you think this sàme fòe will put twice[13] the lòad[14] on my back, that you have done." „Nò, nò," says he, „I do not think that." — „Oh! then, if that is the càse, I shall not stir[15] a foot," says the afs, „for what is it to me whòse slàve I am, since I can but work àll my life as hard as I have done with you."

1) ăss, Esel 2) THòse, diejenigen 3) trète, behandeln 4) slàvez, Sclaven 5) wŭrk, arbeiten 6) fĕd, fütterte (feed) 7) strŏng, stark 8) fò, Feind 9) ŭp, auf, hin, zu 10) rŭnz, läuft 11) ŏf, davon 12) făst, schnell 13) twìse zweimal 14) lòde, Ladung 15) stŭr, rühren.

It is impossible to satisfy[1] àll the world.

Once upòn a tìme a goòd-nàtured òld fellow who had an afs to sell[2], toòk his son with him, a young stripling[3] of aboút thirteen or fourteen yèars of àge, and thèse twò dròve[4] the afs befòre them to the next town[5], where thère was a market[6]. — Why are not you a couple[7] of silly[8] blockheads[9], says the first man they met, to let your afs

march in stàte[10] befòre you, and gò on foot́ yourselves. The òld féllow, upon this reproòf[11], sets[12] his son upon the afs. — Sirrah[13], says the next man that càme bỳ, you'll[14] come to the gallows[15]. What, you ungràcious[16] young dog, must you rìde[17], and màke your father wàlk after you? — The òld farmer[18], upon this, orders[19] his son to dismoúnt[20] and got upon the afs himself. „Whỳ you hardhearted òld rògue, you, says an honest[21] woman that was gòing to market, what, must your fat[22] carcafs be carried[23], whilst the poòr lad[24] there is up to his kneès[25] in the dirt[26], and can scarce drag[27] one leg[28] after[29] the other? The old man upon this took his son up behind[30] him.“ Hark[31] yè, òld fellow (says a higler[32], that met him immèdiately after) prithee[33] let me ask you one question, friend, is that afs your òwn? — Yes, it is, says the old man. — „Bỳ my troth[34], says the higler, one would hardly think so by your own lòading the poòr young crèature at that unmerciful[35] ràte; what twò lubberly[36] boòbies[37] upon the back of one poor afs!“ The good-nàtured òld fellow was now at a nonplus[38]; he had a mìnd to plèase all his nèighbours[39], if possibly[40] he could, and yet foúnd, that he must nèither[41] drive his afs befòre him, nor ride upon it himself, nor let his son ride upon it, nor tàke the boy up behìnd him. Whereupon, after a long pàuse[42], he could think of but one method mòre to give pèople[43] satisfaction[44], and that was to tie[45] the afs's legs together with a cord[46], and for himself and his son to carry him with a pòle[47] upon their shòulders[48] betwixt[49] them. This project[50] (thòugh not withoút some smàll[51] shàre[52] of trouble[53]) he at last màde a shift[54] to put in execùtion[55]. They were now come to the town, and lugging[56] along[57] their afs in this manner òver a bridge[58] which led[59] into the market-plàce, the pèople, at so unùsual a sight[60], set up a general[61] shout[62]. The òld fellow, with all his pàtience[63] and good-nàture, unàble[64] to suppòrt[65] this last affront[66], threw his afs in a passion òver the bridge into the river[67], and went hòme again aboút his businefs.

1) to såt′-tĭs-fī, zu befriedigen 2) to sėll, zu verkaufen 3) strĭp′-lĭng, Bursche 4) dròve, trieben (drive) 5) tőůn, Stadt 6) mår′-kĭt, Markt 7) kůp′-pl, Paar 8) sĭl′-lė, albern 9) blők′-hėdz, Dummköpfe 10) ståte, Staat 11) rė-prőőf, Verweis 12) sėts, setzt 13) sår′-rå, he da Bursche 14) you'll, you will 15) gål′-lůs, Galgen 16) ůn-grå′-shůs, unbarmherzig 17) rīde, fahren, reiten 18) får′-můr, Pachter, Bauer 19) ŏr′-důrs, befiehlt 20) to dĭz-mőůnt′, abzusteigen 21) ŏn′-nėst, ehrlich 22) fåt, fett 23) kår′-rĭd, getragen 24) låd, junger Bursche 25) nėės, Knie 26) důrt, Koth 27) dråg, ziehen 28) lėg, Schenkel 29) åf′-tůr, nach 30) bė-hīnd′, hinter 31) hårk, horcht 32) hĭg′-glůr, Höker, Aufkäufer 33) prĭTH′-ė (I pray thee), ich bitte dich 34) tròth, Treue 35) ůn-mėr′-sė-fůl, unbarmherzig 36) låb′-bůr-lė, faul 37) bőő′-bėz, Schlingel 38) at a nŏn′-plůs, ganz irre gemacht 39) nå′-bůrz, Nachbarn 40) pŏs′-sė-blė, möglich 41) nė′-THůr, weder 42) påwz, Pause 43) pėė′-pl, Leute 44) såt-tĭs-fåk′-shůn, Genugthuung 45) tī, binden 46) kŏrd, Strick 47) pòle, Stange 48) shòl′-důrs, Schultern 49) bė-twĭkst′, zwischen 50) prŏd′-jėkt, Anschlag 51) småll, klein 52) shåre, Antheil 53) trůb′-bl, Unruhe 54) shĭft, Versuch 55) ėk-sė-ků′-shůn, Ausübung 56) lůg-gĭng, zerrend 57) å-lŏng′, fort 58) brĭtsh, Brücke 59) lėd, leitete, führte (lead) 60) sīte, Anblick 61) jėn′-ėr-ål, allgemein 62) shőůt, Geschrei 63) på′-shėnse, Geduld 64) ůn-å′-bl, unfähig 65) to sůp-pòrt′, zu ertragen 66) åf-frůnt′, Schimpf 67) rĭv′-ůr, Fluß.

Unèqual[1] combinàtions[2] are always disadvantágeous[3] to the wèaker[4] side[5].

A Fàble.

Once upon a time a Giant[6] and a Dwarf[7] were friends, and kept[8] together. They màde a bargain[9] that they would never[10] forsàke[11] èach other, but gò seèk[12] adventures[13]. The first battle[14] thèy fòught[15] was with twò Saracens[16], and the Dwarf, who was very couràgeous[17], dealt one of the champions[18] a mòst angry[19] blòw[20]. It did the Saracen but very little injury[21], who lifting[22] up his swòrd[23] fairly[24] struck off the poòr Dwarfs arm[25]. He was now in a wòeful[26] plight[27]; but the giant coming to his assistance[28], in a short[29] tìme left[30] the two Saracens dead on the plain[31], and the Dwarf cut[32] off the dead man's head out of spite[33]. Thèy then travelled on to another adventure. This was against three[34] bloody-mìnded[35] Sàtyrs[36], who were carrying awày a damsel[37]

in distreſś [38]. The Dwarf was not quite so fìerce [39] now as befòre, but for all that, struck the first blòw, which was returńed bỳ another, that knocḱed [40] oút his eỳe [41]; but the Gìant was soòn up with them, and had they not fleď [42], would certainly have kiĺled them every one. They were àll vеŕy joỳful [43] for this vićtory [44], and the damśel who was relièved [45] fell in love with the Gìant, and mаŕried him. They noẃ travelled far and faŕther [46] than I can tell, till they met [47] with a compány of robbers. The Gìant, for the fiŕst tìme, was fòremost [48] now; but the Dwarf was not far behìnd. The baťtle was stoút [49] and long. Wherever [50] the Gìant càme, all fell before him, but the Dwarf had like to have beeń kiĺled mòre than ońce. At last the vićtory declàred [51] for the two adventurers, but the Dwarf lost his leg. The Dwarf had now lost an arm, a leg and an eỳe, while the Gìant was withoút a single [52] woúnd [53]. Upoń which he cried oút to his liťtle compańion: Mỳ little hèro [54], this is a glòrious [55] spòrt [56]; let us get one vićtory mòre, and then we shall have hońour for eveŕ. No, cries the Dwarf, whò was bỳ this tìme gròwn [57] wìser [58], no 'I declàre off', 'I'll fight [59] nò mòre; for I fìnd in every baťtle that you get all the hońour and rewaŕds, but all the blòws fàll upon me. *Oĺiver Goldsmith.*

1) ůn-è'-kwål, ungleich 2) kŏm-bė-ná'-shůns, Verbindungen 3) dis-ăd-vån-tá'-jůs, nachtheilig 4) wėk'-ůr, ſchwächer 5) sìde, Seite 6) gì'-ånt, Rieſe 7) dwŏrf, Zwerg 8) kẻpt, hielten (keep) 9) bår'-gìn, Vertrag 10) nẻv'-ůr, niemals 11) fŏr-sáké, verlaſſen 12) sėėk, ſuchen 13) åd-vẻń-tshůrs, Abentheuer 14) băt'-tl, Schlacht 15) fåwt, fochten 16) sår'-rå-sẻns, Saracenen 17) kůr-rá'-jė-ůs, muthig 18) tshåḿ-pė-ůns, Krieger 19) ång'-grė, ergrimmt 20) blò, Schlag 21) ìń-jù-rė, Schaden 22) lìft'-ìng, hebend 23) sòrd, Schwert 24) fåre'-lė, ſchön, artig 25) årm, Arm 26) wò'-fůl, traurig 27) plìte, Leibeszuſtand 28) ås-sìs'-tånse, Beiſtand 29) shŏrt, kurz 30) left, (leave) 31) plàne, Ebene 32) kůt, hieb (cut) 33) spìte, Haß 34) thrėė drei 35) blůd'-ė-mìnd-ẻd, blutgierig 36) sá'-tůrs, Satyrs, Waldteufel 37) dåḿ-zẻl, Frauenzimmer 38) dìs-trẻs', Jammer, Unglück 39) fėėrse, hitzig 40) nŏḱ-t, klopfte, ſchlug 41) ì, Auge 42) flẻd, geflohen (flee) 43) jŏė'-fůl, freudig 44) vìk'-tůr-ė, Sieg 45) rė-lėėv'-d, errettet 46) får'-THůr, weiter 47) mẻt, begegneten (meet) 48) fòre'-mòst, voran 49) stŏůt, herzhaft 50) hwåre-

ěv'-ůr, wo immer 51) dė-kláre'-d, erklärte sich 52) sing'-gl, einzige 53) wȯȯnd, Wunde 54) hė'-rȯ, Held 55) glȯ'-rė-ůs, rühmlich 56) spȯrt, Spiel 57) grȯne, geworden (grow) 58) wise'-ůr, weiser 59) fīte, fechten.

A Stòry[1].

An Eńglish[2] Gentleman at St.[3] Christopher's, one of the Bri'tish[4] Leèward[5] Islands, had, amońg[6] his nègroes[7], a youńg woman, whò was loòk'd upon as a mòst extraordinary beaùty by thòse of her complexion[8]. He had at the sàme tìme two young fel'lows, who were likewise[9] nègroes and slàves, remarkable[10] for the comelineſs[11] of their persons[12] and for the friendship which they bòre to one another. It infortunately[13] happen'd that bòth of them fell in love with the fèmale[14] nègroe above[15] mentioned[16], whò would have been very glad[17] to have tàken èither[18] of them for her husband[19] provided[20] they could agreè between themsel'ves which should be the man. But though they were bòth so passionately[21] in love with her, nèither of them would think of gàining her without his friend's consent[22]. The torments[23] of thèse two lovers were the discòurse[24] of the family to which they belonged, who could not forbeàr[25] observing the strànge complicàtion[26] of passions, which perplexed[27] the hearts of the poòr nègroes, that of'ten dropped[28] expressions[29] of the unèasineſs[30] they underwent[31], and how impossible it was for èither of them ever to be happy.

Af'ter a long struggle[32] betweèn love and friendship, trùth and jeal'ousy, they one dày toòk a wàlk together into a wood carrying their mistreſs along with them, whère af'ter abundance[33] of lamentàtions[34], they stabbed[35] after her heart, of which shè immèdiately dìed. A slàve whò was at his work not far from the plàce whère this astonishing[36] pièce of crùelty[37] was commit'ted, hèaring the shrièks[38] of the dying persons, ran to seè what was the occàsion of them. He thère discovered the woman lying dead upon the groùnd[39], with the twò nègroes on èach side of her, kissing[40] the dead corse[41], weèping[42] òver

it and bèating[43] their breast's[44] in the ut'most[45] ag'onies[46] of grièf[47] and despàir[48]. He immèdiately ran to the e n g-l i s h fam'ily with the new's of what he had seèn; whò upon com'ing to the plàce sàw the woman dead, and the two nè-groes expìring[49] bỳ her with wounds they had giv'en them-sel'ves.

Spectàtor[50].

1) stò' - rè, Geschichte 2) ìng' - lĭsh, englisch 3) st. sånt, heilig 4) brĭt'-tĭsh, brittisch 5) lèè' - wård - ĭ'låndz, Inseln unter dem Winde 6) å - mŭng', unter 7) nè' - gròz, Negern 8) kŏm-plĕk' - shŭn, Gesichtsfarbe 9) like' - wìse, gleichfalls 10) rè-mårk' - å - bl, merkwürdig 11) kŭm' - lè - nĕs, Schönheit 12) pĕr' - snz, Personen 13) ŭn - fŏr' - tshù - nåt - lè -, unglücklicher Weise 14) fè' - måle, weiblich 15) å - bŭv', oben 16) mĕn'-shŭn-d, erwähnt 17) glåd, froh 18) è' - THŭr, jeder 19) hŭz'-bŭnd, Ehemann 20) prò - vì' - dĕd, vorausgesetzt, insofern 21) påsh' - ŭn - nåt - lè, heftig 22) kŏn - sĕnt', Einstimmung 23) tŏr - mĕnts', Qualen 24) dĭs - kòrse', Gespräch 25) fŏr-båre', unterlassen 26) kŏm - plè - kå' - shŭn, Verwicklung 27) pĕr-plĕks' - d, beunruhigte 28) drŏp' - d, entwischen, fallen ließen 29) ĕks - prĕsh' - ŭnz, Ausdrücke 30) ŭn - è' - zè - nĕs, Unruhe 31) ŭn - dŭr - wĕnt', ausstanden (undergo) 32) strŭg' - gl, Kampf 33) å - bŭn' - dånse, Menge 34) låm - mĕn - tå' - shŭnz, Wehklagen 35) ståb' - bd, durchstießen 36) å - stŏn' - nìsh - ìng, erstaunlich 37) krŏŏ' - ĭl - tè, Grausamkeit 38) shrèèkz', heftiges Geschrei 39) grŏŭnd, Grund, Boden 40) kifsing, küssend 41) kòrse, Leichnam 42) wèĕp' - ìng, weinend 43) bè' - tìng, schlagend 44) brĕst, Brust 45) ŭt' - mòst, äußerst 46) åg' - ò - nèz, Todeskämpfen 47) grèèf, Schmerz 48) dè - spåre', Verzweiflung 49) ĕk - spì' - rìng, sterbend 50) spĕk - tå' - tŭr, Zuschauer.

Repub'lican[1] *spir'it*[2].

Dr. Johnson insis'ted[3] upon neces'sity of the subordinà-tion[4] of rank[5] in socìety[6]. Bèing one day at the hoúse of a lady, who enjoy'ed[7] the reputàtion[8] of a great repub'li-can, he put[9] on a very gràve[10] coúntenance[11], and said, „Mad'am, I have become'[12] a con'vert[13] to your sys'tem[14] at last. To giv'e you a decìsive[15] proòf[16] I am in ear'-nest[17], here is a very sen'sible[18] well - behàved[19] fel'low-cit'izen[20] your foot'man[21]; I desìre[22] that he may be al-low'ed[23], to sit down' and dìne[24] with us." The lady nev'er lìked[25] nòr invìted[26] Dr. Johnsou since[27] this propòsal[28].

Your levellers[29] wish to level[30] down as far as themselves, but they cannot bear[31] levelling up[32] to themselves.

1) rė-pŭb'-lė-kăn, republikanisch 2) spĭr'-ĭt, Geist 3) in-sist'-ėd ŭp-pŏn', bestand auf 4) sŭb-ŏr-dė-nā'-shŭn, Unterordnung 5) rănk, Rang, Stand 6) sŏ-sī'-ė-tė, Gesellschaft 7) ėn-jōė'-d, genoß 8) rėp-pŭ-tā'-shŭn, Ruf 9) pŭt on nahm an 10) grāve, ernst 11) kŏŭn'-tė-nănse, Miene 12) bė-kŭm', geworden 13) kŏn'vėrt, Bekehrter 14) sĭs'-tėm, System 15) dė-sī'-sĭv, entscheidend 16) prōōf, Beweis 17) ėr'-nėst, Ernst 18) sėn'-sĭbl, verständig 19) wėll-bė-hāv'd, sich wohl betragend 20) fėl'-lŏ-sĭt'-ė-zn, Mitbürger 21) fŭt'-măn, Bediente 22) dė-zīre', verlange 23) ăl-lŏū'-ėd, erlaubt 24) dīne, speisen 25) lĭk'd, liebte 26) ĭn-vī'-tėd, lud ein 27) sĭnse, seit (nach) 28) prŏ-pŏ'-zăl, Vorschlag 29) lėv'-vĭl-lŭrz, Gleichmacher 30) level dow'n, abwärts (von oben nach unten) gleichmachen 31) bāre, ertragen 32) ŭp, aufwärts.

The Discovery.

A gentleman praising[1] the personal[2] charms[3] of a very plain[4] woman before Foote, the latter[5] whispered[6] him: „And why don't you lay claim[7] to such an accomplished[8] beauty"? „What right[9] have I to her?" said the other. „Every right by[10] the law[11] of nations[12], as the first discoverer!"[13]

1) prā'-zĭng, lobend 2) pėr'-sŭn-ăl, persönlich 3) tshărmz, Reize 4) plāne, gewöhnlich aussehend 5) lăt'-tŭr, der Letztere 6) hwĭs'-pŭrd, flüsterte 7) lā klāme, Anspruch machen 8) ăk-kŏm'-plĭshd, vollendet 9) rīte, Recht 10) bī, nach 11) lăw, Gesetz 12) nā'-shŭnz, Völker 13) dĭs-kŭv'-ŭr-ŭr, Entdecker.

Yorick (Sterne) to Eliza[1]).*

My dearest[2] Eliza!

'Oh! I grieve[3] for your cabin[4]. — And the fresh[5] painting[6] will be enough to destroy every nerve[7] about

*) Der Name dieses Frauenzimmers war Elisa Draper; sie war in Ostindien an Daniel Draper Esq. verheirathet, und nach England gereist, um ihre zerrüttete Gesundheit wieder herzustellen. Hier wurde sie mit Sterne bekannt, und schloß

theè. Nothing so pernicious[8] as white[9] lead[10]. Tàke care[11] of yourself, dèar[12] girl, and sleèp not in it toò soòn; it will be enough to give you a stròke[13] of an epilepsy[14]. I hòpe you will have left the ship, and that my letters[15] may meèt, and greèt[16] you, as you get out of your pòstchàise[17], at Dèal. — When you have got them àll, put them, my dear, into[18] some order[19]. — The first èight[20] or nine are numbered[21], but I wròte[22] the rest without that direction[23] to thee; but thoú wilt find them oút, by the dày or hoúr, which, I hòpe, I have generally prefixed[24] to them. When they are got together in chronological[25] order, sèw[26] them together in a cover[27]. I trust[28] they will be a perpetual[29] refuge[30] to thee, from time, and that thou wilt (when wèary[31] of foòls[32], and uninteresting[33] discòurse) retìre, and converse[34] an hoúr with them and me.

I have not had power, or the heart, to àim[35] at enlìvening[36] any one of them with a single stroke of wit or hùmour, but they contàin[37] something[38] better, and what you will feèl mòre sùited to your situàtion[39], a long detàil[40] of much advice[41], trùth and knowledge[42]. I hòpe, toò, you will percèive loòse[43] touches[44] of an honest heart, in every one of them, which spèak mòre than the mòst stud'ied pèriods[45], and will give thee mòre groúnd of trust' and confidence[46] upon Yorick, than àll that laboured[47] eloquence[48] could supplỳ[49]. Lèan[50] then thỳ whòle[51] weight[52], Elìza, upon them and upon mè. „Mày poverty[53], distreſs, anguish[54], and shàme[55], be mỳ pòrtion, if ever I give thee rèason[56] to repent[57] the knowledge of me.“ — With this asseveràtion[58], màde in the presence of a just God, I pròy to him, that so it mày speèd[59] me, as I dèal candidly[60] and honourably with thee! I would not mislèad[61] thee, Elìza; I would not injure[62] thee, in the opinion[63] of

mit ihm die innigste Freundschaft. Als Sterne diesen Brief schrieb, befand sie sich auf einem in den Dünen vor Anker liegenden Schiffe, um nach Ostindien zurückzureisen. Sie hatte eben damals ihr Kabinett auf dem Schiffe frisch ausmalen lassen, und hierauf bezieht sich der Anfang des Briefs.

F.

a single individ'ual[64], for the rich'est[65] crown[66] the proud-est[67] mon'arch wèars[68].

Remem'ber[69], that while I have life and pow'er, whatev'er is mine, you mày stỳle[70] and think yours — thòugh sor'ry[71] should' I bè, if ever frien'dship was put to the test[72] thus, for your òwn del'icacy's[73] sàke. — Mon'ey and coun'ters[74] are of èqual[75] ùse[76] in mỳ opin'ion; they bòth ser've[77] to set up with.

I hòpe you will an'swer[78] me this let'ter; but if thou art debar'red[79] bỳ the el'ements[80] which hur'ry thee awày, I will write one for thee, and knòwing it is such[81] a one as thoú would'st have writ'ten, I will regar'd[82] it as mỳ Eliza's.

Hon'our, and hap'pinefs, and heal'th, and com'forts of ev'ery kind, sàil[83] alon'g[84] with thee, thou most wor'thy of gir'ls! I will liv'e for theè, and mỳ Lyd'ia — be rich for the chil'dren of mỳ hear't — gàin wis'dom[85], gain fàme, and hap'pinefs, to shàre with them — with thee — and her in mỳ òld àge. — On'ce for all, adieù[86]. Preser've[87] thỳ life; stead'ily[88] pursùe the en'ds[89] wè propòsed[90], and let noth'ing rob[91] thee of thòse pow'ers Heav'en[92] has given thee for thy well'-bèing.

What can I add'[93] mòre, in the agitàtion[94] of mind[95] I am in, and within' five[96] min'utes[97] of the last' pòstman's[98] bell[99], but recommen'd thee to Heav'en, and recommen'd[100] mysel'f to Heaven with thee in the sàme fer'vent[1] ejaculàtion[2], „that we may be happy, and meèt again, if not in this wor'ld, in the next." — Adieù, I am thine, Eliza, affec'tionately[3] and ev'erlas'tingly[4], *Yorick.*

1) è-li'-zâ 2) dèèr'-ěst, theuerste 3) grèeve', bin bekümmert 4) kåb'-bĭn, Kabinett 5) frěsh, frisch 6) pån'-tĭng, Mahlerei 7) něrv, Nerve 8) pěr-nĭsh'-ŭs, verderblich 9) hwīte, weiß 10) lěd, Blei 11) kåre, Sorge 12) dèèr, theuer 13) stròke, Schlag, Anfall 14) ěp'-è-lěp-sè, fallende Sucht 15) lět-tŭrz, Briefe 16) grèèt, grüßen 17) pòst'-shåse, Postkutsche 18) ĭn'-tŏ, in 10) ŏr'-dŭr, Ordnung 20) åyt, acht 21) nŭm'-bŭr-ěd, gezeichnet 22) ròte, (write) 23) dè-rěk'-shŭn, Anweisung 24) prè-fĭkst', vorgesetzt 25) krŏn-nò-lŏdje'-è-kål, chronologisch 26) sò, nähe (sow) 27) kŭv'-ŭr, Umschlag 28) trŭst, traue

29) pĕr-pĕt'-shù-ăl, unaufhörlich 30) rĕf'fùdje, Zuflucht 31) wĕ'-rĕ, müde 32) fŏŏls, Narren 33) ŭn-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕs'-tĭng, unbedeutend 34) kŏn-vĕrse', unterrede dich 35) to åme (at), zu zielen (nach) 36) ĕn-lĭ'-vn-ĭng, Belebung 37) kŏn-tåne, enthalten 38) sŭm'-thĭng, etwas 39) sĭ-tshŭ-ă'-shŭn, Lage 40) dĕ-tåle', Entwicklung 41) ăd-vīze', Rath 42) nŏl'-lĕdje, Kenntniß 43) lŏŏse, sanft, leise 44) tŭtsh'-ĭs, Berührungen Züge, Anklänge 45) pē'-rĕ-ŭd, Periode 46) kŏn'-fĕ-dĕnse, Vertrauen 47) lă'-bŭr-ĕd, ausgearbeitet, mühsam 48) ĕl'-ŏ-kwĕnse, Beredsamkeit 49) sŭp-plī', ersetzen 50) lĕĕn, stütze 51) hŏle, ganz 52) wåte, Gewicht 53) pŏv'-ŭr-tĕ, Armuth 54) ăng'-gwĭsh, Angst 55) shåme, Schaam 56) rĕĕ'-zn, Ursache 57) to rĕ-pĕnt', zu bereuen 58) ăs-sĕv-ĕ-rå'-shŭn, Bekräftigung 59) spĕĕd, gelingen 60) kăn'-dĭd-lĕ, aufrichtig 61) mĭs-lĕde' falsch leiten 62) ĭn'-jŭre, Unrecht zufügen 63) ŏ-pĭn'-yŭn, Meinung 64) ĭn-dĕ-vĭd'-ŭ-ăl, einzelne Person 65) rĭtsh'-ĕst, reichste 66) krŏŭn, Krone 67) prŏŭd'-ĕst, stolzeste 68) wårez' trägt 69) rĕ-mĕm'-bŭr, erinnere dich 70) stīle, nennen 71) sŏr'-rĕ, traurig 72) tĕst, Probe 73) dĕl'-ĕ-kă-sĭz, zärtlichen Gefühls 74) kŏŭn'-tŭrz, Rechenpfennige 75) ĕ'-kwăl, gleich 76) yŭse, Nutzen 77) sĕrv, dienen 78) ăn'-sŭr, beantworten 79) dĕ-băr'-rĕd, aufgehalten 80) ĕl'-ĕ-mĕnt, Element 81) sŭtsh, solch 82) rĕ-gård', betrachten 83) såle, segeln 84) ă-lŏng', (with) in Gesellschaft mit, dahin mit 85) wĭz'-dŭm, Weisheit 86) ă-dŭ' lebe wohl 87) prĕ-zĕrv', erhalte 88) stĕd'-ĕ-lĕ, fest 89) ĕndz, Zwecke 90) prŏ-pōse'-d, uns vorsetzten 91) rŏb, rauben 92) hĕv'-vn, Himmel 93) add, hinzufügen 94) ăj-ĕ-tă'-shŭn, heftige Bewegung 95) mīnd, Seele 96) fīve, fünf 97) mĭn'-nĭtz, Minuten 98) pŏst'-mănz, Briefträgers 99) bĕll, Glocke 100) rĕk-kŏm-mĕnd', empfehle 1) fĕr'-vĕnt, heiß 2) ĕ-jăk-ŭ-lă'-shŭn, Seufzer 3) ăf-fĕk'-shŭn-åte-lĕ, herzlich 4) ĕv-vŭr-lăst'-ĭng-lĕ, ohne Ende.

*The Monk**[1].

The good' ŏld Monk was within'[2] six påces[3] of us, as the idĕa of him crossed[4] mŷ mīnd, and was advan'cing[5] tŏwards us a lit'tle oŭt of the line[6], as if uncer'tain wheth-er[7] he should' breåk[8] in upon us or nŏ. — He stopp'd,

*) Der Mönch, von dem hier die Rede ist, hatte kurz vorher Sterne, oder Yorick, wie er sich in seinem Sentimental Journey nennt, im Gasthof zu Calais um ein Almosen für sein Kloster gebeten, und Sterne es ihm in einer etwas unfreundlichen Sprache verweigert; worüber er sich aber gleich darauf selbst Vorwürfe gemacht hatte. Sterne unterhielt sich eben mit einer angekommenen fremden Dame im Hofe, als der Mönch sich ihm wieder näherte.

howe´ver[9], as sòon as he càme up to us, with a wo´rld[10] of fra´nkneſs[11], and ha´ving a ho´rn[12] snuff´-box[13] in his ha´nd[14], he prese´nted it òpen[15] to me. — You shall tàste[16] mine — said I, pul´ling[17] oút mý box´ (which was a smàll to´rtoise[18] one) — and put´ting it i´nto his ha´nd. — 'Ti´s mòst ex´cellent, said´ the Mo´nk. Then dò me the fàvour, I replied, to accept of the box and all, and when you tàke a pi´nch[19] oút of it, so´metimes recolle´ct[20] it was the pèace-of´fering[21] of a man who o´nce ùsed you unkìndly, but not from his heart.

The pòor Monk blush'd[22] as red[23] as sca´rlet[24]. Mon Dieu! said he, pre´ssing[25] his ha´nds toge´ther — you ne´ver ùsed me unkindly. — I should think, said the làdy, he is not likely[26]. I blu´shed in mý tu´rn, but from what mòvements, I lèave to the fe`w whò fe`el to ana´-lyse[27]. — Excu´se me, Mad´am[28], replied I — I trèated him mòst unkìndly, and from nò provocàtion[29]. 'Tis impo´ssible[30], said the làdy. — My God! cried the Monk with a wa´rmth[31] of asseveràtion which sèem'd[32] not to belo´ng to him — the fàult was in me, and in the indiscretion[33] of my zèal[34] — the làdy oppòsed[35] it, and I joi´ned[36] with her in maintàining, it was impo´ssible that a spi´rit[37] so re´gulated[38] as his could give offe´nce to any.

I kne`w not that conte´ntion[39] could be re´ndered[40] so swe`et and plea´surable a thing to the ne´rves, as I then felt it. — We remàined silent, withoút a´ny sensàtion[41] of that fòolish pàin which tàkes plàce, when in such a ci´rcle[42] yoú lòok for te´n mi´nutes in one anoth´er's[43] fàces withoút sàying a wo´rd. Whilst this la´sted, the Monk ru´bbed[44] his ho´rn-box upo´n the slèeve[45] of his tùnic[46], and as sòon as it had acquired[47] a lit´tle àir[48] of brìghtneſs[49] bý the fri´ction[50] — he màde a lòw[51] bow´[52], and said, 'twa´s too làte to sày, wheth´er it was the wèakneſs or good´neſs of oúr te´mpers[53], which had invol´ved[54] us in this co´ntest[55] — but be as it would´ — he be´gged[56] wè might exchànge[57] bo´xes — in sàying this he prese´nted his to me with one hand, as he tòok mìne from me with the oth´er, and ha´ving kiss'd it — with a strèam[58] of good´ nàture

in his eyes, he put it into his bòsom[59] — and toòk his èave.

I guard[60] this box as I would the instrumental[61] parts[62] of my religion[63], to hel'p[64] my mind on to something bet'ter; in truth, I sel'dom go abròad[65] without it; and of't[66] and many a time have I called up by it the còurteous[67] spirit of its òwner to regulate my òwn in the just'lings[68] of the world: they had found full[69] employment for his, as I learnt[70] from his story, 'till about the forty[71]-fif'th yèar of his àge, when upon some mil'itary[72] services[73] ill requited[74], and meèting at the sàme time with a disappointment[75] in the tenderest[76] of passions, he abandoned[77] the swòrd and the sex[78] together, and toòk sanctuary[79], not so much in his convent[80] as in himsel'f.

I feèl a damp[81] upon my spirits, as I am gòing to add'[82], that in my last return thròugh Calais, upon inquiring[83] af'ter Father Lorenzo, I heard he had been dead nèar threè months[84], and was buried, not in his convent, but, according to his desire, in a lit'tle cemetery[85] belonging to it, about twò lèagues[86] off: I had a strong desire to seè whère they had làid him — when upon pul'ling out his lit'tle horn-box, as I sat by his gràve[87], and pluck'ing[88] up a net'tle[89] or twò at the head of it, which had no businefs to gròw thère, they all struck[90] together so fòrcibly[91] upon my affections[92], that I burst into a flood[93] of tèars[94] — but I am as wèak as a woman, and I beg the world not to smile, but pit'y me.

Yorick's Sentimental[95] Journey.

1) můngk, Mönch 2) wîTH-in', innerhalb 3) pá'-sêz, Schritte 4) krôst, durchkreuzte 5) åd-vån'-sîng, vorwärts kommend 6) lîne, Linie 7) wĕTH'-ůr, ob 8) to bráke, brechen 9) hôů-ĕv'-ůr, jedoch 10) wůrld, Welt 11) frångk'-nĕs, Freimüthigkeit 12) hôrn, Horn 13) snůf-bôks, Tabaksdose 14) hånd, Hand 15) ô'-pn, offen 16) to táste, kosten 17) půll'-îng, ziehend 18) tôr'-tîz, Schildkröte 19) pîntsh, Prise 20) to rĕk-kôl-lĕkt', sich erinnern 21) ôf-får-îng, Anerbieten 22) blůsh'-d, erröthete 23) rĕd, roth 24) skår'-lĕt, Scharlach 25) prĕs'-sîng, drückend 26) lîke'-lè, wahrscheinlich 27) to ån'-á-lîze, auflösen 28) måd'-ům, Madame 29) prôv-ô-ká'-shůn, Anreizung 30) îm-pôs'-sè-bl,

unmöglich 31) wårmth, Wärme 32) sèèm'-d, schien 33) în-dîs-krěsh'-ůn, Unbescheidenheit 34) zèle, Eifer 35) ǒp-pòze'-d, setzte entgegen, bestritt 36) jǒîn'-d, vereinigte 37) spîr'-rît, Geist 38) rěg'-ù-làte-ěd, geordnet 39) kǒn-těn'-shůn, Streit 40) rěnd'-ůrd, gemacht 41) sěn-sá'-shůn, Empfindung 42) sěr'-kl, Cirkel 43) ån-ůth'-ůrz, eines andern 44) růb'-d, rieb 45) slèèv, Aermel 46) tù'-nîk, Kutte 47) åk-kwîre'-d, erlangt 48) åre, Ansehen 49) brîte'-něs, Glanz 50) frîk'-shůn, Reibung 51) lò, tief 52) bǒů, Verbeugung 53) těmp'-ůrz, Gemüthszustand 54) în-vǒlv'-d, verwickelt 55) kǒn'-těst, Streit 56) běg'-d, bat 57) to ěks-tshånje', austauschen 58) strème, Strom 59) bǒǒ'-zům, Busen 60) to gyård, bewachen 61) în-strù-měnt'-ål, instrumental, vornehmst 62) pårts, Theile 63) rè-lîd'-jůn, Religion 64) to hèlp, helfen 65) å-bråwd, draußen, aus 66) ǒft, oft 67) kůr'-tshè-ůs, höflich 68) jůs'-lîngs, Stöße 69) fůl, voll 70) lěrnt, lernte (learn) 71) fòr'-tè, vierzig 72) mîl'-lè-tå-rè, militärisch 73) sěr'-vîs-sěs, Dienste 74) rè-kwîte'-ěd, vergolten 75) dîs-åp-pǒînt'-měnt, Fehlschlagen 76) těn'-důr-ěst, zärtlichst 77) å-bån'-důnd, verließ 78) sěks, (weibl.) Geschlecht 79) sångk'-tshù-å-rè, Zuflucht 80) kǒn'-věnt, Kloster 81) dåmp, Niedergeschlagenheit 82) to åd, hinzufügen 83) în-kwî'-rîng, Nachfragen 84) můnths, Monate 85) sěm'-mè-těr-è, Kirchhof 86) lèègz, französische Meilen 87) gràve, Grab 88) plůk'-îng, pflückend 89) nět'-tl, Nessel 90) stråck, (strike) 91) fòr'-sè-blè, gewaltsam 92) åf-fěk'-shůns, Leidenschaften 93) flůd, Fluth 94) tèrez, Thränen 95) sěn-tè-měn'-tål, empfindsam.

*The Captive** [1]).

The bird [2] in his cage [3] pursued me into my room [4]; I sat down close [5] by my table [6], and leaning my head upon my hand, I began to figure [7] to myself the miseries of confinement [8]. I was in a right frame for it, and so I gave full scope [9] to my imagination [10].

I was going to begin with the millions [11] of my fellow-creatures [12] born [13] to no inheritance [14] but slavery [15];

*) Sterne war nach Frankreich ohne einen Paß gereist, während England und Frankreich mit einander Krieg führten; der Polizeilieutenant in Paris hatte sich bei seinem Wirth nach ihm erkundigen lassen, und dieser prophezeiete Sternen, daß er in die Bastille geschickt werden würde. Sterne behandelte die Sache und den Gedanken an ein Gefängniß sehr leichtsinnig; durch einen in einem Vogelbauer befindlichen Staar aber, dem die englischen Worte: I cannot get out (ich kann nicht heraus), gelehrt worden waren, wurde er auf einmal zu ernsthaftern Gedanken gestimmt.

but finding, howev́er affécting[16] the pícture[17] was, that I could not bring it nèar me, and that the mul′titude[18] of sad′[19] groùps[20] in it did but distráct[21] me —

— I toòk a síngle cáptive, and hav́ing fírst shut′[22] him up in his dúngeon[23], I then loòked throùgh the twilight[24] of his gràted[25] doòr to tàke his pícture.

I behel′d[26] his bod′y[27] hàlf[28] wàsted[29] awày with long expectàtion[30] and confinement, and felt what kind of sick′nefs[31] of the heárt it was which arises from hòpe deferr'd[32]. Upon loòking nèarer, I sàw him pàle[33] and fèverish[34]: in thírty[35] yèars the wéstern[36] breèze[37] had not ońce faǹn'd[38] his blood′[39] — he had seèn no sun, no moòn[40] in all that time — nor had the voice[41] of friend or kinsman[42] brèathed throùgh his lat′tice[43]; — his chil′dren —

— But hère mỳ heárt begań to bleèd[44] — and I was fòrced[45] to go on with anotħer part of the portrait[46].

He was sit′ting upon the ground upon a lit′tle stràw[47], in the fárthest córner of his dúngeon, which was altérnately[48] his chàir[49] and bed′[50]; a litt′le cal′endar[51] of smàll stick′s[52] were làid at the head′, not′ch'd[53] all òver with the dísmal[54] dàys and nìghts he had pássed thère — he had one of thòse lit′tle stick′s in his hańd, and with a rústy[55] nàil he was et′ching[56] anotħer day of his mísery to add to the hèap[57]. As I dárkened[58] the lit′tle light he had, he lif′ted up a hòpelefs eỳe tòwards the doòr, then cast′[59] it dowń — shoòk[60] his head, and went on with his wórk of afflíction[61]. I heárd his chàins[62] upon his legs, as he túrned his bod′y to lày his little stick upon the búndle[63]. — He gave a sìgh[64] — I sàw the ìron énter[65] ínto his soul[66] — I búrst ínto tèars — I could not sustàin[67] the pícture of confinement which mỳ fańcy[68] had dràwn[69].

Yorick's Sentimental Journey.

1) kåṕ-tív, Gefangener 2) bůrd, Vogel 3) kåje, Käfig 4) rôôm, Raum, Zimmer 5) klôse, dicht 6) tá′-bl, Tisch 7) to fig′-ůre, bildlich vorstellen 8) kǒn-fine′-mênt, Gefangenschaft 9) skôpe, Endzweck, Freiheit 10) è-måd-jín-á′-shůn, Einbildungskraft 11) míl′-yůnz, Millionen 12) fěl′-lò-krè-tshůrez, Mitgeschöpfe 13) bǒrn, gebohren 14) ín-hěŕ-rít-ånse, Erbschaft 15) slá′-vůr-è, Sklaverei 16) åf-fêkt′-ìng,

bewegend 17) pik'-tshúre, Gemälde 18) můl'-tè-túde, Menge 19) såd, traurig 20) gròòps, Gruppen 21) to dis-tråkt', irre machen 22) shůt, eingesperrt (shut) 23) důn'-jůn, Kerker 24) twi'-lite, Zwielicht 25) gråt'-ěd, vergittert 26) bè-hěld', betrachtete 27) bòd'-dè, Körper 28) håf, halb 29) wåst'-ěd, gezehrt 30) ěk-spěk-tà'-shůn, Erwartung 31) sik'-něs, Krankheit 32) dè-fěr'-rěd, aufgeschoben 33) pàle, blaß 34) fè'-vůr-ish, fieberhaft 35) thůr'-tè, dreißig 36) wěst'-ůrn, westlich 37) brèèz, kühles Lüftchen 38) fån'-d, abgekühlt 39) blůd, Blut 40) mòòn, Mond 41) vòis, Stimme 42) kinds'-mån, Verwandter 43) låt'-tis, Gitter 44) to blèèd, bluten 45) fòrst, gezwungen 46) pòr'-tràte, Portrait 47) stråw, Stroh 48) ål-těr'-nàte-lè, abwechselnd 49) tshàre, Stuhl 50) běd, Bett 51) kål'-ěn-důr, Kalender 52) stiks, Stöcke 53) nòtsht, eingekerbt 54) diz'-mål, traurig 55) růst'-è, rostig 56) ětsh'-ing, eingrabend 57) hèpe, Haufen 58) dårk'-něd, verdunkelte 59) kåst, warf, schlug (cast) 60) shòòk, schüttelte (shake) 61) åf-flik'-shůn, Kummer 62) tshànez, Ketten 63) bůn'-dl, Bündel 64) si, Seufzer 65) ěn'-těr, eindringen 66) sòle, Seele 67) sůs-tàne', ertragen 68) fån'-sè, Fantasie 69) dråwn, gezogen, gezeichnet (draw).

The Resignation[1] *of the Emperor*[2] *Charles V.* *(the fifth.)*

Charles resol'ved[3] to resign[4] his kingdoms[5] to his son, with a solemnity[6] suitable[7] to the importance[8] of the transaction[9]; and to perform[10] this last act[11] of sovereignty[12] with such formal[13] pomp[14], as might leave an indel'ible[15] impression[16] on the minds, not only of his subjects but of his successor[17]. With this view[18] he called Philip out of England, where the peevish[19] temper of his queen, which increased[20] with her despair of having issue[21], rendered him extremely unhappy; and the jealousy of the English left him no hopes of obtaining the direction of their affairs[22]. Having assembled[23] the states of the Low-Countries[24], at Brussels, on the twenty-fifth of October[25], one thousand five hundred and fifty-five, Charles seated[26] himself, for the last time, in the chair of state, on one side of which was placed his son[27], and on the other his sister[28], the queen of Hungary, regent[29] of the Netherlands, with a splendid[30] retinue[31] of the grandees[32] of Spain[33] and princes[34] of the empire[35], standing behind him. The presi-

dent of the council[36] of Flanders, by his command[37], explàined[38] in a few words his intention[39] in càlling this extraordinary mèeting of the stàtes. He then read'[40] the instrument of resignàtion, by which Charles surrendered[41] to his son Phil'ip all his territories[42], jurisdiction[43], and authority[44] in the Lòw-Countries, absol'ving[45] his subjects thère from their òath[46] of allègiance[47] to him, which he requìred[48] them to transfer[49] to Philip, his làwful[50] héir[51], and to serve him with the sàme loyalty[52] and zèal which they had manifested[53], dùring[54] so long a còurse of yèars, in suppòrt of his government[55].

Charles then ròse[56] from his sèat, and lèaning on the shòulder of the prince of Orange, becàuse he was unàble to stand without suppòrt, he addressed[57] himself to the àudience[58], and from a pàper which he hel'd in his hand, in order to assist'[59] his memory[60], he recounted[61] with dignity[62], but without ostentàtion[63], àll the greàt things, which he had undertàken[64], and performed since the commencement[65] of his administràtion[66]. He observed, that fròm his seventeenth[67] yèar of his àge, he had ded'icated[68] all his thòughts and attention[69] to publich[70] objects[71]; reserving[72] no pòrtion of his time for the indul'gence[73] of his èase[74], and very lit'tle for the enjoyment[75] of private[76] pleasure: that, èither in a pacifick[77] or hostile[78] manner, he had visited Germany[79] nine times, Spàin six times, France[80] four times, It'aly[81] seven[82] times, the Lòw-Countries ten times, England twice, Af'rica as of'ten, and had màde eleven[83] voyages[84] by sèa[85]: that while his heal'th permit'ted[86] him to discharge[87] his dùty and the vigour[88] of his constitùtion was èqual, in any degreè, to the arduous[89] of'fice[90] of governing[91] such extensive dominions[92], he had never shunned[93] làbour, nor repined[94] under[95] fatigue: that now, when his heal'th was broken[96], and his vigour exhàusted[97] by the ràge[98] of incùrable[99] distemper[100], his gròwing infirmities[1] admonished[2] him to retire; nor was he so fond[3] of rèigning[4], as to retàin[5] the sceptre[6] in an impotent[7] hand which was no longer àble[8] to protect[9] his subjects, or to render them happy: that in-

stead'[10] of a sóvereign[11] wòrn[12] out with disèases[13], and scárcely half' alíve[14] he gáve them one in the prìme[15] of his life, accústomed[16] alread'y to góvern, and who ad'ded to the vígour of his yoùth[17], àll the atteńtion and sagáci-ty[18] of matùrer[19] yèars: that, if, dùring the còurse of a long administràtion, he had commit'ted any matèrial[20] ér-ror[21] in góvernment: or if, uńder the préssure[22] of so mańy and greàt affàirs, and amid'st[23] the atteńtion which he had been obliged[24] to give to them, he had èither ne-gléćted, or ińjured any of his sub'jects, he nów implòred[25] their forgívenefs: that for his part, he should éver retàin a gràceful[26] seńse[27] of their fidel'ity[28] and attachment[29], and would cárry the remeḿbrance[30] of it alońg with him to the plàce of his retrèat[31], as his sweètest[32] consolàtion[33], as well as the best óf all his rewárds for all his sérvices; and, in his last pràyers[34] to Almìghty[35] God would pòur[36] fórth[3] his árdent[38] wishes[39] for their welfare[40].

Then, túrning tòwards Philip, whò fell'[41] on his kneès and kissed his fathers hand, „If" says he, „I had left you „by mỳ death, this rich inheŕitance, to which I have màde „such large addit'ions[42], some regárd would have beeń just'ly „dùe[43] to mỳ meḿory on that accoúnt[44], but nów, when I „vol'untarily[45] resign to you what I might still have retain-„ed, I mày well expéct[46] the wármest expréssions of „thańks on your part. With thèse, howéver, I dispeńse[47], „and shall consider[48] your concerń[49] for the wel'fare of „your sub'jects, and your lóve of them, as the best and „mòst accéptable[50] téstimony[51] of your grat'itude[52] to me. „It is in your pówer, by a wìse and vírtuous administràtion, „to jústify[53] the extraórdinary proòf[54], which I this dày „give of my patérnal[55] afféction, and to demoństrate[56], „that you are wórthy of the cońfidence which I repòse[57] „in you. Preserve an inviolable[58] regárd for relígion, main-„tàin the Cathólic faith[59] in its pùrity[60]; let[61] the làws[62] „of your couńtry be sàcred[63] in your eỳes; encròach[64] „not on the rìghts and privíleges[65] of your pèople; and, if „the tìme shall éver cońe, when you shall wish to enjoỳ „the tranquil'lity[66] of prìvate lìfe, mày you have a son, en-

„dowed[67] with such qual'ities[68], that you can resign your „sceptre to him with as much satisfaction as I give up mine „to you!"

As soòn as Charles had finished[69] this long addreſs to his subjects, and to their new sovereign, he sunk[70] into the chàir, exhàusted, and read'y[71] to fàint[72] with the fatigue of such an extraordinary ef'fort[73]. Dùring his discòurse, the whòle àudience mel'ted[74] into tears; some, from admiràtion[75] of his magnanimity[76]; others, sof'tened[77] by the expressions of his tenderneſs tòwards his son, and of love to his pèople; and all were affected with the deèpest sorrow[78], at lòsing a sovereign, whò had distinguished the Netherlands, his nàtive[79] country, with particular[80] marks[81] of his regard and attachment.

A few weèks[82] af'terwards[83], Charles, in an aſsembly no leſs[84] splendid, and with a ceremònial[85] èqually pompous[86] resigned to his son the crowns of Spàin, with àll the territories depending[87] on them, both[88] in the Old and in the New World. Of àll thèse vast[89] possessions[90], he reserved nothing to himself, but an annual[91] pension of a hundred thoùsand crowns, to defrày[92] the charges of his family, and to affòrd[93] him a smàll sum[94] for acts of beneficence[95] and charity[96].

The plàce he had chòsen for his retrèat, was the monastery[97] of St. Justus, in the province[98] of Estremadura. It was seàted in a vàle[99] of no greàt extent[100], wàtered[1] by a smàll broòk[2], and surrounded by rising grounds, covered with lof'ty[3] treès. From the nàture of the soil[4], as well as the temperature[5] of the climate[6], it was esteèmed the most heal'thful and delicious[7] situàtion in Spàin. Some months before his resignàtion, he had sent an architect[8] thither[9], to add a new apartment[10] to the monastery, for his accomodàtion[11]; but he gave strict[12] orders, that the style of the buil'ding should be such as sùited his present situàtion rather[13] than his former[14] dignity. It consisted ònly of six roòms, four of them in the form[15] of friar's cel'ls[16], with nàked[17] wàlls[18], the other twò, èach twenty feèt squàre[19], were hung[20] with brown[21] cloth[22], and

fùrnished[23] in the mòst sìmple[24] manner. They were àll on a level[25] with the ground, with a door on one side, into a garden[26], of which Charles himself' had given the plan[27], and which he had fil'led[28] with vàrious[29] plants[30], intending to cul'tivate[31] them with his òwn hands. On the other side, they commùnicated[32] with the chapel[33] of the monastery, in which he was to perform his devòtions[34]. Into this humble[35] retrèat, hardly sufficient for the comfortable[36] accommodàtion of a prìvate gentleman, did Charles enter, with twel've[37] domestics[38] ònly. He buried[39] hère in sol'itude[40] and silence[41], his grandeur[42], his ambit'ion[43], together with all thòse vast proj'ects which, dùring half a century[44] had alarmed[45] and agitated[46] Eùrope[47], fil'ling every kingdom of it, by turns, with the terror[48] of his arms, and the dread' of bèing subjected to his power.

Robertson.

1) rěz-zǐg-ná'-shůn, Abtretung 2) ěm'-pěr-ůr, Kaiſer 3) rè-zǒlvd', entſchloß ſich 4) to rè-zīne', abzutreten 5) kǐng'-dům, Königreich 6) sò-lěm'-nè-tè, Feierlichkeit 7) sú'-tá-bl, angemeſſen 8) ǐm-pǒr'-tånse, Wichtigkeit 9) trǎns-åk'-shůn, Verhandlung 10) to pěr-fǒrm', vollziehen 11) åkt, Handlung 12) sův'-ěr-ǐn-tè, unumſchränkte Macht 13) fǒr'-mål, feierlich 14) pǒmp, Pracht 15) ǐn-děl'-è-bl, unauslöſchlich 16) ǐm-prěsh'-ůn, Eindruck 17) sůk'-sěs-sǒr, Nachfolger 18) vú, Ausſicht, Abſicht 19) pèè'-vǐsh, mürriſch 20) ǐn-krèsed', zunahm 21) ǐsh'-shú, Nachkommen 22) åf-fåre's, Angelegenheiten 23) ås-sěm'-bld, verſammelt 24) lò-kůn'-trèz, Niederlande 25) ǒk-tò'-bůr, Oktober 26) sète'-ěd, ſetzte 27) sůn, Sohn 28) sǐs'-tůr, Schweſter 29) rè'-jěnt, Regentin 30) splěn'-dǐd, prächtig 31) rět'-tè-nú, Gefolge 32) grån-dèèz', große Herren 33) spáne, Spanien 34) prǐns'-ěs, Prinzen 35) ěm'-pīre, Reich, deutſche Reich 36) kǒůn'-sǐl, Rath, Rathsverſammlung 37) kǒm-månd', Befehl 38) ěks-pláned', erklärte 39) ǐn-těn'-shůn, Vorhaben 40) rěd, las (read) 41) sůr-rěn'-důrd, übergab 42) těr'-rǐ-tůr-èz, Herrſchaften 43) jú-rǐs-dǐk'-shůn, Gerichtsbarkeit 44) åw-thǒr'-è-tè, geſetzmäßige Gewalt 45) åb-zǒlv'-ǐng, losſprechen 46) òth, Eid 47) ål-lè'-jånse, Treue 48) rè-kwīr'-d, verlangte 49) to trǎns-fěr', zu übertragen 50) låw'-fůl, rechtmäßig 51) åre, Erbe 52) lǒè'-ål-tè, Treue 53) mån'-nè-fåst-ěd, gezeigt 54) důr'-ǐng, während 55) gův'-ůrn-měnt, Regierung 56) ròze, ſtand auf (rise) 57) åd-drěst', wendete 58) åw'-jè-ěnse, Verſammlung 59) to ås-sǐst', beiſtehen 60) měm'-můr-è, Gedächtniß 61) rè-kǒůnt'-ěd, erzählte 62) dǐg'-nè-tè, Würde 63) ǒs-těn-tá'-shůn, Prahlerei 64) ůn-důr-tá'-kn, unternommen 65) kǒm-měnse'-měnt, Anfang 66) åd-mǐn-nǐs-trá'-shůn, Verwaltung 67) sěv'-vn-tèènth, ſiebenzehnte 68) děd'-è-káte-ěd, gewidmet 69) åt-těn'-shůn,

Aufmerksamkeit 70) pŭb'-lĭk, öffentlich 71) ŏb'-jĕkts, Gegenstände 72) rē-zĕrv'-ĭng, behaltend 73) ĭn-dŭl'-jĕnse, Nachsicht 74) ēse, Ruhe 75) ĕn-jŏē'-mĕnt, Genuß 76) prī'-vāt, privat 77) pā-sĭf'-fĭk, friedfertig 78) hŏs'-tĭl, feindlich 79) jĕr'-mān-nē, Deutschland 80) frānse, Frankreich 81) ĭt'-tā-lē, Italien 82) sĕv'-vn, sieben 83) ē-lĕv'-vn, eilf 84) vŏē'-ādje-ēz, Reisen 85) sēē, See 86) pĕr-mĭt'-tĕd, zuließ 87) to dĭs-tshārje', zu vollziehen 88) vĭg'-ŭr, Kraft 89) ăr'-jŭ-ŭs, schwer 90) ŏf'-fĭs, Amt 91) gŭv'-ŭrn-ĭng, regierend 92) dŏ-mĭn'-yŭnz, Herrschaften 93) shŭn'-d, vermieden 94) rē-pīnd', gemurrt 95) ŭn'-dŭr, unter 96) brŏ'-kn, (break) 97) ĕgs-hăwst'-ĕd, erschöpft 98) rāje, Wuth, 99) ĭn-kŭ'-rā-bl, unheilbar 100) dĭs-tĕm'-pŭr, Krankheit 1) ĭn-fĕr'-mē-tēz, Schwachheiten 2) ăd-mŏn'-nĭshd, ermahnten 3) fŏnd, (of) begierig (nach) 4) rāne'-ĭng, regierend 5) to rē-tāne', behalten 6) sĕp'-tŭr, Scepter 7) ĭm'-pŏ-tĕnt, schwach 8) ā'-bl, geschickt 9) to prŏ-tĕkt', beschützen 10) ĭn-stĕd', anstatt (of) 11) sŭv'-ĕr-ĭn, Souverain 12) wŏrn (wear) 13) dĭs-ēze'-ĕz, Krankheiten 14) ā-līve', lebendig 15) prime, Frühling 16) ăk-kŭs'-tŭmd, gewöhnt 17) yŏŏth, Jugend 18) sā-găs'-sē-tē, Scharfsichtigkeit 19) mā-tūre'-ĕr, reiferer 20) mā-tē'-rē-āl, wesentlich 21) ĕr'-rŭr, Fehler 22) prĕsh'-shŭre, Druck 23) ā-mĭdst', unter 24) ŏb-līdjed', verbunden 25) ĭm-plŏred', flehete an 26) grāte'-fŭl, dankbar 27) sĕnse, Empfindung 28) fē-dĕl'-ē-tē, Treue 29) ăt-tātsh'-mĕnt, Anhänglichkeit 30) rē-mĕm'-brănse, Andenken 31) rē-trēte', Zuflucht, einsamer Aufenthalt 32) swēēt'-ĕst, angenehmste 33) kŏn-sŏ-lā'-shŭn, Trost 34) prā'-ŭrz, Gebete 35) ăl-mī'-tē, allmächtig 36) pŏŭr, gießen 37) fŏrth, aus 38) ăr'-dĕnt, heiß 39) wĭsh'-ĕs, Wünsche 40) wĕl'-fāre, Wohlfahrt 41) fĕll (fall), fiel 42) ăd-dĭsh'-shŭnz, Vermehrungen 43) dŭ, schuldig 44) on that ăk-kŏŭnt', dieserwegen, deßhalben 45) vŏl'-ŭn-tā-rē-lē, freiwillig 46) ĕk-spĕkt', erwarten 47) dĭs-pĕnse' (with), erlassen 48) kŏn-sĭd'-ŭr, betrachten 49) kŏn-sĕrn', Bemühung 50) ăk'-sĕp-tā-bl, angenehm 51) tĕs'-tē-mŭn-ē, Zeugniß 52) grăt'-ē-tūde, Dankbarkeit 53) to jŭs'-tē-fī, rechtfertigen 54) prŏŏf, Beweis 55) pā-tĕr'-năl, väterlich 56) to dĕ-mŏn-strāte, beweisen 57) rē-pŏze', setze 58) ĭn-vī'-ŏ-lā-bl, unverletzlich 59) fāth, Glaube 60) pŭ'-rē-tē, Reinheit 61) lĕt, laßt 62) lăws, Gesetze 63) sā'-krĕd, heilig 64) ĕn-krŏtch', Eingriffe thun 65) prĭv'-vē-lĕdje-ĕz, Freiheiten, Vorrechte 66) trăn-kwĭl-ē-tē, Ruhe 67) ĕn-dŏŭ'-d, begabt 68) kwŏl'-lē-tēs, Eigenschaften 69) fĭn'-ĭshd geendigt 70) sŭngk, sank (sink) 71) rĕd'-dē, nahe 72) to fānt, in Ohnmacht fallen 73) ĕf'-fŏrt, Anstrengung 74) mĕlt'-ĕd, schmolz 75) ăd-mē-rā'-shŭn, Bewunderung 76) măg-nā-nĭm'-ē-tē, Großmuth 77) sŏf'-fnd, erweicht 78) sŏr'-rŏ, Betrübniß 79) nā'-tĭv, angeboren, native country, Vaterland 80) păr-tĭk'-ŭ-lŭr, besonders 81) mārks, Zeichen 82) wēēks, Wochen 83) ăf'-tŭr-wŭrds, hernach 84) less, (little) 85) sĕr-ē-mŏ'-nē-ăl, Gepränge 86) pŏm'-pŭs, prächtig 87) dē-pĕn'-dĭng (on), abhängend 88) both — and, sowohl — als 89) vāst, sehr groß 90) pŏz-zĕsh'-ŭnz, Besitzungen 91) ăn-nŭ-ăl, jährlich 92) to dē-frā', bezahlen 93) to ăf-fŏrd'

verschaffen 94) sům, Summe 95) bė-něf'-ė-sěnse, Wohlthätigkeit 96) tshår'-ė-tė, Barmherzigkeit 97) mŏn'-nå-strė, Kloster 98) prŏv'-vĭnse, Provinz 99) våle, Thal 100) ěks-těnt', Weite 1) wå'-tůrd, bewässert 2) brŏŏk, Bach 3) lŏf tė, hoch 4) sŏĭl, Boden 5) těm'-pěr-å-tůre, Beschaffenheit 6) klĭ-måte, Klima 7) dė-lĭsh'-ůs, angenehm 8) år'-kė-těkt, Baumeister 9) THĭTH'-ůr, dahin 10) å-pårt'-měnt', Zimmer 11) åk-kŏ-mò-då'-shůn, Bequemlichkeit 12) strĭkt', streng 13) råTH'-ůr, mehr 14) fŏr'-můr, vorig 15) fŏrm, Form 16) sěls, Zellen 17) nå'-kĭd, nacket 18) wålz, Mauern 19) skwåre, im Viereck 20) hůng, behangen (hang) 21) brŏůn, braun 22) klŏth, Tuch 23) fůr'-nĭsh-d, versehen (mit Hausrath) 24) sĭm'-pl, einfach 25) lěv'-vĭl, ebene Fläche 26) går'-dn, Garten 27) plån, Plan 28) fĭl'-d, gefüllt 29) vå'-rė-ůs, verschieden 30) plånts, Pflanzen 31) to kůl'-tė-våte, bebauen 32) kŏm-mů'-nė-kå-těd, hiengen zusammen 33) tshåp'-ěl, Kapelle 34) dė-vŏ'-shůnz, Andacht 35) ům'-bl, niedrig 36) kům'-fůr-tå-bl, tröstlich, bequemlich 37) twělv, zwölf 38) dŏ-měs'-tĭks, Bediente 39) běr'-rėd, begrub 40) sŏl'-lė-tůde, Einsamkeit 41) sĭ'-lěnse, Stille 42) grån'-jůr, Hoheit 43) åm-bĭsh'-ůn, Ehrgeiz 44) sěn'-tshů-rė, Jahrhundert 45) å-lårm'-d, beunruhigt 46) åj'-ė-tåte ěd, in Bewegung gesetzt 47) yů'-rŏpe, Europa 48) těr'-růr, Schrecken.

The Character of Càto.

If we consid'er the char'acter of Càto withoút prej'udice [1], he was cer'tainly a greàt and wor'thy man: a frienď to truth, vir'tue [2] and liberty [3]; yet, falsely [4] measuring [5] all dùty by the absurd [6] rigour [7] of the stoical [8] rùle, he was generally disappointed [9] of the end which he sòught bỳ it, the happinefs bòth of his prìvate and public life. In his prìvate conduct [10] he was sevère [11], moròse [12], inexorable [13]; banishing [14] all the sof'ter [15] affections, as nat'ural [16] enemies [17] to justice [18], and as suggesting [19] fàlse mòtives of acting, from fàvour, clemency [20] and compassion [21], in publick affàirs he was the sàme [22], had but one rùle of pol'icy [23], to adhère [24] to what was rìght, withoút regard to tìme or circumstances [25], or èven to a fòrce that could contròl [26] him. For instead of managing the power of the greàt, so as to mit'igate [27] the ill, or extract [28] any good from it, he was urging [29] it àlways to acts of violence [30] bỳ a perpet'ual defiance [31]; so that, with the best intentions in the world, hè often did greàt harm to the republic [32]. This was his

gèneral behàviour[33]; yet from some partícular fácts[34], it appèars that his stréngth[35] of mìnd was nót àlways imprégnable[36], but had its wèak plàce of pride[37], ambit'ion, and párty zèal, which when mańaged and flat'tered to a cértain point[38], would betrày[39] him sómetimes ińto meásures cońtrary to his órdinary[40] rùle of rìght and truth. The last act of his life was agreèable[41] to his nàture and philósophy[42]: when he could no lońger be what he had beeń, or when the Ills of iife òver-bal'anced[43] the good[44], which bỳ the prińciples[45] of his séct[46], was a just càuse for dỳing, he put an end to his life with a spírit and resolùtion which would màke one ímage, that he was glad to have found an occàsion of dỳing in his propér[47] charácter. On the whòle, his life was ratĥer ad'mirable[48] than àmiable, fit to be pràised, rather than ímitated[49].

Mid'dleton.

1) prĕd'-jù-dĭs, Vorurtheil 2) vĕŕ-tshù, Tugend 3) lĭb'-bĕr-tè, Freiheit 4) fålse'-lè, fälschlich 5) mĕzh'-ùre-ĭng, messend 6) åb-sŭrd', abgeschmackt 7) rĭg'-gŭr, Strenge 8) stò'-ĭk-ål, stoisch 9) dĭs-åp-pŏĭnt'-ed, getäuscht, betrogen 10) kŏǹ-dŭkt, Betragen 11) sè-vère', strenge 12) mò-ròse', mürrisch 13) ĭn-ĕkś-ò-rå-bl, unerbittlich 14) bån'-nĭsh-ĭng, verbannend 15) sŏft'-ŭr, weicher 16) nå'-tshù-rål, natürlich 17) ĕń-è-mèz, Feinde 18) jŭś-tĭs, Gerechtigkeit 19) sŭg-jĕst'-ĭng, eingebend 20) klĕḿ-mĕn-sè, Barmherzigkeit 21) kŏm-påsh'-ŭn, Mitleiden 22) the sáme, derselbe 23) pŏl'-lè-sè, Politik 24) to åd-hère', anhängen 25) sĕŕ-kŭm-stånse-ĕz, Umstände 26) to kŏn-tròll', kontrolliren, Gegenaufsicht führen 27) to mĭt'-tè-gàte, mildern 28) ĕks-tråkt', herausziehen 29) ŭrje'-ĭng, treibend 30) vì'-ò-lĕnse, Gewalt 31) dè-fì'-ånse, Herausforderung 32) rè-pŭb'-lĭk, Republik 33) bè-håve'-yŭr, Verhalten 35) fåkts, Thatsachen 35) strĕngth, Stärke 36) ĭm-prĕǵ-nåbl, unerschütterlich 37) prìde, Stolz 38) pŏĭnt, Punkt 39) bè-trá', verrathen, versuchen, verleiten 40) ŏŕ-dè-nå-rè, gewöhnlich 41) å-grèè'-å-bl, angemessen 42) fè-lŏs-sò-fè, Philosophie 43) ò-vŭr-bål'-lånsd, überwogen 44) gŭd, Gute 45) prĭń-sè-pls, Grundsätze 46) sĕkt, Sekte 47) prŏp-pŭr, eigentlich 48) åd'-mè-rå-bl, bewundernswürdig 49) ĭḿ-è-tàte-ĕd, nachgeahmt.

The Charácter of Jùlius[1] Caèsar[2].

Caèsar was endowéd with every greàt and nòble[3] qual'ity, that could exàlt[4] hùman nàture, and give a man the

ascéndant[5] in society[6]: fórmed to excel[7] in pèace as well as wàr[8]; provídent[9] in coúncil; fèarlefs in áction[10] and éxecuting what he had resol'ved with an amàzing[11] celérity; génerous beyónd[12] meásure to his friénds; plàcable[13] to his énemies, and for párts, leárning, el'oquence, scàrce infèrior[14] to any man. His oràtions[15] were admired for twò qual'ities, which are sel'dom found togéther, streńgth and el'egance[16]; Cìcero rańks him amóng the grèatest órators[17] that Ròme ever bred[18]; and Quinctil'ian say's, that he spòke with the sàme fòrce with which he fòught[19]; and if he had devòted[20] himself to the bár[21], would have been the ònly man càpable[22] of rìvalling[23] Cicero. Nor was he a máster ònly of the polìte[24] árts, but cońversant[25] also with the most abstrùse[26] and crit'ical[27] párts of leárning; and amóng other wórks which he published, addréssed twò bòoks to Cìcero on the anal'ogy[28] of lańguage, or the art of spèaking and wrìting corréctly[29]. He was a mòst lib'eral[30] pàtron' of wit and learning, wheresoéver they were foúnd; and oút of his love of thòse tal'ents[31], would read'ily pardon thòse who had employ'ed[32] them agaińst himself: rightly jud'ging, that bỳ màking such men his friends, he should dràw pràises from the sàme foúntain[33], from which he had been aspérsed[34]. His cap'ital pássions were ambit'ion and love of pleásure, which he indul'ged[35] in their túrns to the grèatest excef's[36]; yet the first was al'ways predóminant[37] to which he could èasily sácrifice[38] àll the chárms[39] of the sécond[40], and dràw pleásure èven from toils[41] and dàngers, when they miństred[42] to his glòry[43]. For he thòught[44] tyŕanny[45], as Cìcero say's, the grèatest of god'defses and had frèquently[46] in his moúth a vérse[47] of Euripides, which expréssed the ìmage of his sòul, that if right and justice were ever to be vìolated[48], they wére to be vìolated for the sàke of rèigning. This was the chìef end and púrpose[49] of his life, the schème[50] that he had fórmed from his eárly[51] youth; so that, as Càto trùly[52] declàred of him, he càme with sobriety[53] and meditàtion[54] to the subvérsion[55] of the repub'lic. He ùsed to sày, that thére wére twò things nécessary, to acquire and suppòrt

power, sòldiers [56] and money, which depended mùtually upon èach other: with money therefore he provided [57] sòldiers, and with sòldiers extorted [58] money; and was, of all men, the mòst rapàcious [59] in plundering [60] bòth friends and fòes; spàring [61] nèither prince, nor stàte, nor temple, nor èven prìvate persons, whò were knòwn to possess [62] any shàre of treasure. His grèat abil'ities would necessarily have màde him one of the first cit'izens [63] of Ròme; but, disdàining [64] the condit'ion of a subject, he could never rest till he màde himself a monarch. In acting this last part, his ùsual prùdence [65] seèmed to fàil [66] him, as if the height [67] to which he was mounted [68], had turned his head', and màde him gid'dy [69]: for, bỳ a vàin ostentation of his power he destroyed the stabil'ity [70] of it; and as men shorten [71] life by living toò fast, so by an intemperance [72] of rèigning, he bròught his rèign to a violent end.

Mid'dleton.

1) jū'-lè-ůs, Julius 2) sè'-zár, Cäsar 3) nò'-bl, erhaben, edel 4) ègz-ålt', erheben 5) ås-sěn'-dånt, Ueberlegenheit, Uebergewicht 6) sò-sī'-è-tè, Gesellschaft 7) èk-sěl', hervorstechen 8) wår, Krieg 9) pròv'-vè-děnt, vorsichtig 10) åk'-shůn, Handlung 11) å-má'-zīng, erstaunend 12) bè-yònd', über 13) plá'-kå-bl, versöhnlich 14) īn-fè'-rè-ůr, nachstehend 15) ò-rá'-shůnz, Reden 16) ěl'-è-gånse, Schönheit 17) òr'-rå-tůrs, Redner 18) brěd, gebahr, hervor brachte 19) fåwt, (fight) 20) dè-vò'-těd, gewidmet 21) bår, Gerichtsstube 22) kå'-på-bl, fähig 23) rī'-vål-līng, Nebenbuhler seyend 24) pò-līte', angenehm 25) kòn'-věr-sånt, wohl erfahren 26) åb-strůse', schwer 27) krīt'-è-kål, scharfsinnig 28) å-nål'-lò-jè, Aehnlichkeit 29) kòr-rěkt'-lè, ohne Fehler 30) līb'-běr-ål, freigebig 31) tål'-ěnts, Talente 32) ěm-plòè-d, angewendet, gebraucht 33) fòůn'-tīn, Quelle 34) ås-pěr'-sěd, verleumdet 35) īn-důl'-jěd, nachsah 36) ěk-sěs', Uebermaß 37) prè-dòm'-mè-nånt, vorherrschend 38) såk'-krè-fīze, aufopfern 39) tshårmz, Reize 40) sěk'-kůnd, zweite 41) tòīlz, beschwerliche Arbeiten 42) mīn' nīs-tůr-d, halfen 43) glò'-rè, Ruhm 44) thåwt, (think) 45) tīr'-rån-nè, Tyrannei 46) frè'-kwěnt-lè, oftmals 47) věrse, Vers 48) vī'-ò-lá-těd, verletzt 49) půr'-půs, Absicht 50) skème, Plan 51) ěr'-lè, frühe 52) tròò'-lè, wahrhaft 53) sò-brī'-è-tè, Kaltblütigkeit 54) měd-è-tá'-shůn, Nachdenken 55) sůb-věr'-shůn, Umsturz 56) sòl'-jůrz, Soldaten 57) prò-vī'-děd, verschaffte 58) ěks-tòr'-těd, erpreßte 59) rå-pá'-shůs, raubgierig 60) plůn'-důr-īng, Plünderung 61) spá'-rīng, schonend 62) pòz-zěs', besitzen 63) sīt'-è-zns, Bürger 64) dīz-dá-nīng, verachtend

65) prŏŏ'-dĕnse, Klugheit 66) fâle, verlassen 67) hite, Höhe 68) mŏŭnt'-ĕd, erhoben 69) gid'-dè, schwindlicht 70) stâ-bil'-è-tè, Festigkeit 71) shŏr'-tn, verkürzen 72) in-tĕm'-pĕr-ânse, Unmäßigkeit.

Character of Wil'liam[1] the Conqueror[2].

Feẁ prińces have beeń mòre fo'rtunate[3] than this greàt mońarch, or were bet'ter entìtled[4] to prosperity[5] and grań-deur for the abil'ities and vi'gour of mìnd which he displàyed[6] in àll his cońduct. His spi'rit was bòld[4] and enterprising[8], yeb guìded[9] bỳ prùdence. His amtit'ion, which was exo'r-bitant[10], and lày lit'tle uńder restràints[11] of ju'stice, and still lefs uńder those of humańity[12], eve'r submit'ted[13] to the dic'tates[14] of rèason and pol'icy. Bo'rn in an àge wheń the mìnds of men were intrac'table[15] and unacquàinted[16] with submis'sion[17], he was yet àble to direc't[18] them to his pu'rposes; and, pa'rtly from the asceńdant of his vèhement[19] disposit'ion[20], partly from art and dissimulàtion[21], to estab'-lish[22] an unlimited[23] mońarchy. Thòugh not inseńsible[24] to genero'sity[25], he was ha'rdened[26] agaińst compas'sion, and seèmed èqually ostentàtious[27] and ambit'ious[28] of eclàt[29] in his cleme'ncy and his seve'rity. The maxims[30] of his administràtion were sevère; but mìght have beeń ùse-ful, had they been sòlely[31] employe'd in prese'rving o'rder in an estab'lished gove'rnment; they were ill cal'culated[32] fór sof'tening the ri'gours, which under the mòst geńtle[33] mań-agement[34] are insepárable[35] from cońquest[36]. His at-tem'pt[37] agaińst England[38] was the last eńterprize of the kìnd, which, dùring the còurse of seve'n huńdred[39] yèars, had ful'ly succeèded[40] in Euròpe; and the greàtnefs of his gènius[41] bròke[52] throùgh thòse lim'its[43], which first fhe eùdal[44] institùtions[45], then the refined[46] pol'icy of prińces have fixe'd on the seve'ral[47] stàtes of chris'tendom[48]. Thòugh he reńdered himself' ińfinitely[49] òdious[50] to his English sub'jects, he transmit'ted[51] his powe'r to his posteri-ty[52], and the thròne[53] is still fil'led bỳ his desceńdants[54]; a proòf that the foundàtion[55] which he làid was firm[56]

and solid[57], and that amongst all his violences, while he seemed only to gratify[58] the present passion, he had still an eye towards futurity[59]. Died Sept. 9. 1087, aged 63.

Hume.

1) wĭl'-lē-ăm, Wilhelm 2) kŏngk'-ŭr-ŭr, Eroberer 3) fŏr'-tshŭ-nàte, glücklich 4) ĕn-tī'-tld, berechtigt 5) prŏs-pĕr'-ė-tė, Glück 6) dĭs-plā'd, zeigte 7) bòld, kühn 8) ĕn'-tĕr-prī'-sĭng, unternehmend 9) gyī'-dĕd, geleitet 10) ĕgz-ŏr'-bė-tănt, unmäßig 11) rė-străntz', Einschränkungen 12) hŭ-măn'-ė-tė, Menschlichkeit 13) sŭb-mĭt'-tĕd, unterwarf sich 14) dĭk'-tàtez, Vorschriften 15) ĭn-trăk'-tă-bl, unlenksam 16) ŭn-ăk-kwăn'-tĕd, unbekannt 17) sŭb-mĭsh'-ŭn, Unterwerfung 18) to dė-rĕkt', richten 19) vē'-hė-mĕnt, heftig 20) dĭs-pŏ-zĭsh'-ŭn, Gemüthsbeschaffenheit 21) dĭs-sĭm-ŭ-lā'-shŭn, Verstellung 22) to ė-stăb'-lĭsh, gründen 23) ŭn-lĭm'-ĭt-ĕd, uneingeschränkt 24) ĭn-sĕn'-sė-bl, unempfindlich 25) jĕn-ĕr-ŏs'-ė tė, Großmuth 26) hård'-ĕ-nĕd, verhärtet 27) ŏs-tĕn-tā'-shŭs, prahlend 28) ăm-bĭsh'-ŭs, ehrgeizig 29) ė-klăw', Glanz 30) măks'-ĭms, Grundsätze 31) sòle'-lė, einzig 32) kăl'-kŭ-lā-tĕd, berechnet 33) jĕn'-tl, sanft 34) măn'-ĭdje-mĕnt, Verwaltung 35) ĭn-sĕp'-păr-ă-bl, unzertrennlich 36) kŏng'-kwest, Eroberung 37) ăt-tĕmt', Angriff 38) ĭng'-glănd, England 39) hŭn'-drĕd, hundert 40) sŭk-sēēd'-ĕd, gelungen 41) jē'-nė-ŭs, Genie 42) bròke, (break) 43) lĭm'-mĭts, Granzen 44) fŭ'-dăl, zu Lehn gehörig, feudal 45) ĭn-stė-tŭ'-shŭnz, Anordnungen, Einrichtungen 46) rė-fīn'-d, verfeinert 47) sĕv'-ŭr-ăl, verschieden 48) krĭs'-sn-dŭm, Christenheit 49) ĭn'-fė-nĭt-lė, außerordentlich 50) ŏ'-dĕ-ŭs, verhaßt 51) trănsmĭt'-tĕd, übermachte 52) pŏs-tĕr'-ė-tė, Nachkommenschaft 53) thròne, Thron 54) dė-sĕn'-dăntz, Nachkommen 55) fŏŭn-dā'-shŭn, Grund 56) fĕrm, stark 57) sŏl'-ĭd, feste 58) to grăt'-ė-fī, zu befriedigen 59) fŭ-tŭ'-rė-tė, Zukunft.

Character of Henry[1] VIII.[2] (King of England.)

It is difficult[3] to give a just summary[4] of this prince's qualities; he was so different from himself in different parts of his reign, that, as is well remarked[5] by Lord Herbert, his history is his best character and description[6]. The absolute[7] and uncontroled[8] authority, which he maintained at home, and the regard he obtained among foreign[9] nations, are circumstances which entitle him to the appellation[10] of a great prince; while his tyranny and cruelty seem to exclude[11] him from the character of a good one.

He possessed[12], indeèd, greàt vígour of mìnd, which qualified[13] him for exercising[14] dominion òver men: courage[15], intrepidity[16], vígilance[17], inflexibility[18]; and thòugh thèse qualities lày not always under guìdance[19] of a regular[20] and solid judgement[21], they were accompanied with good parts, and an extensive capacity[22]; and every one dreaded a contest with a man whò was never knòwn to yièld[23], or to forgive; and whò, in every controversy[24], was determined[25] to rùin[26] himself, or his antagonist[27].

A catalogue of his vìces[28] would comprehend many of the worst qualities incident[29] to hùman nàture: Violence, crùelty, profùsion[35], rapacity[31], injustice[32], obstinacy[33], arrogance[34], bigotry[35], presumption[36], caprice[37]; but nèither was he subject to all thèse vìces in the mòst extrème degreè, nor was he at intervals[38] altogether[39] devoid[40] of virtues. He was sincère[41], òpen, gallant[42], liberal, and càpable at lèast of a temporary[43] friendship and attachment. In this respect[44] he was unfortunate, that the incidents of his tìmes served to displày his fàults in thèir full light; the trèatment[45] he met with from the Còurt of Ròme provòked[46] him to vìolence; the dànger of a revolt[47] from his superstitious[48] subjects seèmed to requìre the most extrème severity. But it must at the same time be acknowledged[49], that his situàtion tended[50] to thròw an additional[51] lustre[52] on whàt was greàt and magnanimous[53] in his character.

The emulàtion[54] betweèn the emperor and the French King rendered his allìance[55], notwithstanding[56] his impolitick[57] conduct, of greàt importance to Europe. The extensive powers of his prerogative[58] and the submission, not to say slàvish disposition, of his parliament[59], made it mòre èasy for him to assùme[60] and maintàin that entìre[61] dominion, bỳ which his reign is so much distinguished in English history.

It may seèm a little extraordinary, that notwithstanding his crùelty, his extortion[62], his violence, his arbitrary[63] administràtion, this prince not only acquìred the regard of his subjects, but never was the object of their

hàtred[64]; he seèms èven, in some degreè, to have possessed their love and affection. His extèrior[65] qual'ities were advantageous[66], and fit to captivate[67] the mul'titude; his magnif'icence[68], and personal bràvery[69], rendered him illustrious[70] to vul'gar[71] eyes; and it may be said with truth, that the English in that àge were so thoroughly[72] subdùed[73], that, like èastern slaves, they were inclìned to admire èven thòse acts of violence and tyranny, which were exercised[74] over themsel'ves, and at their òwn expence.

Died January[75] 28 th.[76] 1547[77], anno aetat'is 57[78], regni 37[79].

Hùme.

1) hěn'-rī, Heinrich 2) VIII. The àyth, (eighth) der achte 3) dĭf'-fè-kůlt, schwer 4) sům'-må-rè, Begriff 5) rè-mårk'-d, bemerkt 6) dè-skrīp'-shůn, Beschreibung 7) åb'-sò-lùte, unumschränkt 8) ůn-kòn-tròll'-d, unwidersprechlich 9) fòr'-īn, fremd 10) åp-pěl-là'-shůn, Benennung 11) to ěks-klùde', ausschließen 12) pòz-zěst', besaß 13) kwòl'-lè-fīde, geschickt machte 14) ěks'-ěr-sīze-īng, ausübend 15) kůr'-rīdje, Muth 16) īn-trè-pīd'-è-tè, Unerschrockenheit 17) vīd'-jīl-ånse, Wachsamkeit 18) īn-flěks'-è-bīl-è-tè, Unbiegsamkeit 19) gyī'-dånse, Leitung 20) rěg'-ù-lår, regelmäßig 21) jůdje'-měnt, Urtheil 22) kå-pås'-è-tè, Fähigkeit 23) to yèèld, nachgeben 24) kòn'-trò-věr-sè, Streitigkeit 25) dè-těr'-mīnd, entschlossen 26) to ròò'-īn, zu Grunde richten 27) ån-tåg'-ò-nīst, Gegner 28) vīse'-ěz, Laster, Fehler 29) īn'-sè-děnt, zufällig 30) prò-fù'-shůn, Verschwendung 31) rå-pås'-sè-tè, Raubsucht 32) īn-jůs'-tīs, Ungerechtigkeit 33) òb'-stè-nå-sè, Halsstarrigkeit 34) år'-rò-gånse, Vermessenheit, Anmaßung 35) bīg'-gůt-trè, Bigotterie 36) prè-zům'-shůn, Einbildung 37) kå-prèèse', Eigensinn 38) īn'-těr-våls, Zwischenräume 39) ål'-tò-gěTH-ůr, gänzlich 40) dè-vòīd', leer 41) sīn-sère', aufrichtig 42) gål'-lånt, tapfer, galant 43) těm'-pò-rå-rè, periodisch, was nur eine begränzte Zeit dauert 44) rè-spěkt', Rücksicht 45) trète'-měnt, Behandlung 46) prò-vòke'-d, reizte 47) rè-vòlt', Aufruhr 48) sù-pěr-stīsh'-ůs, abergläubisch 49) åk-nòl'-lědjd, anerkannt 50) těnd'-ěd, dazu diente 51) åd-dīsh'-shůn-ål, was hinzu kommt, vermehrend 52) lůs'-tůr, Glanz 53) måg-nån'-è-můs, großmüthig 54) ěm-ù-là'-shůn, Wetteifer 55) ål-lī'-ånse, Bündniß 56) nòt-wīTH-stånd'-īng, ungeachtet 57) īm-pòl'-è-tīk, unpolitisch 58) prè-ròg'-gå-tīv, Vorrecht 59) pår'-lè-měnt, Parlament 60) ås-sùme', annehmen 61) ěn-tīre', gänzlich 62) ěks-tòr'-shůn, Erpressung 63) år'-bè-trå-rè, unumschränkt, despotisch 64) hà'-trěd, Haß 65) ěks-tè'-rè-ůr, äußerlich 66) åd-vån-tà'-jůs, vortheilhaft 67) to kåp'-tè-vàte, einnehmen 68) måg-nīf'-fè-sěnse, Pracht, Glanz 69) brà'-vůr-rè, Tapferkeit 70) īl-lůs'-trè-ůs, berühmt, erhaben 71) vůl'-gůr, gemein

72) thůr'-rô-lê, durchaus 73) sŭb-dŭ'-d, unterwürfig gemacht 74) ĕks'-ĕr-sise-d, ausgeübt 75) jăn'-nú-âr-rê, Jenner 76) 28 th., THêtwĕn'-tê-âyth 77) 1547, â thŏŭ'-zănd five hŭn'-drĕd fŏr-tê sĕv'-vn 78) 57, fifty seven 79) 37, thirty seven.

Character of Elizabeth.

Eliz'abeth, in her person, was masculine [1], tàll [2], stràight [3], and strong-limbed [4], with a high round forehead [5], brown eyes, fair complexion, fine white teèth [6] and yel'low [7] hàir [8]; she danced [9] with greàt agil'ity [10]; her voice was strong and shrill [11]; she understood [12] mùsic [13], and plàyed upon several instruments. She possessed an excellent memory; and understood the dead and living languages, and màde good proficiency [14] in the sciences and was well read in history. Her conversàtion [15] was sprightly [16] and agreeàble, her judgement sol'id, her apprehension [17] acùte [18], her application [19] indefat'igable [20] and her courage invincible [21]. She was the greàt bul'wark [22] of the Prot'estant [23] religion; she was highly commendable [24] for her general regard to the impartial [25] administràtion of justice, and èven for her rigid [26] oeconomy [27], which sàved [28] the public money, and evinced [29] that love for her pèople which she warmly professed [30]. Yet she dèviated [31] from justice in some instances, when her interest and passions were concerned [32]; and, notwithstanding all her greàt qual'ities, we cannot [33] deny [34], she was vain, proud, impèrious [35], and in some càses crùel: her predominant passion was jeal'ousy and avarice; thòugh she was al'so subject to such violent gust's [36] of anger [37] as overwhel'med [38] àll regard to the dignity of her stàtion, and èven hurried her beyond the common [39] bounds [40] of dècency [41]. She was wise and steady in her principles of government, and above àll princes fortunate in a ministry.

Smollet.

1) mâs'-kú-lĭn, männlich 2) tâll, groß 3) strâte, dicht 4) lĭm'-d, mit Gliedern versehen 5) fŏr'-hĕd, Stirne 6) têêth Zähne (tooth) 7) yĕl'-lô, gelb 8) hâre, Haar 9) dâns-d' tanzte 10) â-jĭl'-ê-tê, Lebhaftigkeit, Fertigkeit 11) shrĭll, hell,

gellend 12) ŭn-dŭr-stŭd', verstand (understand) 13) mŭ'-zik, Musik 14) prô-fish'-ên-sê, Fortschritt 15) kôn-vêr-sà'-shŭn, Unterhaltung, Umgang 16) sprìte'-lê, lebhaft 17) âp-prê-hên'-shŭn, Vermögen zu begreifen 18) â-kùte', scharf 19) âp-plê-kà'-shŭn, Fleiß 20) în-dê-fàt'-tê-gâ-bl, unermüdet 21) în-vîn'-sê-bl, unüberwindlich 22) bŭl'-wŭrk, Bollwerk 23) prôt'-tês-tânt, protestantisch 24) kôm'-mên-dâ-bl, lobenswerth 25) îm-pâr'-shâl, unpartheiisch 26) rîd'-jîd, strenge 27) ê-côn'-ô-mê, Oekonomie 28) sàve'-d, erhielt 29) ê-vînsd', bewies 30) prô-fêsst', behauptete, bekannte 31) dê'-vê-à-têd, wich ab 32) kôn-sêrn'-d, betroffen, ins Spiel kamen 33) cannot — can not 34) to dê-nì', leugnen 35) îm-pê'-rê-ŭs, herrschsüchtig 36) gŭsts, Anfällen, Aufwallungen 37) âng'-gŭr, Zorn 38) ô-vŭr-whêlm'-d, überwältigte 39) kôm'-mŭn, gemein 40) bôŭndz, Grenzen 41) dê'-sên-sê, Wohlanständigkeit.

Alcibiades.

Alcìbiades was a man of great spìrit, extrèmely addícted[1] to plèasure, but a the sàme tìme very càpable, and, upon occàsion, very atteńtive[2] to busìnefs. He was by nàture endùed with all the accomplishments[3] she could bestòw[4]: He had beaùty, wit, courage, and a greàt understańding; but, in the first bloòm[5] of his life, was arrogantly[6] affećted with the advańtages he had òver others. That temper is pret'ty visible in an expression of his, when it was propòsed to him to learn to plày upon a mùsical instrument, he answered: It is not for me to give but to recèive[7] delight. Howev́er the conversàtion of Socrates tempered[8] a strong inclinàtion to licenciousnefs[9] into reflećtions of philosophy; and, if it had not the fòrce to màke a man of his gènius and fortune whòlly[10] regular, it gave him some coòl[11] mòments; and this fol'lowing solil'oquy[12] is suppòsed bý the learned to have been thròwn together befòre some expećted engàgement[13], and seèms to be very much the picture of the man; — „I am now whòlly „alòne[14]; my èars are not retàined bỳ mùsic, my eỳes with „beaùty, nor any of my senses so forcibly affećted, as to „divert[15] the còurse of my inward[16] thoùghts[17]: me„thinks[18], there is something sàcred in myself, now I am „alòne. What is this bèing of mìne? I càme into it withoút „mỳ choìce[19], and yet Socrates says, it is to be im-

„pùted[20] to me. In this repòse of mỳ senses, wherein they „commùnicate nothing strongly to myself, I taste methinks „a bèing distinct[21] from their operàtion. Whỳ mày I not „then, mỳ sòul exist'[22], when she is whòlly gone out of „thèse organs? I can percèive my faculties[23] gròw stronger, „the lefs I admit'[24] the pleasures of sense, and the nèarer „I plàce myself to a bàre[25] existence[26], the mòre worthy, „the mòre nòble, the mòre celestial[27] does that existence „appèar to me. If mỳ sòul is wèakened rather than im-„pròved[28] by all that the bod'y administers[29] to her, she „mày rèasonably[30] be suppòsed to bè designed[31] for a „mansion[32] mòre sùitable[33] than this, wherein what de-„lights her, diminishes[34] her excellence[35], and that which „affects her ad'ds to her perfection. There is an here-„af'ter, and I will not fèar to be immortal, for the sàke of „Athens.“

This solil'oquy is but the first dàwnings[36] of thought in the mind of a man given up to sensual'ity[37].

Guar'dian[38].

1) åd-dikt'-ĕd, ergeben 2) åt-tĕn'-tiv, aufmerksam 3) åk-kòm'-plish-mĕnts, Vollkommenheiten 4) bè-stò', geben, schenken 5) blōōm, Blüthe 6) år'-rò-gånt-lè, auf eine aufgeblasene Weise 7) to rè-sève', empfangen 8) tĕm'-pûr-ĕd, mäßigte 9) li-sĕn'-shůs-nĕs, Ausschweifung 10) hòle'-è, gänzlich 11) kōōl, kühl 12) sò-lil'-lò-kwè, Selbstgespräch 13) ĕn-gåje'-mĕnt, Verbindung, Gefecht 14) å-lòne', allein 15) to dè-vĕrt', abwenden 16) in'-wård, innerlich 17) thåwts, Gedanken 18) methinks — me thinks 19) tshŏise, Wahl 20) im-pùt'-ĕd, zugerechnet 21) dis-tingkt', unterschieden 22) ĕg-zist', bestehen 23) fåk'-ůl-tèz, Geisteskräfte 24) åd-mit', zulassen 25) båre, bloß 26) ĕg-zis'-tĕnse, Daseyn, Wesen 27) sè-lĕs'-tshål, himmlisch 28) im-prōōv'-d, verbessert 29) åd-min'-nis-tůrz, giebt 30) rè'-zn-å-blè, vernünftiger Weise 31) dè-sine'-d, bestimmt 32) mån'-shůn, Wohnung 33) sù-tå-bl, angemessen 34) dè-min'-ish-ĕz, verringert 35) ĕk'-sĕl-lĕnse, Hohheit, Vortrefflichkeit 36) dåwn'-ingz, Dämmerung 37) sĕn-shù-ål'-è-tè, Sinnlichkeit 38) gyår'-dè-ån, Aufseher (der Titel einer moralischen Zeitschrift).

Hannibal to Scipio Africànus at their interview[1] precèding[2] the Bat'tle of Zàma.

Since fàte[3] has so ordàined[4] it, that I, whò began the war, and whò have been so of'ten on the point of

ending it bỳ a complète[5] conquest, should now cóme of mỳ òwn mòtion[6] to ask a pèace; I am glad that it is of you, Scìpio, I have the fórtune to ask it. Nor will this be amońg the lèast of your glòries, that Hannibal, victòrious òver so many Ròman geńerals, submit′ted at last to you.

I could wish, that our fathérs and we had confìned our ambit′ion withiń the limíts which nàture seèms to have prescrìbed[7] to it, the shòres[8] of Af′rica, and the shòres of It′aly. The god′s did not give us that mìnd. On bòth sìdes we have been so èager[9] after fóreign posseśsions, as to put our òwn to the hazárd of wár. Ròme and Carthàge have had èach in her túrn, the eńemy at her gàtes. But sińce érrors past mày be mòre èasily blàmed than corréct-ed[10], let it noẃ be the wórk of you and me to put an end, if pośsible, to the óbstinate[11] conteńtion. For mỳ òwn part, mỳ yèars, and the expèrience I have had of the in-stabil′ity[12] of fórtune, inclìnes me to lèave nothíng to her detérminàtion, which rèason can decìde. But much I fèar, Scìpio, that your youtń, your wańt of the lìke expèrience, your unìnterrupted[13] succeśs may reńder you avérse[14] from the thòughts of pèace. He whom fórtune has never fàiled, ràrely[15] refléćts[16] upon her coństancy[17]. Yet, withoút recúrring[18] to fórmer exaḿples[19], mỳ òwn mày perhaṕs[20] suffice[21] to tèach[22] you moderàtion[23]. I am that sàme Hańnibal, whò, af′ter mỳ víctory at Cańnae, becàme[24] maśter of the greàtest part of your coúntry[25], and delib́era-ted[26] with myself, what fàte I should decreè[27] to Jt′aly and Ròme. And now — seè the chànge! Hère, in Af′rica, I am come to trèat with a Ròman, for my own preservà-tion[28] and my coúntry's. Such are the spòrts[29] of fór-tune. Is she then to be truśted becàuse she smìles? An advantàgeous pèace is pref′erable[30] to the hòpe of víctory. The one is in your òwn powér, the other at the pleaśure of the gods. Should you pròve[31] victòrious, it would add lit′tle to your òwn glòry, or the glòry of your coúntry; if vańquished[32], you lòse in one hoúr all the hońour and repu-tation[33] you have been so mańy yèars acquìring. But what is my aim in all this? — that you should conteńt[34] your-

self' with our cession [35] of Spàin, Sicily, Sardinia, and all the islands [36] betweèn It'aly and Af'rica. A pèace on thèse condit'ions will, in my opinion, not ònly secùre [37] the fùture tranquil'lity of Carthàge but be sufficiently [38] glòrious for you, and for the Ròman nàme [39]. And do not tell me, that some of our cit'izens deal't fraud'ulently [40] with you in the làte trèaty [41] — it is I, Hannibal, that now ask a pèace: I ask it, becàuse I think expèdient [42] for my country; and, thinking it expedient, I will inviolably maintàin it.

Hoòke.

1) in'-tẽr-vù, Zusammenkunft 2) prè-sède'-ing, vorhergehend 3) fàte, Schicksal 4) òr-dàne'-d, beschlossen 5) kòm-plète', vollkommen 6) mò'-shùn, Bewegung, Antrieb 7) prè-skrìbe'-d, vorgeschrieben 8) shòrez, Ufer 9) è'-gùr, begierig 10) kòr-rẽkt'-èd, verbessert 11) òb'-stè-nàte, halsstarrig 12) in-stà-bil'-è-tè, Unbeständigkeit 13) ùn-in-tẽr-rùp'-tẽd, ununterbrochen 14) à-vẽrse', abgeneigt 15) ràre'-lè, selten 16) rè-flẽkt's, (upon) betrachtet 17) kòn'-stàn-sè, Beständigkeit 18) rè-kùr'-ring, seine Zuflucht nehmend 19) ẽgz-àm'-pls, Beispiele 20) pẽr-hàp's, vielleicht 21) sùf-fìze', zureichen 22) tètsh, lehren 23) mòd-dẽr-à'-shùn, Mäßigung 24) bè-kàme', wurde (become) 25) kùn'-trè, Land 26) dè-lib'-ẽr-à-tẽd, überlegte 27) dè-krèè', bestimmen 28) prẽz-zẽr-va'-shùn, Erhaltung 29) spòrts, Spiele 30) prẽf'-fẽr-à-bl, was vorzuziehen ist 31) pròòv, beweisen 32) vàngk'-wìsh-d, überwältigt, besiegt 33) rẽp-pù-tà'-shùn, Ruhm 34) to kòn-tẽnt', befriedigen 35) sẽsh'-shùn, Abtretung 36) ì'-lànds, Inseln 37) sè-kùre', sichern 38) sùf-fìsh'-ẽnt-lè, hinlänglich 39) nàme, Name 40) fràw'-dù-lẽnt-lẽ, betrügerischer Weise 41) trè'-tè, Unterhandlung 42) ẽks-pè'-dè-ẽnt, nützlich.

Scipio's Answer.

I knew very well, Hannibal, that it was the hòpe of your return [1] which emboldened [2] the Carthaginians to breàk the trùce [3] with us, and to lày aside [4] all thòughts of a pèace, when it was just upon the point of bèing conclùded; and your present propòsal [5] is a proòf of it. Yoù retrench [6] from their concessions [7] every thing but what we are, and have been long possessed of. But as it is your càre that your fel'low-cit'izens should have the obligàtions [8] to you of bèing èased [9] from a greàt part of their burden, so it òught to be mìne, that they dràw no advantage from their per-

fídiousnefs[10]. Nòbody is mòre sensible[11], than I am, of the wèaknefs of man, and the power of fortune, and that whatever we enterprìze is subject to a thoúsand chànges. If, befòre the Ròmans passed into Af'rica, you had of your òwn accord[12] quit'ted[13] It'aly, and màde the ef'forts you now màke, I belìève they would not have been rejected. But as you have been fòrced out of Italy, and we are mas-ters hère of the òpen country, the situàtion of things is much al'tered[14]. And, what is chìefly to bè consid'ered, the Carthaginians, by the làte trèaty, which we entered into at their request'[15], were, òver and above what you of'fer, to have restòred[16] to us our prisoners[17] withoút ransom[18], delivered up their ships[19] of war, pàid us five thoúsand talents[20], and to have given hostages[21] for the performance of all. The senate[22] accepted these condit'ions, but Carthàge failed on her part; Carthàge decèived us. What then is to be done? Are the Carthaginians to be relèased[23] from the mòst important[24] articles[25] of the trèaty, as a reward of their brèach[26] of fàith? No, cer-tainly. If to the condit'ions befòre agreèd upon, you had ad'ded some new articles to our advantage, thère would have been mat'ter of ref'erence[27] to the Ròman pèople; but when, instead[28] of ad'ding, you retrench, there is no roòm for deliberàtion. The Carthaginians, therefore, must submit' to us at discret'ion[29], or must vanquish us in bat'tle.

Hoòke.

1) rè-tůrn', Zurückkunft 2) ẻm-bǒld'-ẻn-ẻd, beherzt machte 3) trǒǒse, Waffenstillstand 4) å-sìde', bei Seite 5) prò-pò'-zål, Vorschlag 6) rè-trẻnsh', schneidet weg 7) kǒn-sẻs'-shůnz, Verwilligungen 8) ǒb-lè-gá'-shůnz, Verbindlichkeiten 9) ẻse'-d, beruhigt, erleichtert 10) pẻr-fid'-yůs-nẻs, Treu-losigkeit 11) sẻn'-sì-bl (of), überzeugt 12) åk-kǒrd', Ver-trag; of one's own accord, freiwillig 13) kwit'-tẻd, verlassen 14) ål'-tůr-d, geändert 15) rè-kwẻst', Bitte 16) rè-stòre'-d, zurückgegeben 17) prìz'-zn-ůr, Gefangener 18) rån'-sům, Lösegeld 19) ship, Schiff 20) tål'-ẻntz, Talente, ein gewisses Gewicht, oder Summe Geldes bei den Alten 21) hǒs'-táje-z, Geisseln 22) sẻn'-nåt, Senat 23) rè-lèse'-d, losgesprochen 24) ìm-por'-tånt, wichtig 25) år'-tè-kls, Bedingungen 26) brèètsh, Bruch 27) rẻf'-fẻr-ẻnse, Verweisung 28) ìn-stẻd', anstatt 29) dìs-krẻsh'-ůn, Klugheit, Gnade und Ungnade.

On the Respect pàid by the Lacedaemonians[1] *and Athènians to òld Age.*

It happened at Athens, dùring a public representàtion [2] of some plày exhibited [3] in honour of the commonwealth [4], that an òld gentleman càme toò làte for a plàce sùitable to his àge and quality. Many of the young gentlemen, who observed the difficulty and confùsion [5] he was in, màde signs to him, that they would accomodate [6] him, if he càme where they sat. The good man bustled [7] throùgh the crowd [8], accordingly; but when he came to the sèats, to which he was invìted, the jest [9] was, to sit clòse and expòse him, as he stood oút of coúntenance [10], to the whòle àudience. The frolic [11] went throùgh all the Athènian benches [12]. But on thòse occàsions thère were also particular plàces assìgned [13] for foreigners [14]: when the good man skulked [15] tòwards the boxes [16] appointed [17] for the Lacedaemònians, that honest pèople, more virtuous [18] than polite, ròse up all to a man, and, with the greàtest respect, recèived him among them. The Athènians, being suddenly [19] touched with a sense of the Spartan virtue, and their òwn degeneracy [20], gave a thunder [21] of applàuse [22], and the òld man cried oút: „The Athènians understand what is good, but the Lacedaemònians practise [23] it."

Spectàtor.

1) lås-sė-dė-mŏ′-nĭ-åns, Lacedemonier 2) rĕp-prė-sĕn-tá′-shŭn, Vorstellung 3) ĕgz-hĭb′-ĭt-ĕd, dargestellt 4) kŏm′-mŭn-wĕlth, Republik 5) kŏn-fŭ′-zhŭn, Verwirrung 6) åk-kŏm′-mò-dáte, mit Bequemlichkeit versehen, Platz machen 7) bŭs′-sl-d, drängte sich 8) krŏŭd, Menge Menschen, Haufen 9) jĕst, Scherz 10) out of kŏŭn′-tė-nånse, außer Fassung 11) frŏl′-ĭk, Fröhlichkeit, Spaß 12) bĕnsh′-ĕs, Bänke 13) ås-sìne′-d, angewiesen 14) fŏr′-rĭn-ŭrz, Fremde, Ausländer 15) skålk′-ĕd, schlich 16) bŏks′-ĕs, Logen 17) åp-pŏĭnt′-ĕd, bestimmt 18) vĕr′-tshŭ-ŭs, tugendhaft 19) sŭd′-dĭn-lė, plötzlich 20) dė-jĕn′-ĕr-å-sė, Ausartung 21) thŭn′-dŭr, Donner, lautes Getöse 22) åp-plåwz′, Beifall 23) pråk′-tĭs, ausüben.

The Schoòl for Scandal[1], *a comedy by Sheridan.*
Act. II. Scene 1.

Enter Sir Peter and Lady Tèazle.

Sir Peter T. Lady Teazle, Lady Teazle, 'I'll not beàr it!

Lady T. Sir Peter, Sir Peter, you may bear it or not, as you plèase[2]; but I ought to have my own way in every thing, and what's more, I will, toò. What! though I was educated[3] in the country, I knòw very well that women of fashion[4] in London are accountable[5] to nòbody after they are married.

Sir P. T. Very well, ma'am[6], very well; — so a husband is to have no influence, no authority?

L. T. Authority! No, to be sùre[7]: — if you wanted[8] authority over me, you should have adopted[9] me, and not married me: I am sure you were old enough.

Sir P. T. Old enough! — ay — there it is. Well, well, Lady Teazle, though my life may be made unhappy by your temper[10], I'll not be rùined[11] by your extravagance[12].

L. T. My extravagance! I'm sure I am not more extravagant than a woman of fashion ought to be.

Sir P. T. No, no, madam, you shall thròw awày[13] no more sums on such unmèaning[14] luxury[15]. 'Slife[16]! to spend as much to furnish[17] your dressing-roòm[18] with flowers[19] in winter as would suffice[20] to turn[21] the Panthèon[22] into a greèn-house[23] and give a fête champêtre at Christmas[24].

L. T. And am I to blame[25], Sir Peter, becàuse flowers are dear in cold weather? You should find fàult with[26] the clìmate[27], and not with me. For my part[28], 'I'-m sure[29], I wish it was spring[30] all the year round, and that ròses grew[31] under our feet!

Sir P. T. Oòns[32]! madam — if you had been born to this, I should'n't[33] wonder at your tàlking[34] thus; but you forget what your situàtion was when I married you.

L. T. No, no, I don't; 'twas a very disagreèable[35] one, or I should never have married you.

Sir P. T. Yes, yes, madam, you were then in somewhat[36] a humbler stỳle: — the daughter of a plàin country squire. Recollect′, Lady Teazle, when I sàw you first sitting at your tambòur, in a pretty[37] figured[38] linen[39] gown[40], with a bunch[41] of kèys at your side; your hair combed[42] smoòth[43] over a ròll, and your apartment hung round with frùits[44] in worsted[45], of your own working.

L. T. O, yes! I remember it very well, and a cùrious[46] life I led. — My dàily occupàtion[47] to inspect the dàiry[48], superintend[49] the pòultry[50], make extracts from the family recèipt-book[51], and comb my aunt Deborah's lap-dog[52].

Sir P. T. Yes, yes, ma'am, 'twas so indeed.

L. T. And then, you know, my èvening[53] amùsements! To dràw pat′terns[54] for ruf′fles[55], which I had not matèrials to make up: to play Pòpe Jòan with the cùrate[56]; to read sermon to my aunt[57]; or to be stuck down to an old spinet[58] to strum my father to sleep after a fox-chàse.

Sir P. T. I am glad you have so good a memory. Yes, madam, these were the recreàtions[59] I took you from; but now you must have your còach[60]-vis-à-vis and three powdered[61] foot′men[62] before your chàir; and, in the summer, a pair of white cats to dràw you to Kensington gardens. No recollection, I suppòse[63], when you were content to ride double[64], behind the but′ler[65], on a dock′′d[66] còach-horse.

L. T. No — I sweàr[67], I never did that: I denỳ[68] the butler and the coach-horse.

Sir P. T. This, mad′am, was your situàtion; and what have I done for you? I have made you a woman of fash′ion, of for′tune, of rank; in short, I have made you my wife.

L. T. Well, then — and there is but one thing more you can make me to add to the obligàtion, and that is —

Sir P, T. My wid′ow[69], I suppòse?

L. T. Hem! hem!

Sir P. T. I thank you, madam — but don't flat′ter yourself; for though your ill conduct[70] may disturb my

pèace, it shall never' breàk my heart, I promíse[71] you: however, I am èqually[72] obliged to you for the hínt[73].

L. T. Then, why will you endeavour[74] to make yourself so disagreèable to me and thwart[75] me in every little el'egant expense?

Sir P. T. 'Slife, mad'am, I say, had you any of these little el'egant expenses when you married me?

L. T. Lud, Sir Peter! would you have me be oút of the fashion?

Sir P. T. The fashion, indeèd! What had you to do with the fashion — before you married me?

L. T. For my part, I should think you would like to have your wife thòught a woman of tàste[76].

Sir P. T. Ay — there again — tàste — zoúnds[77]! madam, you had no taste when you married me!

L. T. That's very trùe, indeèd, Sir Peter; and after having married you, I should never pretend[78] to taste again, I allow[79]. But now, Sir Peter, if we have finished[80] our dàily jangle[81], I presùme[82] I may go to my engàgement[83] at Lady Sneèrwell's.

Sir P. T. Ay, there is another precious[84] circumstance — a charming[85] set[86] of acquàintance you have made there.

L. T. Nay, Sir Peter, they are all pèople of rank and fortune, and remarkably[87] tenàcious[88] of reputàtion[89].

Sir P. T. Yes, egad', they are tenàcious of reputàtion with a vengeance[90]; for they don't choòse[91] any body should have a character but themsel'ves! — Such a crèw[92]! Ah! many a wret'ch[93] has rid on a hurdle[94] who has done lefs mischief[95] than these ut'terers[96] of forged[97] tàles, coiners[98] of scandal, and clippers[99] of reputation.

L. T. What! would you restràin[100] the freèdom of speèch[1]?

Sir P. T. Ah! they have made you just as bad as any one of the society.

L. T. Why, I belìeve I do beàr a part[2] with a tol'erable[3] gràce. But I vow[4] I beàr no mal'ice against the pèople I abùse[5]. When I say an ill-nàtured thing, 'tis out

of pùre [6] good′ hùmour [7]; and I take it for granted [8], they dèal [9] exactly in the same manner with me. But, Sir Peter, you knòw you promised to come to Lady Sneèrwell's too.

Sir P. T. Well, well, I'll call [10] in just to loòk af′ter [11] my òwn character.

L. T. Then indeèd you must make hàste after me, or you'll be too làte. So, good′ bye [12] to ye. (Exit Lady Teazle.)

Sir P. T. So — I have gàined much by my intended expostulàtion [13]: yet, with what a charming air she contradicts every thing I say, and how plèasingly she shòws her contempt for my authority! Well, thòugh I can't make her love me, there is great satisfaction in quarrelling [14] with her; and I think she never appèars to such advantage as when she is dòing every thing in her power to plàgue [15] me. (Exit.)

1) skăn′-dăl, Verleumdung 2) plēze, beliebet 3) ĕd′-jŭ-kă-tĕd, erzogen 4) făsh′-ŭn, Mode, vornehme Welt 5) ăk-kŏŭn′-tă-bl, verantwortlich 6) măăm, (mad′am) 7) to be shŭre, sicherlich 8) wŏn′-tĕd, brauchtet, wünschtet 9) ă-dŏp′-tĕd, angenommen 10) tĕm′-pŭr, Gemüthsart 11) rŏŏ′-ĭnd, zu Grunde gerichtet 12) ĕks-tră′-vă-gănse, Verschwendung 13) thrò-ă-wá′, wegwerfen 14) ŭn-mè′-nĭng, sinnlos 15) lŭk′-shŭ-rè, Luxus 16) 'slife (it is life), beim Leben (Himmel!) 17) fŭr′-nĭsh, versehen 18) drĕs′-sĭng-rŏŏm, Ankleidezimmer 19) flŏŭ′-ŭrz, Blumen 20) sŭf-fīse′, hinreichen 21) tŭrn, verwandeln 22) Păn-thè′-ŭn, das Pantheon 23) grēēn′-hŏŭse, Treibhaus 24) krĭs′-măs, Weihnachten 25) to blàme, tadeln 26) fĭnd făwlt wĭth, anklagen 27) klĭ′-măt, das Klima 28) părt, Theil 29) shŭre, sicher 30) sprĭng, Frühling 31) grŏŏ, wüchsen (to grow) 32) ŏŏnz, wahrhaftig 33) shŭd'nt, würde nicht 34) tăwk′-ĭng, sprechend 35) dĭs-ă-grēē′-ă-bl, unangenehm 36) sŭm′-hwŏt, etwas 37) prĭt′-tè, hübsch 38) fĭg′-ŭrd, gedruckt 39) lĭn′-nĕn, leinen 40) gŏŭn, Kleid 41) bŭnsh, Bündel 42) kòme′-d, gekämmt 43) smŏŏth, glatt 44) frŏŏtz, Früchten 45) wŭrs′-tĕd, Wollgarn 46) kù′-rè-ŭs, sonderbar 47) ŏk-kù-pá′-shŭn, Beschäftigung 48) dá′-rè, das Milchhaus, die Milcherei 49) sù-pĕr-ĭn-tĕnd′, beaufsichtigen 50) pŏl′-trè, das Federvieh 51) rè-sète′-book, Receptenbuch 52) lăp′-dŏg, Schooßhund 53) è′-vn-ĭng, Abend 54) to drăw păt′-tŭrnz, Muster zeichnen 55) rŭf′-flz, Krausen 56) kù′-răt, Vikar 57) ănt, Tante 58) spĭn′-nĕt, Klavier 59) rĕk-krè-á′-shŭnz, Belustigungen 60) kòtsh, Wagen, Kutsche 61) pŏŭ′-dŭrd, gepudert 62) fŭt-mĕn, Bediente 63) sŭp-pòze′, vermuthe 64) dŭb′-bl, zu zwei 65) bŭt′-lŭr, Hausmeister 66) dòk′-d, mit abgeschnittenem Schweif

67) swáre, schwöre 68) dê-nī', leugne 69) wĭd'-ô, Wittwe 70) kŏn'-dŭkt, Aufführung 71) prŏm'-mĭs, verspreche 72) ē'-kwăl-lê, auf gleiche Weise 73) hĭnt, Wink, Anspielung 74) ĕn-dĕv'-ŭr, sich bemühen 75) thwărt, entgegen seyn 76) táste, Geschmack 77) zŏŭnds, zum Henker! 78) prê-tĕnd', Ansprüche machen 79) ăl-lŏŭ', räume ein 80) fĭn'-nĭshd, beendigt 81) jăng'-gl, Streit 82) prê-zūme', vermuthe 83) ĕn-gáje'-mĕnt, Einladung, Zusage 84) prĕsh'-ŭs, köstlich 85) tshăr-mĭng, reizend 86) sĕt, Anzahl, Parthie 87) rê-mărk'-ă-blê, merkwürdig 88) tê-ná'-shŭs, festhaltend 89) rĕp-pŭ-tá'-shŭn, guter Ruf 90) with a vĕn'-jănse, ein Ausruf, der „ganz verzweifelt, verwettert!" ausdrückt 91) tshôôze, wählen (belieben) 92) krôô, Haufe, Gesindel 93) rĕtsh, Elender 94) hăr'-dl, Schleife 95) mĭs'-tshĭf, Unheil 96) ŭt'-tŭr-ŭr, Verbreiter 97) fŏrj'-d, falsch, erdichtet 98) kŏĭ'-nŭrz, Münzer 99) klĭp'-pŭrz, Beschneider 100) rê-stráne', zurückhalten 1) frêê'-dŭm of spêêtsh, Redefreiheit 2) do bear a part, übernehme eine Rolle 3) tŏl'-ŭr-ă-bl, erträglich 4) vŏŭ, betheuere 5) ă-bŭse', mißhandele, losziehe 6) pūre, rein, bloß 7) yŭ'-mŭr, Laune 8) grăn'-tĕd, zugestanden 9) dêle, verfahren 10) kăwl in, einsprechen, anrufen 11) lôôk after, mich umsehen (nach) 12) good bī, ein Abschiedsgruß, wahrscheinlich eine Abkürzung von good oder god be with you 13) ĕks-pŏs-tshŭ-lă'-shŭn, Erörterung, Streit 14) kwŏr'-rĭl-lĭng, streitend 15) to plág, plagen, quälen.

Sagacity[1] *of the Emperor Rodolphus.*

The emperor[2] Rodolphus Anstriacus being at Nuremberg upon publick[3] business, a merchant[4] came before him with a complaint[5] against an innkeeper[6], wo had cheated[7] him of[8] a bag of money[9], which he had deposited[10] in his hands, but which the other denied[11] ever having received[12]. The emperor asked, what evidence[13] he had of the fact; and the merchant replied, that no person was at all privy[14] to the affair but the two parties[15]. The emperor next inquired[16] what kind of bag it was; and when the merchant had described it particularly[17], he was ordered to withdraw[18] into the next room. The emperor was about[19] to send for the innkeeper, when, fortunately[20], the man came himself just in time, with the principal inhabitants of the place, to wait upon[21] his majesty. The emperor knew[22] him very well; and as Rodolphus was very pleasant[23] in his manner, he accosted[24] him familiarly[25] saying, „you have a handsome[26] cap, pray, give it to me,

and let us exchànge"[27]. The innkeeper bèing very proúd[28] of this distinction[29] readily[30] presented his cap; and his majesty, soòn after retìring[31], sent a trusty[32] and well′-knòwn inhabitant of the city to the wife of the hòst[33], saying, „your husband[34] desìres you to send him such a bag of money, for he has a special[35] occàsion[36] for it; and by this tòken[37] he has sent his cap." The woman delivered[38] the bag without any suspicion[39], and the messenger[40] returned with it to the emperor, who asked the merchant if he knew it, and he òwned[41] it with joy. Next the host was càlled in, to whom the emperor said, „This man accùses you of having defraùded[42] him of a bag of money committed[43] to your trust[44]; what say you to the charge[45]?" The innkeeper bòldly[46] said, „it whas a lìe[47], or that the man must be mad[48], for he had never any concerns[49] with him whatever." Upon this the emperor prodùced[50] the bag; at the sight[51] of which the hòst was so confoúnded[52] that he stammered[53] out a confession[54] of his guilt[55]. The merchant recèived his money, and the culprit[56] was fined[57] very heavily for his guilt, whìle all Germany resoúnded[58] with the pràise of the sagacity of the emperor.

1) så-gås′-sė-tė, Scharfsinn 2) ĕm′-pĕr-ŭr, Kaiser 3) pŭb′-lĭk, öffentlich 4) mĕr′-tshånt, Kaufmann 5) kŏm-plånt′, Klage 6) ĭnn′-kėėp-ŭr, Gastwirth 7) tshėėt′-ĕd, betrogen 8) of, um 9) băg ŏv mŭn′-nė, Sack Geld 10 dė-pŏz′-ĭt-ĕd, niedergelegt 11) dė-nìde′ 12) rė-sėvd′, empfangen 13) ĕv′-ė-dĕnse; Zeugniß, Beweis 14) prĭv′-ė (to), wissend (um) 15) pår′-tėz, Theile 16) ĭn-kwìr′-d, fragte 17) pår-tĭk-kù-lŭr-lė, umständlich, besonders 18) wĭth-dråw′, sich zurückziehen 19) å-bŏŭt, daran 20) fŏr′-tshù-nàte-lė, glücklicherweise 21) to wait upon, aufzuwarten 22) nù, kannte (to know) 23) plĕz′-zånt, munter, scherzhaft 24) åk-kŏst′-ĕd, redete an 25) få-mĭl′-yår-lė, zutraulich 26) håú-sŭm, schön 27) ĕks-tshånge′, tauschen 28) prŏŭd, stolz 29) dĭs-tĭngk′-shŭn, Auszeichnung 30) rĕd′-dė-lė, willig, gern 31) rė-tì′-rĭng, sich zurückziehend 32) trŭs′-tė, zuverläßig 33) hòst, Gastwirth 34) hŭz′-bŭnd, Mann 35) spĕsh′-ål, besonder 36) ŏk-kà′-shŭn, Veranlassung (nöthig) 37) tò′-kn, Zeichen 38) dė-lĭv′-vŭrd, überlieferte 39) sŭs-pĭsh′-ŭn, Argwohn 40) mĕs′-sĕn-jŭr, Bote 41) òne′-d, erkannte an (als Eigenthum) 42) dė-fråwd′-ĕd, betrogen 43) kŏm-mĭt′-tĕd, übergeben 44) trŭst, Gewahrsam 45) tshårje, Beschuldigung 46) bòld′-lė, dreist 47) lì, Lüge 48) måd, toll 49) kŏn-

sérnz', Geschäfte 50) prò-dùs'd 51) site, Anblick 52) kòn-fòùnd'-èd, bestürzt 53) stàm'-mùrd, stotterte 54) kòn-fèsh'-ùn, Geständniß 55) gilt, Schuld 56) kùl'-prit, Schuldiger, Verbrecher 57) fin'-d, gebüßt, gestraft (an Geld) 58) rè-zòùnd'-èd, ertönte, hallte wieder.

Hùmorous [1] *Scène àt an Inń betweèn Boniface* [2] (*the Innkeeper* [3]) *and Aimwell (a strànger.)*

Bon. This wày, this wày, Sir.

Aim. You 're [4] my landlord, I suppòse?

Bon. Yes, Sir, I am òld Will' [5] Boniface, pretty well knòwn upòn this ròad, as the sàying is.

Aim. O, Mr. Boniface, your servant.

Bon. O, Sir, what will your honour plèase to drink, as the sàying is?

Aim. I have heard your town of Litchfield much fàmed [6] for àle [7]; I think I'll tàste that.

Bon. Sir, I have now in my cellar [8] ten tun [9] of the bèst àle in Staffordshire: 'tis smoòth [10] as oil [11], sweèt as milk, clèar as amber [12], and strong as brandy [13], and will be just fòurteen yèars òld the fifth dày of next March, òld style.

Aim. You 're very exact [14], I find, in the àge of your àle.

Bon. As punctual [15], Sir, as I am in the àge of my children: I'll shèw you such ale! — Hère Tapster [16], bròach [17] number 1706 [18], as the sàying is. — Sir, you shall tàste my anno domini. — I have lived in Litchfield, man and boy, above èight-and fifty yèars, and I beliève, have not consùmed èight and fifty oúnces [19] of mèat [20].

Aim. At a mèal [21], you mèan, if one mày guess [22] by your bulk [23].

Bon. Not in my life, Sir; I have fed [24] pùrely [25] upon àle; I have eat àle and I always sleep upon my ale.

(*Enter Tapster with a Tankard* [26].)

Now, Sir, you shall seè — Your Worship's [27] health! (*Drinks*). — Ha! delicious, delicious! — Fancy it Bur-

gundy, only fancy it — and 'tis worth teń shil'lings[28] a quart[29].

Aim. (*Drinks.*) 'Tis confoúndedly[30] strong.

Bon. Strong! it must be so or how would we be strong that drink it?

Aim. And have you lived so long upon this ale, landlord!

Bon. Eight-and-fifty yèars, upon my cred'it[31], Sir: but it kil'led my wife[32], poòr wom'an! as the sàying is.

Aim. How càme that to pafs.

Bon. I don't knòw, Sir — She would not let the ale tàke its nat'ural còurse, Sir, she was for qualifying it every now and then with a dram[33], as the sàying is; and an honest gentleman that càme this wày from Ireland[34], màde her a present of a doz'en[35] bot'tles[36] of usquebaugh[37] — But the poòr woman wàs nev'er well af'ter — but, however, I was oblìged to the gentleman, you knòw.

Aim. Why, was it the usquebaugh that kil'led her?

Bon. My làdy Boúntiful[38] said so — She, good làdy, did what could be done: she cùred[39] her of threè tympanies[40], but the fòurth car'ried her off'; but she's hàppy, and I am contented[41], as the sàying is.

Aim. Whò's that lády Boúntiful you mentioned?

Bon. Od'ds[42] my life, Sir, wè'll drink her heal'th: (*drinks*) — My làdy Boúntiful is one of the best women: Her last husband, Sir Charles Boúntiful, lef't her worth a thoúsand poúnds a yèar; and, I believe, she làys oút one half' of it in char'itable[43] ùses for the good of her neighbours.

Aim. Has the làdy any chil'dren?

Bon. Yes, Sir, shè has a daughter[44] by Sir Charles; the finest woman in àll our coùntry[45], and the greàtest fortune. She has a son toò, by her first husband, 'squìre[46] Sul'lun, who mar'ried a fìne làdy from London t'other[47] dày: if you plèase, Sir, we'll drink his heal'th (*drinks*).

Aim. What sort of a man is he?

Bon. Why, Sir, the man's well enough': says lit'tle, thinks lefs, and does nothing at all, fàith; but hè's a man of greàt estàte and val'ues[48] nòbody[49].

Aim. A spòrtsman[50], I suppòse.

Bon. Yès, he is a man of pleasure; he plàys at whist[51], and smòkes[52] his pipe[53] èight-and-forty hours together sometimes.

Aim. A fine spòrtsman, trùly! — and married you sày?

Bon. Aỳ, and to a cùrious[54] wóman, Sir. — But hè's my landlord, and so a man you knòw, would not — Sir, my humble service to you *(drinks)* — Thò'[55] I val'ue not a farthing[56] what he can do to me: I pày him his rent[57] a quarter[58] dày; 'I have a good running tràde[59]; I have but one dàughter, and I can give her — but no mat'ter for that.

Aim. You 're very happy, Mr. Boniface, prày, what other company have you in town?

Bon. A power of fine làdies, and then we have the french of'ficers[60].

Aim. O, that's right, you have a good many of those gentlemen; prày, how do you lìke their company?

Bon. So well, as the sàying is, that I could wish we had as many mòre of 'em[61]. They 're full of money, and pay doub'le for every thing they have. They knòw, Sir, that we pày good round taxes[62] for the tàking of them; and so they are wil'ling[63] to reimburse[64] us a little; one of 'em lod'ges[65] in my house. *(Bell' rings)* I beg your worship's pardon. — I'll wàit[66] on you in half a minute.

1) yů'-můr-ůs, lustig 2) bŏn'-è-fáse, Bonifacius 3) ìn'-kéèp-ůr, Wirth 4) yőőr, (you are) 5) Will (William) 6) fáme'-d, berühmt 7) åle, Bier 8) sĕl'-lůr, Keller 9) tůn, Tonne 10) smőőth, glatt 11) őîl, Oel 12) åm'-bůr, Ambra 13) brån'-dė, Branntwein 14) ĕgz-åkt', genau 15) půngk-tshů-ål, pünktlich 16) tåp'-stůr, Zapfer, Kellner 17) bròtsh, anstechen 18) 1706, wůn thőů'-zånd sĕv'-vn hůn'-drĕd ånd sîks 19) őůn'-sĕs, Unzen 20) mėte, Speise 21) mėle Mahlzeit 22) gĕs, vermuthen 23) bůlk, große Masse, Umfang 24) fĕd (feed) 25) púre'-lė, einzig und allein 26) tångk'-ůrd, Kanne 27) wůr'-shîp, Herrlichkeit 28) shîl'-lîng, Schilling 29) kwőrt, ein englisches Maaß 30) kŏn-főůn'-dĕd-lė, erschrecklich 31) krĕd'-ît, Ehre 32) wîfe, Weib 33) dråm, Schluck Branntwein 34) ìre'-lånd, Irland 35) důz'-zn, Dutzend 36) bŏt'-tl, Flasche 37) ůs-kwė-bå', irländischer Aquavit 38) bőůn'-tė-fúl, wohlthätig 39) kůre'-d, heilte 40) tîm'-på-nėz, Windsuchten 41) kŏn-tĕnt'-ĕd, beruhigt, zufrieden 42) ődz, Potz tausend 43) tshår'-è-tå-bl, gutthätig, mildthätig 44) dåw-

tůr, Tochter 45) kôůń-tė, Grafschaft 46) skwîre, ė-skwîre, Esquire 47) the other 48) vål'-ůz, bekümmert sich (um) 49) nò'-bôd-ė, Niemand 50) spòrts-mån, Liebhaber der Jagd 51) hwîst, Whist (ein Kartenspiel) 52) smòkes, raucht 53) pîpe, Pfeife 54) kù'-rė-ůs, sonderbar 55) though 56) får'-THîng, Farthing (englische Kupfermünze) 57) rênt, Zins 58) kwôr'-tůr, Viertel — quarter day, Vierteljahrstag 59) tråde, Gewerbe 60) ôf-fė-sůrz, Offiziere 61) of them 62) tåks'-ės, Auflagen 63) wîl'-lîng, geneigt 64) rė-îm-bůrse', wieder erstatten 65) lôd'-jės, wohnt 66) wåte, warten.

Jùnius Brùtus òver the dead body of Lucrètia; who had stabbed herself in consequence[1] of the rape[2] of Tarquin.

Yes, nòble Lady, I sweàr[3] by this blood which was once so pùre, and which nothing but royal[4] villany[5] could have pollùted[6], that I will pursùe Lùcius Tarquìnius the proud, his wicked[7] wife, and their children, with fire and swòrd; nor will I suffer any of that family, or of any other whatsoever[8] to be king in Ròme. — Yè gods, I càll you to witnefs[9] this my òath!

There, Ròmans, turn your eyes to that sad spectacle[10]! — the dàughter of Lucrètius, Collatìnus's wife — she died by her òwn hand! Seè there a nòble làdy, whom the lust[11] of a Tarquin redùced[12] to the necessity[13] of bèing her òwn execùtioner, to attest[14] her innocence. Hospitably[15] entertàined[16] by her as a kinsman[17] of her husband, Sextus, the perfidious[18] guest[19], becàme her brùtal[20] ravisher[21]. The chàste[22], the generous Lucrètia could not survive[23] the insult[24]. Glòrious woman! but once ònly trèated as a slàve, she thòught life no longer to be endùred[25]. Lucrètia a woman, disdàined a life that depended on a tyran's will; and shall we, shall men with such an example befòre our eyes, and after five-and-twenty yèars of ignominious[26] servìtude[27], shall we, throùgh a fèar of dying, defer one single instant[28] to assert[29] our liberty[30]? Nò, Ròmans; now is the time; the fàvourable[31] mòment, we have so long wàited for, is come. Tarquin is not at Ròme: the Patricians[32] are at the head of the enterprize:

the city[33] is abundantly[34] provided with men, arms, and àll things necéssary. There is nothing wanting to secure the succefs, if our òwn courage does not fail us. And shall thòse warriours[35] who have ever been so bràve[36] when foreign enemies were to be subdùed, or when conquests[37] were to be màde to gratify the ambition and avarice of Tarquin, be the ònly cowards, when they are to deliver themselves from slàvery?

Some of you are perhaps intimidated[38] by the army[39] which Tarquin now commands: the sòldiers, you imagine, tàke the part of their general. Banish such a gròundlefs[40] fèar: the love of liberty is natural to all men. Your fellow-citizens in the camp feèl the wèight of oppression[41] with as quick a sense as you that are in Ròme; they will as èagerly sèize the occàsion of thròwing off the yòke[42]. But let us grant[43], there may be some among them, who, thròugh bàsenefs[44] of spirit, or a bad education, will be dispòsed to fàvour the tyrant: the number of these can be but smàll and we have mèans sufficient in our hands to redùce them to rèason. They have left us hostages mòre dèar to them than life; their wives, their children, their fathers, their mothers are hère in the city. Courage, Ròmans, the gods are for us, thòse gods, whòse temples and altars[45] the impious[46] Tarquin has profaned[47] by sacrifices and libàtions[48] màde with pollùted hands, pollùted with blood and with numberlefs unexpiated[49] crimes committed against his subjects.

Ye gods, who protected our fòrefathers[50]! ye gènii[51], who watch for the preservàtion and glòry of Ròme! do you inspire[52] us with courage and unanimity[53] in this glòrious càuse, and we will to our last breath defend[54] your worship from all profanation[55].

Livy.

1) kòn'-sè-kwènse, Folge 2) ràpe, Schändung 3) swàre, schwören 4) ròè'-àl, königlich 5) vil'-làn-è, Niederträchtigkeit 6) pòl-lùt'-èd, befleckt 7) wik'-èd, schändlich 8) hwòt-sò-èv'-ùr, wie, oder was es auch sey 9) wit'-nès, bezeugen 10) spèk'-tà-kl, Schauspiel 11) lùst, Wollust 12) rè-

dåse'-d, erniedrigte, dahin brachte 13) nè-sės-sè-tè, Nothwendigkeit 14) åt-tėst', bezeugen 15) hós-pè-tå-blè, auf eine gastfreie Weise 16) ėn-tėr-tåne'-d, bewirthet 17) kinzmån, Verwandter 18) pėr-fid'-yůs 19) gėst, Gast 20) bròò'-tål, viehisch 21) råv'-ish-ůr, gewaltsamer Ehrenschänder 22) tshåste, keusch 23) sůr-vive', überleben 24) in'-sůlt, Beleidigung 25) ėn-dùre'-d, ertragen 26) ig-nò-min'-yůs, schändlich 27) sėr'-vi-tùde, Sklaverei 28) in'-stånt, Augenblick 29) ås-sėrt', vertheidigen 30) lib'-bėr-tè, Freiheit 31) få'-vůr-å-bl, günstig 32) på-trish'-ůnz, Patricier 33) sit'-tè, Stadt 34) å-bůn'-dånt-lè, überflüssig 35) wår'-yůrs, Krieger 36) bråve, tapfer 37) kòng'-kwėstz, Eroberungen 38) in-tim'-è-dåt-ėd, in Furcht gesetzt 39) år'-mè, Armee 40) gròůnd'-lės, grundlos 41) òp-prėsh'-ůn, Unterdrückung 42) yòke, Joch 43) grånt, zugestehen 44) båse'-nės, Niederträchtigkeit 45) ål'-tůrz, Altäre 46) im'-pè-ůs, gottlos 47) prò-fåne'-d, entweihet 48) li-bå'-shůnz, Opfer durch Ausgießen von Wein auf den Boden 49) ůn-ėks'-pè-å-tėd, unausgesöhnt 50) fòre-få-thėrz, Vorfahren 51) jè'-nè-i, Schutzgeister 52) in-spire', eingeben, begeistern (with) 53) ů-nån-nè'-mè-tè, Einmüthigkeit 54) dè-fėnd', vertheidigen 55) pròf-å-nå'-shůn, Entweihung.

Idleness[1] avoided by the Observation of Order.

By attending to order, you avoid idleness, that most fruitful[2] source[3] of crimes and evils. Acting upon a plan, meeting every thing in its own place, you constantly[4] find innocent and useful employment for time. You are never at a loss how to dispose of your hours, or to fill up life agreeably. In the course of human action there are two extremes equally dangerous[5] to virtue: the multiplicity[6] of affairs, and the total[7] want of them. The man of order stands in the middle between these two extremes, and suffers from neither: he is occupied[8], but not oppressed[9]. Whereas[10] the disorderly[11], overloading one part of time and leaving another vacant[12], are at one period overwhelmed with business, and at another, either idle through want of employment, or indolent[13] through perplexity. Those seasons[14] of indolence and idleness, which recur so often in their life, are the most dangerous moments. The mind, unhappy in its situation, and clinging[15] to every object which can occupy or amuse it, is then aptest[16] to throw itself into arms of every vice and folly[17].

Farther, by the preservation of order, you check[18] inconstancy[19] and levity[20]. Fickle[21] by nature is the human heart; it is fond of change, and perpetually[22] tends to start aside from the straight line of conduct. Hence[23] arises the propriety[24] of bringing ourselves under subjection[25] to method[26] and rule; which, though at first it may prove constraining[27], yet, by degrees and from the experience of its happy effects, becomes natural and agreeable. It rectifies[28] those irregularities[29] of temper and manners to which we give the name of caprice, and which are distinguished characteristicks[30] of a disorderly mind. It is the parent of steadinefs[31] of conduct. It forms consistency[32] of character. It is the ground of all the confidence we repose in one another. For, the disorderly we know not where to find. In him only can we place any trust, who is uniform[33] and regular; who lives by principle, not by humour; who acts upon a plan, and not by desultory[34] motions.

Blàir.

1) ì'-dl-nès, Müſſiggang 2) frôôt'-fûl, fruchtbar 3) sòrse, Quelle 4) kòn'-stânt-lè, beſtändig 5) dàne'-jûr-ûs, gefährlich 6) mûl-tè-plìs'-è-tè, Vielheit, Menge 7) tò'-tâl, gänzlich 8) ôk'-kù-pìde, beſchäftigt 9) ôp-prèst', unterdrückt 10) hwàre-âs', da 11) dìz-ôr'-dûr-lè, unordentlich 12) và'-kânt, leer 13) ìn'-dò-lènt, nachläſſig, faul, unthätig 14) sè'-zns, Zeiten 15) klìng'-ìng, ſich hängend (an) 16) âpt'-èst, geneigteſt 17) fôl'-lè, Thorheit 18) tshèk, einhalten 19) ìn-kôn'-stân-sè, Unbeſtändigkeit 20) lèv'-vè-tè, Leichtſinn 21) fìk'-kl, wankelmüthig 22) pèr-pèt'-tshù-âl-lè, beſtändig 23) hènse, daher 24) prò-prì'-è-tè, Schicklichkeit, Zweckmäßigkeit 25) sûb-jèk'-shûn, Unterwerfnng 26) mèth'-ûd, Ordnung 27) kôn-strà'-nìng, Gewalt anthuend 28) rèc'-tè-fìse, verbeſſert 29) ìr-règ-gù-lâr'-è-tèz, Unordnungen 30) kâr-âk-tè-rìs'-tìkz, Merkmale 31) stèd'-è-nès, Feſtigkeit 32) kôn-sìs'-tèn-sè, Uebereinſtimmung 33) yù'-nè-fôrm, gleichförmig 34) dès'-ûl-tûr-è, (dè-sûl'-tûr-è) veränderlich, ſchwankend.

Temperance[1] in Pleasure recommended.

Let me particularly[2] exhort[3] youth to temperance in pleasure. Let me admonish them, to beware[4] of that rock[5]

on which thoúsands from ràce[6] to race contínue[7] to split[8]. The love to pleasure, nat́ural to man in evéry pèriod of his life, glòws[9] at this àge with excessive[10] ardour[11]. Novelty adds fresh charms, as yet, to every gratificàtion[12]. The world appèars to spread[13] a contínual[14] féast, and heal'th, vigour, and high spirits, invite them to partàke[15] of it withoút restràint. In vàin we warn them of làtent[16] dàngers. Religion is accùsed[17] of insuf'ferable[18] severity in prohib'iting[19] enjoyment; and the òld, when they of'fer their admonit'ion, are upbràided[20] with having forgot that they once were young. — And yet, my friends, to what do the constràints of religion, and coúnsels of àge, with respect to pleasures, amoúnt[21]? They mày all be comprìzed[22] in a few words — not to hurt yoursel'ves, and not to hurt[23] others by pursùit[24] of pleasure. Within thèse boúnds, pleasure is làwful; beyond them it becomes criminal[25], becàuse it is rùinous[26]. Are thèse restràints any other than what a wise man would choòse to impòse[27] on himself? We call you not to renoúnce[28] pleasure, but to enjoy it in sàfety[29]. Instead' of abrid'ging[30] it, we exhort you to pursue it on an extensive plan. We propòse measures for secùring its possession, and for prolonging[31] its duràtion[32].

Blàir.

1) tĕm'-pĕr-ănse, Mäßigkeit 2) pår-tik'-kŭ-lŭr-lè, besonders 3) to ĕgz-hŏrt', ermahnen 4) to bè-wåre', sich in Acht nehmen 5) rŏk, Felsen 6) råse, Geschlecht 7) kŏn-tĭn'-ù, fortfahren 8) splĭt, scheitern 9) glòse, glühet 10) ĕk-sĕs'-sĭv, übermäßig 11) år'-dŭr, Hitze, Mäßigkeit 12) gråt-è-fè-kå'-shŭn, Vergnügen, Befriedigung 13) sprĕd, ausbreiten 14) kŏn-tĭn'-ù-ål, unaufhörlich 15) pår-tåke' (of), Theil nehmen 16) lå'-tĕnt, verborgen 17) åk-kùzd', angeklagt 18) ĭn-sŭf'-fŭr-åbl, unerträglich 19) prò-hĭb'-ĭt-ĭng, verbietend 20) ŭp-brå'-dĕd' (with), vorgeworfen 21) å-mŏŭnt', steigen 22) kŏm-prìze'-d, eingeschlossen, gefaßt, begriffen 23) hŭrt, Schaden zufügen 24) pŭr-sùte', Verfolg 25) krĭm'-è-nål, verbrecherisch 26) rŏŏ'-ĭn-ŭs, verderblich 27) ĭm-pòze', auflegen 28) rè-nŏŭnse', entsagen 29) såfe'-tè, Sicherheit 30) å-brĭdje'-ĭng, abkürzend 31) prò-lŏng'-ĭng, verlängernd 32) dù-rå'-shŭn, Fortdauer.

Irregular[1] Pleasures.

By the unhappy excesses[2] of irregular pleasures in youth how many àmiable disposit'ions are corrupted or destroyed! How many rising capacities and powers are suppressed[3]! How many flat'tering[4] hòpes of pàrents and friends are tòtally extinguished[5]! Whò but must drop a tèar òver hùman nàture, when he behòlds that morning, which aròse[6] so bright[7], overcast'[8] with such untimely[9] darkneſs[10], that good-hùmour, which once captivated all hearts, that vivacity[11] which sparkled[12] in every company; thòse abil'ities which were fit'ted for adorning[13] the highest stàtions, all sacrificed at the shrine[14] of lòw sensual'ity: and one who was formed for running the fair carèer[15] of life in the mid'st[16] of public estèem, cut off by his vices at the beginning of his còurse, or sunk[17] for the whòle of it into insignif'icancy[18] and contempt — Thèse, o sinful[19] Pleasure, are thỳ tròphies[20]! — It is thus that, co-operating[21] with the fòe of God and man, thou degràdest[22] hùman honour, and blast'est[23] the òpening prospects[24] of hùman felicity[25].

Blàir.

1) ĭr-rĕg'-gŭ-lăr, unordentlich 2) ĕk-sĕs'-sĕz, Ueberschreitungen, Ausschweifungen 3) sŭp-prĕst', unterdrückt 4) flăt'-tŭr-ĭng, schmeichelhaft 5) ĕk-stĭng'-gwĭsht, vernichtet 6) ă-ròze', (arise) 7) brìte, glänzend 8) ò-vŭr-kăst', überzogen 9) ŭn-time'-lè, unzeitig 10) dărk'-nĕs, Dunkelheit 11) vè-văs'-è-tè, Munterkeit 12) spăr'-kld, funkelte, blitzte, glänzte 13) ă-dŏrn'-ĭng, zierend 14) shrìne, Reliquienkasten, Altar 15) kă-rèèr', Lauf 16) mĭdst, Mitte 17) sŭnk, gesunken 18) ĭn-sĭg-nĭf'-fè-kăn-sè, Unbedeutenheit 19) sĭn'-fŭl, lasterhaft 20) trò'-fèz, Siegeszeichen 21) kò-ŏp'-ĕr-à-tĭng, mitwirkend 22) dè-grà'-dĕst, würdigst herab 23) blăst-ĕst, richtest zu Grunde, vernichtest 24) prŏs'-pĕkts, Aussichten 25) fè-lĭs'-è-tè, Glück.

Rol'la's Addreſ's to the Peruvians in the temple of the sun, writ'ten by Mr. Sher'idan.

My bràve assòciates[1] — partners[2] of my toil, my feèlings[3] and my fame[4]! — can Rol'la's voice add' vigour to

the vir'tuous ener'gies[5] which inspire your hearts? No — you have jud'ged, as I have, the foúlnefs[6] of the craf'ty[7] plèa[8], by which thèse bòld invàders[9] would delùde[10] you — Your ge'nerous spi'rit has compàred[11], as mine has, the mòtives, which, in a war' like this, can a'nimate[12] their minds and oúrs. — They, by a strànge fren'zy[13] dri'ven[14], fight for pow'er, for plun'der, and exten'ded rùle — we for our coun'-try, our al'tars, and our hòmes. They fol'low an adven'tu-rer[15] whom they fèar — and obèy a pow'er which they hàte — we ser've a mo'narch whom we love — a God whom we adòre[16]. — Whenè'er[17] they mòve in an'ger, desolàtion[18] track's[19] their prog'refs[20]; whenè'er they pàuse in am'ity[21], afflic'tion mòurns[22] their frien'dship! — They bòast[23], they co'me but to impròve our stàte, enlar'ge[24] our thòughts, and freè us from the yòke of er'ror. Yes — they will give enlightened[25] freèdom[26] to our minds, who are themsel'ves the slaves of pas'sion, a'varice and pride. They of'fer us their protec'tion[27] — Yes, such protec'tion as vul'-tures[28] gi've to lam'bs[29] — cov'ering and devoúring[30] them! — They càll on us to bar'ter[31] àll of good we have inhe'rited and pròved, for the des'perate chànge of some'-thing better which they pro'mise — Be our plàin àn'swer this: The thròne we ho'nour is the Pèople's choice — the làws we rev'erence[32] are our bràve fathers' leg'acy[33] — the fàith we fol'low tèaches us to li've in bon'ds[34] of cha'rity with all mankìnd[35] and die with hòpe of blifs[36] beyon'd the gràve. Tell your invàders this, and tell them toò: we seèk no chànge, and, lèast of all, such chànge as they would brin'g us.

1) às-sò'-shè-àtez, Gefährten 2) pàrt'-nůrz, Mitgenossen 3) fèèl'-ìngz, Gefühle 4) fàme, Ruhm 5) èn'-ěr-gèz, Kräfte 6) fòůl'-nès, Unredlichkeit 7) kràf'-tè, betrügerisch 8) plè, Vertheidigung, Vorwand 9) ìn-vá'-důrz, Angreifer 10) dè-lùde', hintergehen 11) kòm-pàre'-d, verglichen 12) àn'-è-màte, ermuntern 13) frèn'-sè, Wahnwitz 14) drìv'-vn, (drive) 15) àd-vèn'-tshùr-ůr, Abentheurer 16) à-dòre', anbeten 17) hwèn-àre' (hwèn-èv'-ůr), wenn immer, so oft 18) dès-sò-lá'-shůn, Verwüstung 19) tràkz, bezeichnet 20) pròg'-grès, Fortschritt 21) àm'-mè-tè, Freundschaft 22) mòrnz, betrauert 23) bòste, prahlen 24) èn-làrje',

erweitern 25) ĕn-lī′-tnd, erleuchtet 26) frèè′-dům, Freiheit 27) prò-tĕk′-shůn, Schutz 28) vůl′-tshůrz, Geyer 29) lămz, Lämmer 30) dè-vôů′-rĭng, auffressend 31) bår′-tůr, tauschen 32) rĕv′-ĕr-ĕnse, verehren 33) lĕg′-å-sè, Vermächtniß 34) bŏndz, Bande 35) mån-kyînd′, Menschheit 36) blĭs, Segen.

A short[1] Description of the oldest[2] town of Ròme.

The cit′y of Ròme, as well as its inhab′itants [3], was in the begin′ning rùde [4] and unador′ned. Thòse òld rough′ [5] sòldiers looked on the effec′ts of the politer ar′ts as things fit ònly for an effem′inate [6] pèople, as toò apt to sof′ten and unner′ve [7] men, and to tàke from that mar′tial [8] tem′per and feroc′ity [9], which they encour′aged [10] so much and so univer′sally [11] in the in′fancy [12] of their stàte. Their hoúses were (what the nàme they gàve them sig′nified [13]) only a cov′ering [14] for them, and a defen′se [15] again′st bad weat′her [16]. Thèse sheds [17] of theirs were mòre like the càves [18] of wild bèasts [19] than the habitàtions [20] of men; and were rat′her flung′ [21] toget′her as chan′ce led [22] them, than for′med into reg′ular strèèts and òpenings. Their wàlls were half′ mud′ [23], and their roòfs [24] pièces of wood stuck′ [25] toget′her; nay, èven this was an af′ter-impròvement: for in Rom′ulus' time, their hoúses were ònly cov′ered with stràw. If they had any thing that was finer than or′dinary, that was chièfly tàken ùp in set′ting off′ the tem′ples of their gods; and when thèse began′ to be fur′nished with stat′ues [26] (for they had non′e [27] till long after Nùma's time) they were prob′ably [28] mòre fit to give ter′ror than delight; and sèèmed rat′her for′med so, as to be hor′rible [29] enough′ to strike àwe [30] in′to thòse who wor′shipped them, than han′dsome [31] enough, to invite any one to loòk upon′ them for plea′sure. Their design, I suppòse, was an′swerable [32] to the matèrials they were màde of; and if their gods were of ear′then [33] wàre [34], they were reck′oned [35] bet′ter than or′dinary; for man′y of them were chopt [36] out of wood′. One of the chièf or′naments [37] in thòse times, bòth of tem′ples and private hoúses, consis′ted in their àncient [38] tròphies; which were trun′ks [39]

of trees cleared of their branches[40], and so formed into a rough kind of posts. These were loaded with the arms they had taken in war; and you may easily conceive[41] what sort of ornaments these posts must make, when half decayed[42] by time, and hung[43] about with old rusty arms, besmeared[44] with the blood of their enemies. Rome was not then that beautiful[45] Rome, whose very ruins at this day are sought[46] after with pleasure; it was a town, which carried an air of terror in its appearance[47] and which made people shud'der, whenever they first entered within its gates.

Spen'se.

1) shôrt, kurz 2) oldest, von old 3) în-hâb'-ît-tânts, Einwohner 4) rôôd, rauh 5) rûf, roh 6) ĕf-fĕm'-ê-nâte, weibisch 7) ûn-nĕrv', entkräften 8) mâr'-shâl, kriegerisch 9) fê-rôs'-ê-tê, Wildheit 10) ĕn-kûr'-îdje-d, aufmunterten 11) yû-nê-vĕr'-sâl-ê, allgemein 12) în'-fân-sê, Kindheit 13) sîg-nê-fîde', bedeuteten 14) kûv'-ûr-îng, Bedeckung 15) dê-fĕnse', Beschirmung 16) wĕTH'-ûr, Wetter 17) shĕdz, Hütten 18) kâvz, Höhlen 19) bêêstz, Thiere 20) hâb-ê-tâ'-shûnz, Wohnungen 21) flûng, geworfen (fling) 22) led, (lead) 23) mûd, Lehm 24) rôôfz, Dächer 25) stûk together, zusammengesteckt (stick) 26) stât'-shûz, Bildsäulen 27) nûn, keine 28) prôb'-bâ-blê, wahrscheinlicherweise 29) hôr'-rê-bl, fürchterlich 30) âw, Schrecken 31) hân'-sûm, schön 32) ân'-sûr-â-bl, angemessen 33) ĕr'-thn, irden 34) wâre, Geschirr 35) rĕk'-knd, gerechnet, gehalten 36) tshôpt, gehauen 37) ôr'-nâ-mĕntz, Verschönerungen 38) âne'-tshĕnt, alt 39) trûnkz, Stämme 40) brânsh'-ĕz, Zweige 41) kôn-sêve', denken 42) dê-kâ'-ĕd, verfallen 43) hûng, behangen (hang) 44) bê-smêêr'-d, beschmiert 45) bû'-tê-fûl, schön 46) sâwt, (seek) 47) âp-pê'-rânse, Aeußere.

The Rivals, *a Comedy by Sheridan.*

Act. III. Scene 4.

Acres. (Enter Sir Lucius[1] O'Trigger[2].)

Sir L. Mr. Acres, I am delighted to embrace you.

Acres. My dear Sir Lucius, I kiss your hands.

Sir L. Pray, my friend, what has brought you so sud'denly to Bath?

Acres. Faith! I have followed Cupid's[3] Jack-a-lantern[4] and find myself in a quagmire[5] at last. — In short, I have been very ill used, Sir Lucius, — I don't choose to

mention names, but look on me as on a very ill-used gentleman.

Sir L. Pray, what is the case? — I ask no names.

Acres. Mark me, Sir Lucius, I fall as deep as need be in love with a young lady — her friends take my part — I follow her to Bath — send word of my arrival; and receive answer, that the lady is to be otherwise disposed of[6] — This, Sir Lucius, I call being ill used.

Sir L. Very ill, upon my conscience — Pray, can you divine[7] the cause of it?

Acres. Why, there's the matter: she has another lover, one Beverley, who, I am told, is now in Bath. — Odds slanders and lies! he must be at the bottom[8] of it.

Sir L. A rival in the case, is there? — and you think he has supplanted[9] you unfairly[10]?

Acres. Unfairly! to be sure he has. — He never could have done it fairly.

Sir L. Then sure you know what is to be done.

Acres. Not I, upon my soul!

Sir L. We wear no swords here, but you understand me.

Acres. What! fight him!

Sir L. Ay, to be sure: what can I mean else?

Acres. But he has given me no provocation[11].

Sir L. Now, I think he has given you the greatest provocation in the world. — Can a man commit a more heinous[12] offence against another than to fall in love with the same woman? O, by my soul! it is the most unpardonable breach[13] of friendship.

Acres. Breach of friendship! Ay, ay; but I have no acquaintance with this man. I never saw him in my life.

Sir L. That's no argument[14] at all — he has the less right then to take such a liberty.

Acres. Gad[15], that's true — I grow full of anger, Sir Lucius! — I fire apace[16]! Odds[17] hilts[18] and blades[19]! I find a man may have a deal of valour in him, and not know it! But couldn't I contrive[20] to have a little right of my side?

Sir L. What the devil signifies right, when your

hońour is concer′ned? Do you think Achil′les, or my little Alexańder the Greàt, ever enquired where the right lày? No, bỳ my sòul, they drew their broàd swòrds [21], and left the làzy sons of pèace to set′tle [22] the justice of it.

Acres. Your words are a grenadièr's march to my heart! I believe courage must be cat′ching [23]! — I cer-tainly do feèl a kind of valour rìsing as it were — a kind of courage, as I may say — Od′ds flińts [24], pańs [25] and trig-gers [26]! I'll chal′lenge [27] him directly.

Sir L. Ah, my little friend! if I had Blunderbufs-Hall here, I could shòw you a rànge [28] of ańcestry [29], in the O'Trigger line, that would furnish the new ròom; every one of whom had kil′led his man! — For thòugh the mań-sion-housé [30] and thirty àcres have slipt thròugh my fiń-gers, I thank heaven our hońour and the family-pictures are as fresh as ever.

Acres. O, Sir Lucius! I have had ańcestors toò! — every man of 'em col′onel or captain in the militia [31]. Odds bàlls and barrels [32]! say no more — I'm bràced [33] for it. — The thuńder of your words has soúred [34] the milk of hùman kìndnefs in my breast! — Zoúnds! as the man in the plày says, „I could do such deèds —"

Sir L. Come, come, there must be no passion at all in the càse — these things should al′ways be done civilly.

Acres. I must be in a passion, Sir Lucius — I must be in a ràge. — Dear Sir Lucius, let me be in a rage, if you love me. — Come, hère's pen and pàper. — (Sits down to write) — I would the ink were red! — Indite [35], I say indite! — How shall I begiń? Odds bul′lets [36] and blàdes! I'll write a good bòld hand, however.

Sir L. Pray, compòse [37] yoursel′f.

Acres. Come — now, shall I begiń with an òath? Do, Sir Lùcius, let me begin with a dańme [38].

Sir L. Phò! pho! do the thing dècently [39] and like a Christian. — Begin now — „Sir,"

Acres. That's too civil by half.

Sir L. „To prevent the confùsion that might arise. —"

Acres. Well —

Sir L. „From our both addressing[40] the same lady" —

Acres. Ay — there's the reason — „same lady" — well —

Sir L. „I shall expect the honour of your company" —

Acres. Zounds! I'm not asking him to dinner.

Sir L. Pray, be easy.

Acres. Well then, „honour of your company" —

Sir L. „To settle our pretensions" —

Acres. Well.

Sir L. Let me see, ay, king's Mead-field will do — „in king's Mead-fields."

Acres. So that's done. — Well, I'll fold[41] it up presently; my own crest[42] — a hand and dagger shall be the seal.

Sir L. You see now this little explanation will put a stop[43] at once to all confusion or misunderstanding[44] that might arise between you.

Acres. Ay, we fight to prevent any misunderstanding.

Sir L. Now, I'll leave you to fix your own time. — Take my advice, and you'll decide it this evening if you can; then let the worst come of it, 'twill be of your mind to-morrow.

Acres. Very true.

Sir L. So I shall see nothing more of you, unleſs it be by letter till the evening. — I would do myself the honour to carry your message[45]; but, to tell you a secret, I believe I shall have just such another affair on my own hands. There is a gay captain here, who put a jest on me lately, at the expense of my country, and I only want to fall in with[46] the gentleman, to call him out[47].

Acres. By my valour I should like to see you fight first! Odds life! I should like to see you kill him, if it was only to get a little leſson.

Sir L. I shall be very proud of instructing you. — Well for the present — but remember now, when you meet

your antagonist[48], do every thing in a mild and agreèable manner. — Let your courage be as keèn[49], but at the same time as pol'ished as your swòrd.

(Exeunt severally.)

1) lû'-shè-ûs 2) ò-trîk'-kûr 3) kû'-pîds, Amors 4) jåk-(with-) å-lån'tůrn, Irrwisch 5) kwåg'-mìre, Sumpf 6) to dispose of, vergeben, verfügen (über) 7) to dè-vìne', muthmaßen 8) at the bòt'-tům, die Ursache 9) to sůp-plånt', ausstechen 10) ůn-fåre'-lè, widerrechtlich 11) pròv-ò-kå'-shůn, Anlaß 12) hå'-nůs, schändlich 13) breètsh, Bruch 14) år'-gů-mênt, Grund 15) gåd, wahrlich 16) to fire å-påse', allmählich sich entzünden 17) odds, ein Ausruf (hei!) 18) hîlt, Griff 19) blåde, Klinge 20) to contrive, es so anstellen 21) bråwd'-sòrd, Schwert 22) to settle, schlichten, bestimmen 23) kåtsh'-îng, ansteckend 24) flint, Feuerstein 25) pån, (Pulver=) Pfanne 26) trigger, Drücker (an Gewehren) 27) to tshål'-lênje, herausfordern 28) rånje, Reihe 29) ån'-sès-trè, Vorfahren, Ahnen 30) mån'-shůn-hòůse, Edelsitz 31) mîl-lîsh'-yå, Landmiliz 32) bår'-rîl, (Flinten=) Lauf 33) bråse'-d, gestärkt, generot 34) to sòůr, sauer machen 35) to ên-dìte' (endite), anklagen, diktiren 36) bůl'-lît, (Flinten=) Kugel 37) to compose, beruhigen, fassen 38) dåm-mè, Gott verdamm mich! (God damn me!) 39) dè'-sênt-lè, mit Anstand 40) to addreſs, den Hof machen, sich bewerben (um) 41) to fòld up, zusammenlegen (falten) 42) crest, Wappen (auf Siegeln) 43) to put a stop to, ein Ende machen 44) mìs-ůn-důr-stånd'-îng, Mißverständniß 45) mês'-sîdje, Botschaft (hier Cartel) 46) to fall in with, zusammentreffen mit 47) to call out, herausfordern 48) ån-tåg'-ò-nîst, Gegner 49) keen, scharf.

The Stòry of a disàbled[1] Sòldier.

Nò observàtion[2] is mòre common and at the sàme tìme mòre trùe, than, that one half of the world are ignorant how the other half lives. The misfortunes of the greàt are hel'd up to engàge our attention; are enlarged upon in tònes[3] of declamàtion[4], and the world is càlled upon to gàze[5] at the nòble suf'ferers; the greàt, un'der the pressure of calamity[6], are conscious[7] of several others sympathi-

1) dîz-å'-bld soldier, Invalide 2) òb-zêr-vå'-shůn, Bemerkung 3) tònez, Töne 4) dêk-lå-må'-shůn, Deklamation, Rede 5) gåze, gaffen 6) kå-låm'-è-tè, Elend 7) kòn'-

zing[8] with their distreśs and have, at ońce, the cońfort of admiràtion and pit'y.

There is nothing magnańimous in bèaring misfoŕtunes with foŕtitude[9], when the whòle woŕld is lòòking on: men in such ciŕcumstances will act bràvely, èven from mòtives of vańity[10]; but he, whò, in the vàle of obscùrity[11], can bràve adveŕsity[12]; who, whithoút frieńds to encouŕage, acquàintances[13] to pit'y, or èven withoút hòpe to allèviate[14] his misfoŕtunes, can behàve with tranquil'lity and indif'ference[15], is trùly greàt: whetheŕ peaśant or còurtier, he deserves[16] admiràtion, and should be hel'd up for our imitàtion[17] and respećt.

While the slìghtest inconvèniences[18] of the greàt are mag'nified[19] into calamities; while traǵedy[20] moúths oút their suf'ferings[21] in all stràins[22] of el'oquence, the miseries of the poòr are disregaŕded[23] and yet some of the lòwer rańks of pèople undergò more rèal haŕdships[24] in ońe dày, than those of a mòre exàlted stàtion suf'fer in their whòle lives. It is inconcèivable[25] what dif'ficulties the mèanest of our comḿon sàilors[26] and soldiers endùre withoút muŕmuring[27] or regret', withoút paśsionately declàiming[28] agaińst proviḋence[29], or càlling their fel'lows to be gàzers on their intrepid'ity. Ev́ery dày is to them a dày of miśery, and yet they entertàin their haŕd fàte withoút repìning.

With what indignàtion[30] do I hèar an 'Ovid, a Cicero, or a Rab'utin, complàin of their misfoŕtunes and haŕdships whòse greàtest calamity was that of bèing unàble to visit a ceŕtain spot' of earth[31], to which they had foòlishly at-

shůs, bewußt 8) sím'-på-thì-zìng, mitempfindend 9) fŏr'-tė-tůde, Muth 10) vǎn'-ė-tė, Eitelkeit 11) ôb-sků'-rė-tė, Dunkelheit 12) åd-vĕr'-sė-tė, Unglück 13) äk-kwån'-tånse, Bekannte 14) ål-lė'-vė-åte, erleichtern 15) ìn-dìf'-fĕr-ĕnse, Gleichgültigkeit 16) dė-zĕrvz', verdient 17) ìm-mė-tá'-shůn, Nachahmung 18) ìn-kŏn-vė'-nė-ĕn-sĕz, Unbequemlichkeiten 19) mäg'-nė-fìde, vergrößert 20) tråd'-jė-dė, Trauerspiel 21) sůf'-fůr-ìngz, Leiden 22) strånz, Töne 23) dìz-rė-gǎr'-dĕd, nicht geachtet 24) hård'-shìp, Beschwerlichkeit 25) ìn-kŏn-sė'-vå-bl, unbegreiflich 26) så'-lůr, Matrose 27) můr'-můr-ìng, Murren 28) dė-klå'-mìng, stark sprechend 29) prŏv'-vė-dĕnse, Vorsehung 30) ìn-dìg-nå'-shůn, Unwillen 31) ĕrth, Erde 32) åt-tåtsht',

tached[32] an idèa of hàppinefs! Their distresses were pleasures, compàred to what many of the adventuring poòr every dày endùre without murmuring. They àte[33], drank and slept; they had slàves to attend them, and were sùre[34] of subsistence[35] of life; while many of their fellow-crèatures àre obliged to wander[36] without a friend to comfort or assist them, and èven without shelter from the severity of the sèason.

I have been led[37] into thèse reflections from accidentally[38] meèting, some dàys agò, a poòr fellow, whom I knew when a boy, dressed in a sàilor's jacket[39], and begging at one of the oùtlets[40] of the town with a wooden leg. I knew him to have been honest and industrious[41] when in the country, and was cùrious to learn, what had redùced him to his present situàtion. Wherefore[42], after having given him what I thòught proper, I desìred to knòw the history of his lìfe and misfortunes, and the manner in which he was redùced to his present distrefs. The disàbled sòldier, for such he was, though dressed in a sàilor's habit, scratching his head, and lèaning on his crutch[43], put himself into an attitude to comply[44] with my request, and gave me his history as follows: „As for my misfortunes, master, I can't pretend[45] gone thròugh any more than other fòlks[46]; for except the lofs of my limb[47], and my bèing obliged to beg, I don't knòw any rèason, thank Heaven, that I have to complàin. There is Billy[48] Tibbs of our regiment[49], he has lost bòth his legs and an eye to bòot[50], but, thank Heaven, it is not so bad with me yet."

„I was born in Shropshire; my father was a làbourer, and died when I was five yèars òld; so that I was put upon the parish[51]. As he had been a wandering sort of a man,

verbunden, verknüpft, geknüpft 33) àt, (eat) 34) shùre, sicher 35) sùb-sis'-tènse, Unterhalt 36) wòn'-dùr, wandern 73) lèd, (lead) 38) àk-sè-dèn'-tàl-lè, zufälligerweise 39) jàk'-kìt, kurze Jacke 40) òut'-lètz, Ausgänge 41) in-dùs'-trè-ùs, fleißig 42) hwàre'-fòre, weswegen 43) krùtsh, Krücke 44) kòm-plì', zu willfahren (with) 45) prè-tènd', sich anmaßen 46) fòkez, Leute 47) lìm, Glied 48) bìl'-lè, Wilhelm (William) 49) rèd'-jè-mènt, Regiment 50) to bòòt, noch obendrein 51) pàr'-rìsh, Kirchspiel 52) pà-rìsh'-

the parishioners[52] were not àble to tell to what parish I belonged, or where I was born; so they sent me to another parish, and that parish sent me to a third. I thòught in my heart, they kept sending me about so long, that they would not let me be born in any parish at all; but at last, however, they fixed me. I had some disposit'ion to be a scholar, and was resolved, at lèast, to knòw my letters; but the master of the workhouse[53] put me to businefs as soòn as I was àble to handle[54] a mallet[55]; and hère I lived an èasy kind of life for five yèars. I ònly wròught[56] ten hours in the dày, and had mỳ mèat and drink[57] provided for mỳ làbour. It is trùe, I was not suffered to stir out of the house, for fèar, as they said, I should run away; but what of that? I had the liberty of the whòle house, and the yard[58] befòre the doòr, and that was enough for me. I was then bound[59] out to a farmer, whère I was up bòth early and làte; but I ate and drank well, and liked mỳ businefs well enough, till he died, when I was obliged to provìde for myself; so I was resolved to gò seèk my fortune.

In this manner I went from town to town, worked when I could get employment, and starved[60] when I could get none: when happening one day to go thròugh a fièld belonging to a justice of pèace, I spỳ'd[61] a hàre crossing the path[62] just befòre me; and I beliève the devil put it in my head to fling my stick at it: — well, what will you have on't[63]? I killed the hàre, and was bringing it awày, when the justice himself met me; he càlled me a pòacher[64] and a villain[65], and, collaring[66] me, desired I would give an account of myself. I fell upon my knees, begged his worship's pardon, and began to give a full account of all that I knew of mỳ breèd, seèd[67], and generàtion[68], but,

ăn-ŭrz, Pfarrkinder 53) wŭrk'-hŏuse, Arbeitshaus 54) hăn'-dl, rühren, schwenken, handhaben 55) măl'-lit, hölzerner Hammer 56) rǻwt, (work) 57) drink, Getränke 58) yàrd, Hof 59) bŏund, out, verdungen (to an) 60) stàrv'-d, hungerte 61) spìde (spied), entdeckte 62) pàth, Pfad 63) on't, on it 64) pòtsh'-ŭr, Wilddieb 65) vĭl'-lĭn, Bösewicht 66) kŏl'-lŭr-ĭng, beim Kragen fassend 67) sède, Saame, Ursprung 68) jĕn-ĕr-à'-shŭn, Geschlecht 69) ĭn-dì'-tĕd, angeklagt

thòugh I gave a very trùe accoúnt, so I was indìcted[69] at seśsions[70], foúnd guil′ty of bèing poòr, and sent up tó Loń-don to New̓gate[71], in order to be transported as a vaǵa-bond[72].

Pèople mày say this and that of bèing in jàil[73], but for my part, I foúnd New̓gate as agreèable a plàce as ever I was in àll my life. I had my bel′ly[74] full′ to èat and driǹk and did not work at all. This kind of life was toò good′ to last′ for ever; so I was tàken oút of priśon, af′ter five moǹths, put on bòard[75] a ship, and seǹt off′, with twò huńdred mòre, to the plantàtions[76]. We had but an in-dif′ferent[77] paśsage[78]: for being all confìned[79] in the hòld, mòre than a huńdred of our pèople dìed for waǹt of sweèt àir, and thòse that remàined were sick′ly enough̓, God knòws. When we càme a-shòre[80], we were sòld to the plaǹters[81], and I was boùnd for seven yèars mòre. As I was no schol′ar, for I did not knòw my let′ters, I was obliged to work amoǹg the nègroes, and I served out my tìme, as in dùty boúnd to do.

When my time was exṕìred, I worked my paśsage hòme, and glad I was to seè Old Eńgland agaiǹ, becàuse I loved my couńtry. I was afràid, however, that I should be indìcted for a vaǵabond once more, so I did not much càre to go down into the couńtry, but kept aboút the town, and did lit′tle joḃs[82] when I could get them.“

I was very happy in this manner for soḿe tìme, till one èvening[83], coming hòme from work, twò men knock′ed me down, and then desìred me to stańd. They beloǹged to a preśs-gang[84]; I was carried befòre the justice, and as I could give no accoúnt of mysel′f, I had my choice left, whether to go on boàrd a man of wàr[85], or list[86] for a sòl-

70) sěsh′-ůnz, Sitzungen (gerichtliche) 71) nú′-gát, ein großes Gefängniß in London 72) vǻg′-å-bǒnd, Landstreicher 73) jále, Gefängniß 74) běl′-lè, Bauch 75) bòrd, Bord 76) plån-tá′-shůnz, Kolonien 77) ĭn-dĭf′-fěr-ěnt, leidlich 78) pås′-sĭdje, Reise 79) kǒn-fìne′-d, eingeschlossen 80) å-shòre′, ans Ufer 81) plån′-tůrz, Plantagenbesitzer 82) jǒbz, geringe Arbeiten 83) è′-vn-ĭng, Abend 84) prěs′-gång, ein Kommando Matrosen, welches umhergeht, Leute mit Gewalt zu Matrosen wegzunehmen; Preßgang 85) mån ǒv wår, Kriegsschiff

dier. I chòse [87] the lat'ter [88], and, in this pòst of a gentle-man, I served twò campàigns [89] in Flanders, was at the bat'tles of Val' and Fontenoy, and recèived but òne wound, throùgh the breast' hère; but the doctor of our regiment soòn màde me well again."

„When the pèace càme on I was discharged, and, as I could not work, becàuse my wound was sometimes trouble-some, I listed for a landman [90] in the 'East-India [91] company's service. I have fòught [92] the French in six pit'ch-ed [93] bat'tles; and I verily [94] belìeve, that, if I could rèad or write, our captain [95] would have màde me a corporal [96]. But it was not my good fortune to have any promòtion [97], for I soon fell sick, and so got' lèave to return hòme again with forty pounds in my pock'et [98]. This was at the begin-ning of the present war, and I hòped to be set on shòre, and to have the pleasure of spending my money; but the government wanted men, and so I was pressed for a sàilor befòre ever I could set foot on shòre."

The bòatswain [99] found me, as he said, an obstinate fel'low; he swòre [100] he knew that I understood' [1] my busi-nefs well, but that I shammed Abraham [2] to be idle [3]; but, God knòws, I knew nothing of sèa-businefs, and he bèat [4] me, without consid'ering what he was about. I had still, however, my forty pounds, and that was some comfort to me under every bèating; and the money I might have had to this dày, but that our ship was tàken by the French, and so I lost' [5] all."

„Our crew [6] was carried into Brest', and many of them died, becàuse they were not ùsed to live in a jàil; but, for my part, it was nothing to me, for I was sèasoned [7]. One

86) list, anwerben 87) tshòse, wählte (choose) 88) låt'-tůr, letztere 89) kåm-påne', Feldzug 90) lånd'-mån, Soldat zu Lande 91) èest-ín-dė-å, Ostindien 92) fåwt, (fight) 93) pitsht battles, ordentliche Treffen 94) vėr'-ė-lė, wirklich 95) kåp'-tin, Kapitain 96) kór'-pò-rål, Korporal 97) prò-mò'-shůn, Beförderung 98 pók'-kit; Tasche 99) bòte'-swåne (bò'-sn, in der Volkssprache), Bootsmann 100) swòre (swear) 1) ůn-důr-stůd' (understand) 2) I shåmmt å'-brå-håm, ich stellte mich krank 3) i'-dl, faul 4) bète (bėt), schlug (beat) 5) lòst, (loose) 6) kròò, Schiffmannschaft 7) sė'-znd,

night, as I wàs asleèp on the bed of boàrds, with a wárm blánket[8] abóút me, for I al′ways lóved to lie[9] well, I was awàkened by the bòatswain, who had a dárk lánthorn[10] in his hand: „Jack[11], says he to me,“ will you knock out the French céntry's[12] brain[13]? „I don't càre,“ says I, strìving[14] to keèp mysélf awàke, „if I lend a hand, and I hòpe we shall do businefs.“ So up I got′, and tìed my blánket, which was àll the clòaths I had, abóút my mid′dle, and went with him to fìght Frénchmen. I hàte the Frénch, becàuse they are all slàves, and weàr wood′en shòes.“

„Thòugh we had no árms, one Énglishman is àble to bèat fìve Frénch at any tìme; so we went dówn to the doòr, whère bòth the céntries were pòsted[15], and, rúshing upón them, sèized their árms in a mòment, and knock′ed them dówn. From thénce[16] nìne of us ran[17] togéther to the quày[18], and sèizing the fírst bòat[19] we met, got óút of the hárbour[20] and put to sèa. We had not been thère threè dàys befòre we were tàken up by the Dórset privateèr[21], who were glad of so many good hands, and we consénted[22] to run our cháncе[23]. Howéver, we had not as much luck′[24] as we expécted. In threè dàys we fell in with[25] the Pómpadour privateèr of fórty guns, while we had but twénty thrèe; so to it we wént, yárd-arm and yárd-arm[26]. The fìght lásted for threè hóúrs, and I vérily beliève we should have tàken the Frénchman, had we but had some mòre men left behìnd; but, unfórtunately, we lost′ all our men just as we were gòing to get the víctory.“

„I was ónce mòre in the pówer of the Frénch, and I beliève it wóuld have góne hard with me, had I been bròught back to Brest′; but, by good fórtune, we were retàken[27]

daran gewöhnt 8) blångk′-ĭt, wollene Bettdecke 9) lie, liegen (part. lying) 10) lån′-tůrn, Laterne 11) jăk′, Johann, Hanns 12) sĕn′-tré, Schildwache 13) bråne′-z, Gehirn 14) strì′-vìng, mich bemühend 15) pòst′-ed, gestellt 16) THĕnse, dannen 17) rån (run) 18) kèè, Schiffslände 19) bòte, Boot 20) hår′-bůr, Seehafen 21) prì-vå-tèèr′, Kaperschiff 22) kŏn-sĕn′-tĕd, willigten ein 23) to run our chance, unser Glück zu versuchen 24) lůk, Glück 25) fell in (fall) with etc., stießen auf 26) yard-arm and yard-arm, Segelstange gegen Segelstange 27) rè-tà′-kn wieder (weg) genommen (retake)

by the Vìper[28]. I had al'most forgot' to tell you that, in that engàgement, I was wounded in twò plàces; I lost' fòur fingers[29] off the left[30] hand, and mỳ leg was shot'[31] off'. If I had had the good fortune to have lost my leg and ùse of my hand on boàrd a king's ship, and not on boàrd a privateèr, I should have been entitled to clòathing[32] and maintenance[33] dùring the rest of mỳ life! but that was not my chance: one man is born with a sil'ver[34] spoòn[35] in his moúth, and another with a wood'en làdle[36]. However, blessed[37] be God, I enjoy good heal'th and will for ever love liberty and 'Old-England. Liberty, property[38] and 'Old-England for ever, huzzà[39]!"

Thus sàying, he limped[40] off', lèaving me in admiràtion at his intrepid'ity and content; nor could I avoid acknow-l'edging, that an habit'ual[41] acquàintance with misery serves bet'ter than philosophy to tèach us to despise[42] it.

Gòldsmith.

28) vī'-pŭr, Otter, hier der Name eines Schiffes 29) fing'-gŭrz, Finger 30) lĕft, linke 31) shŏt off, abgeschossen 32) klōTHe'-ing, Bekleidung 33) mĕn'-tĕn-ânse, Unterhalt 34) sil'-vŭr, silbern 35) spōōn, Löffel 36) lá'-dl, Kochlöffel 37) blĕs'-sĕd, gepriesen 38) prŏp'-pŭr-tè, Eigenthum 39) hŭz-zá', hey sa! 40) limpt, hinkte 41) hă-bitsh'-ù-ăl, gewohnt 42) dè-spize', verachten.

Mercy[1] recommended.

My uncle[2] Tòby[3] was a man pàtient of injuries — not from want of courage, — whère just occàsions presented, or càlled it fòrth, — I knòw no man under whose arm I would soòner have tàken shelter; — nor did this arise from any insensibil'ity[4] or obtùseness[5] of his intellectual[6] parts; — he was of a pèaceful, placid[7] nàture, — no jarring[8] el'ement in it, — all was mixed[9] up so kindly within him: mỳ uncle Tòby had scarce a heart to retal'iate[10] upon a flỳ[11]. — Gò, says he, one day at dinner, to an overgròwn[12] one which had buzzed[13] about his nòse[14], and tormented[15] him cruelly all dinner time, and which, after infinite[16] attempts, he had càught[17] at last, as it flew[18]

by hìm; — 'I'll not hurt thèe, says my uńcle Tòby, rìsing from his chàir, and gòing acrofś[19] the roòm, with the flỳ in his hánd; — I'll not hurt a hàir of thy head': — Go, says he, lif'ting up the sasȟ[20], and òpening his hand, as he spòke, to let it escàpe[21]; — go, poòr devil. — Get theè gońe, whỳ should I hurt theè? — This world, sùrely, is wide[22] enougȟ to hòld bòth theè and me.

Sterńe.

1) mér'-sè, Barmherzigkeit 2) ůń-kl, Oheim 3) Tò'-bè, Tobias 4) în-sěn-sè-bîl-è'-tè, Unempfindlichkeit 5) òb-tůse'-nès, Stumpfheit 6) în-těl-lěk'-tshů-ål, geistig 7) plås'-sîd, gelassen, sanft 8) jår'-rîng, mißtönend, streitend 9) mîxt, vermischt 10) rè-tål'-è-åte, wieder vergelten 11) flî, Fliege 12) ò-vůr-gròne', übergewachsen 13) bůz'-zěd, gesummt 14) nòse, Nase 15) tòr-měnt'-ěd, gequält 16) îń-fè-nît, unzählig 17) kåwt, gefangen (catch) 18) flů (fly) 19) å-kròss', quer über 20) såsh, Schiebfenster 21) è-scàpe', entkommen 22) wîde, weit, groß.

B e a ù t y.

A friend of mine has twò dàughters, whom I will càll Laetit'ia and Dapȟne. The foŕmer is one of the greàt-est beaùties of the àge in which she liv́es, the lat'ter nò wày remaŕkable for any chaŕms in her peŕson. Upon this one ciŕcumstance of their oútward[1] foŕm, the good and ill of their life seèms to turn. Laetit'ia from her childhood[2], heaŕd notȟing el'se[3] but commendàtions[4] of her foŕtune and complexion; by which mèans she is no other than nàture has màde her, a very beaùtiful oútside[5]. The cońsciousnefs of her chaŕms has reńdered her insuppòrtably vàin and iń-solent[6] tòwards all that have to do with her. Dapȟne, who was al'most twenty befòre one civil[7] thing had been said to her, foúnd hersel'f obliged to acquìre somé accoḿ-plishments to màke up for the wańt of thòse attractions[8] which she sàw in her sister. Poòr Dapȟne was sel'dom

1) ǒůt'-wård, äußerlich 2) tshîld'-hůd, Kindheit 3) ělse, sonst, anders 4) kòm-měn-dá'-shůnz, Lobsprüche 5) ǒůt'-sîde, Außenseite 6) îń-sò-lěnt, übermüthig 7) sîv'-îl, höflich 8) åt-tråk'-shůnz, Anziehungen, Reize 9) dè-båte', Streit,

submit'ted to in a debàte[9] wherein she was concerned; her discòurse had nothing to recommend it but the good sense of it; and she was al'ways under a necessity to have very well consid'ered what she was gòing to sày, befòre she ut'tered[10] it; while Laetit'ia was listened to with partial'ity[11] and approbàtion[12] sat in the countenance of thòse she conversed with, befòre she communicated what she had to sày. Thèse càuses have produced sùitable effects and Laetit'ia is as insipid[13] a companion, as Daphne is an agreèable one. Laetit'ia, confident[14] of fàvour, has stud'ied no arts to plèase; Daphne, despàiring of any inclinàtion[15] tòwards her person, has depended ònly on her merit[16]. Laetit'ia has al'ways something in her àir that is sul'len[17], gràve, and disconsolate[18]; Daphne has a countenance that appeàrs chèarful, òpen and unconcerned. A young gentleman this winter[19] sàw Laetitia at a plày, and becàme her captive. His fortune was such, that he wanted very lit'tle introduction to spèak his sentiments to her father. The lover[20] was admit'ted into the family, where a constràined behàviour, sevère lòoks, and distant[21] civil'ities were the hìghest fàvours he could obtàin from Laetitia, while Daphne ùsed him with the good' hùmourt familiarity[22], and innocence of a sister, insomuch[23] tha he would of'ten say to her: dèar Daphne, wert thou but as handsome as Laetitia — She recèived this language with that ingenuous[24] and plèasing mirth[25], which is nat'ural to a woman without design. He still sìghed in vàin for Laetitia, but found certain relièf[26] in the agreèable conversàtion of Daphne. At length[27], heartily tired[28] with the hàughty impertinence[29] of Laetitia, and charmed

Gespräch 10) ŭt'-tård, aussprach 11) pår-shė-ål'-lė-tė, Partheilichkeit 12) åp-prò-bá'-shŭn, Beifall 13) în-sîp'-pîd, abgeschmackt 14) kŏn'-fì-dĕnt, versichert, sicher, gewiß 15) în-klė-ná'-shŭn, Neigung 16) mĕr'-ît, Verdienst 17) sŭl'-lîn, mürrisch 18) dîs-kŏn'-sò-láte, schwermüthig 19) wîn'-tŭr, Winter 20) lŭv'-ŭr, Liebhaber 21) dîs'-tånt, entfernt 22) få-mîl-yė-år'-è-tė, Vertraulichkeit 23) în-sò-mŭtsh', so (sehr) daß 24) în-jĕn'-nù-ŭs, freimüthig 25) mĕrth, Fröhlichkeit 26) rė-lèèf', Linderung des Grams 27) lĕngth, Länge — at length, endlich 28) tìre'-d, ermüdet 29) îm-

with the repèated instances of goód-hùmour, which he observed in Daphne, he one day tòld the lat'ter, that he had sòmething to say to her he hòped she would be plèased with. — Fàith — Daphne, contińued he, I am in lově with theè and despise[30] thy sister sincèrily. The mańner of his declàring himsel'f gave his mistrefs occàsion for a very hearty laughter. — Này, says he, I knew you would laugh[31] at me, but I'll ask your father. He did so! The father recèived his intel'ligence with no lefs joy[32] than surprise, and was very glad' he had now no càre left but for his beaùty, which he thòught he could carry to his market at his lèisure[33]. I dò not knòw any thing, that has plèased me so much a great while, as this conquest of my friend Daphne's. All her acquàintance congrat'ulate[34] her upon this chance[35]-med'-ley[36], and laugh at that premed'itating[37] murderer[38], her sister. As it is an argument[39] of a light mind, to think the worse[40] of oursel'ves for the imperfections[41] of our persons, it is èqually belòw[42] us to val'ue ourselves upon the advantages of them. The fèmale world seèm to be al'most incorrigibly[43] gone astrày[44] in this particular, for which réason I shall recommend the fol'lowing extract[45] of a friend's let'ter to the profeśsed beaùties, who are a pèople al'most as unsuf'ferable[46] as the professed wits.

„Monsieur de St. Evremont has conclùded one of his essàys[47] with affirming[48], that the last sighs of a handsome woman are not so much for the lofs of her life as of her beaùty. Perhaps this rail'lery[49] is pursùed toò far;

pěr'-tè-něnse, Ungezogenheit, Unart 30) dè-spize', verachten 31) lăf, lachen 32) jòè, Freude 33) lè'-zhùre, Gemächlichkeit, Muße 34) kŏn-grâtsh'-ù-lâte, Glückwünschen 35) tshânse, Zufall 36) měd'-lè, Gemisch — chance-medley, sonderbarer Zufall 37) prè-měd'-è-tá-tǐng, vorher überlegend 38) mŭr'-dŭr-ŭr, Mörder 39) âr'-gù-měnt, Beweis 40) wŭrse (bad) 41) ǐm-pěr-fěk'-shŭn, Unvollkommenheit 42) bè-lò', unter 43) ǐn-kŏr'-rè-jè-blè, auf eine nicht mehr zu verbessernde Weise, unverbesserlich 44) â-strá', irre 45) ěks'-trâkt, Auszug 46) ŭn-sŭf'-fŭr-â-bl, unerträglich 47) ěs-sáz', Versuche 48) âf-fěr'-mǐng, behauptend 49) râl'-lěr-è, Spötterei

yet it is tuŕned upoń a very obvious[50] remaŕk, that woḿan's stroṅgest passion is for her òwn beaùty, and that she values it as her fàvourite[51] distiṅction[52]. From heńce it is that àll arts which preteńd to impròve or preseŕve it, meèt with so geńeral a recep̍tion[53] amoṅg the sex. To sày nothing of mańy fàlse hel'ps and coṅtraband[54] wàres of beaùty, which are dàily veńded[55] in this greàt maŕt[56]: there is not a màiden[57] geńtlewoman of a good fam̍ily in any coúnty of Soúth Brit'ain[58], who has not heaŕd of the viŕtues of Mày[59]-dew[60] or is unfuŕnished with some recèipt[61] or other in fàvour of her complexion; and I have known a physićian of leaŕning and seńse, af'ter èight yèars stud'y in the univeŕsity[62] and a còurse of travels into mòst couṅtries in Eùrope, òwe[63] the fiŕst ràising of his for'tune to a cosmet'ick[64] wash[65].

This has giv̍en me occàsion to consid'er how so universal a disposit'ion in woḿankind, which spriṅgs from a làudable[66] mòtive the desìre of plèasing, and procee̍ds[67] upoń an opińion not altogether groúndlefs, that nàture mày be hel'ped by art, mày be tuŕned to their advańtage. And, methińks, it would be an acceptable seŕvice to tàke them out of the hańds of quacks[68] and preteńders[69], and to preveńt[70] their impòsing upon themsel'ves, by discov̍ering to them the trùe sècret and art of impròving beaùty.

In oŕder to this, befòre I toucȟ upoń it direćtly, it will be nećefsary to lày dowń a few prelim̍inary[71] maxims, viz[72].

50) ŏb'-vê-ŭs, leicht einzusehen, in die Augen fallend 51) fá-vŭr-ĭt, Liebling 52) dĭs-tĭngk'-shŭn, Vorzug 53) rê-sĕp'-shŭn, Aufnahme 54) kŏn'-trâ-bând, verboten, unerlaubt 55) vĕnd'-ĕd, zum Verkauf angeboten 56) mârt, Markt 57) má'-dn-jĕn'-tl-wŭm-ŭn, Kammerjungfer bei einer vornehmen Person 58) brĭt'-tn, Britannien 59) má, Mai 60) dŭ, Thau 61) rê-sête', Recept 62) yŭ-nê-vĕr'-sê-tê, Universität 63) owe, schuldig seyn, zu danken haben 64) kŏz-mĕt'-ĭk, was schön macht 65) wŏsh, Waschwasser — cosmetik wash, Schönheitswaschwasser 66) lăw'-dă-bl, lobenswerth 67) prŏ-sêde'-z, ausgehet 68) kwâkz, Quacksalber 69) prê-tĕnd'-ŭrz, Leute, die etwas verstehen wollen, Marktschreier 70) prê-vĕnt', verhindern 71) prê-lĭm'-ê-nă-rê, vorläufig 72) viz, tŏŏ wit gelesen, weil für to wit, zu be-

That no wom'an can be han'dsome by the fòrce of fèatures [73] alòne, any mòre than she can be wit'ty ònly by the help of speèch [74].

That prìde destroy's all sym'metry [75] and gràce, and affectàtion [76] is a mòre ter'rible [77] en'emy to fine fàces [78] than the smàll-pox' [79].

That no woman is càpable of being beaùtiful, who is not incàpable of being false.

And that what would be òdious in a frien'd is defor'mity [80] in a mis'trefs.

From thèse few' prin'ciples, thus làid dow'n, it will be èasy to pròve, that the trùe art of afsis'ting beaùty, consist's in embel'lishing [81] the whòle per'son by the pro'per or'naments of vir'tuous and com'mendable qual'ities. By this help alòne it is, that those who are the fàvourite wòrk of nàture, or, as Mr. Drỳden expres'ses it, the pòrcelain [82] clày [83] of hùman kìnd, becom'e an'imated, and are in a capa'city of exer'ting [84] their char'ms; and thòse whò seèm to be neglec'ted by her, lìke mod'els [85] wròught [86] in hàste [87], are càpable in a greàt mea'sure of fin'ishing what she has left imper'fect [88].

It is methin'ks, a lòw and degràding idèa of that sex', which was creàted [89] to refine joy's and sof'ten the càres of human'ity by the mòst agreèable participation [90], to consid'er them mèrely as ob'jects of sìght. This is abrid'ging them of their nat'ural exten't of pow'er, to put them upon a lev'el with their pic'tures at Knel'ler's [91]. How' much nòbler is the contemplàtion [92] of beaùty heightened [93] by

zeugen, oder auch abgekürzt von videlicet (vè-dĕl'-è-sĕt) nämlich 73) fè'-tshùrz, Gesichtszüge 74) spèètsh, Sprache 75) sĭm'-mè-trè, Ebenmaaß, Symmetrie 76) ăf-fĕk-tà'-shŭn, gezwungenes Betragen 77) tĕr'-rĭ-bl, fürchterlich 78) fà'-sĭz, Gesichter 79) smăll-pŏks', Kinderpocken 80) dè-fŏr'-mè-tè, Häßlichkeit, Mißgestalt 81) ĕm-bĕl'-lĭsh-ĭng, Verschönerung 82) pòr'-sè-làne, Porcellan 83) klà, Thon, Erde 84) ĕgz-ĕrt'-ĭng, mit Macht anwendend 85) mŏd'-dĕlz, Modelle 86) rǎwt (work) 87) hàste, Eile 88) ĭm-pĕr'-fĕkt, unvollkommen 89) krè-à'-tĕd, geschaffen 90) păr-tĭs-sè-pà'-shŭn, Theilnehmung 91) Kneller, der Name eines berühmten Portraitmalers 92) kŏn-tĕm-plà'-shŭn, ernstliche Betrachtung 93) hì'-tnd, erhöhet 94) kò-kĕt', Kokette,

virtue, and commanding our esteem and love, while it draws our observation! How faint and spiritlefs are the charms of a coquet'te[94], when compared with the real lovelinefs[95] of Sophronia's innocence, piety, good humour and truth, virtues which add' a new sof'tnefs[96] to her sex, and even beautify[97] her beauty! That agreeablenefs[98] which must otherwise have appeared no longer in the mod'est[99] virgin[100], is now preserved in the tender moth'er, the prudent friend, and the faithful[1] wife. Col'ours[2] artfully spread upon can'vas[3] may entertain the eye, but not affect the heart; and she who takes no care to add' to the nat'ural graces of her person any excel'ling qual'ities, may be allowed[4] still to amuse as a picture, but not to triumph[5] as a beauty.

When Ad'am[6] is introduced by Mil'ton, describing Eve[7] in Paradise[8], and relating to the Angel[9] the impression he felt upon seeing her at first creation[10], he does not represent her like a Grecian[11] Venus, by her shape[12] or features, but by the lustre of her mind which shone[13] in them, and gave them their power of charming:

„Grace was in all her steps[14], heav'n in her eye,
In all her gestures[15] dignity and love!"

Without this irradiating[16] power, the proudest fair one ought to know, what ever her glafs[17] may tell her to the contrary, that her most perfect features are uninformed[18] and dead'.

I cannot bet'ter close this moral[19], than by a short epitaph[20] writ'ten by Ben Johnson[21], with a spirit which

Buhlerin 95) låv'-lè-nês, Liebenswürdigkeit 96) sôft'-nês, Sanftmuth 97) bů'-tè-fl, verschönern 98) å-grèè'-å-bl-nês, Annehmlichkeit 99) mŏd'-dêst, bescheiden 100) vêr'-jîn, Jungfer 1) fáth'-fůl, getreu 2) kůl'-lůrz, Farben 3) kån'-vås, eine Art leinen Tuch, worauf man malt 4) ål-lŏů'-êd, zugegeben 5) trl'-ůmf, siegen 6) å'-dåm 7) ève, Eva 8) pår'-rå-dise, Paradies 9) åne'-jêl, Engel 10) krè-å'-shůn, Schöpfung 11) grèè-shån, griechisch 12) shåpe, Gestalt 13) shône, glänzte (shine) 14) stêps, Schritte 15) jês'-tshůrz, Bewegungen 16) îr-rå'-dè-å-tîng, bestrahlend und dadurch erleuchtend 17) glås, Glas, Spiegel 18) ůn-în-fôrmd', unbelebt 19) môr'-ål, Moral 20) êp'-è-tåf, Grabschrift

nothing could inspire but such an object as I have been describing:

„Underneath[22] this stòne[23] doth lie
As much virtue as could die;
Which, when alive[24], did vigour give
To as much beaùty as could live.“

Spectàtor, Vol. I.[25] Nro 33.[26]

There is nothing which gives one so plèasing a prospect of hùman nàture, as the contemplàtion of wisdom and beaùty. The lat'ter is the pecùliar[27] pòrtion of that sex, which is therefore càlled fàir; but the happy concurrence[28] of bòth thèse excellencies in the sàme person is a character too celestial to be frèquently met with. Beaùty is an òverweèning[29], self-sufficient thing, càrelefs of providing itself any mòre substantial[30] ornaments; nàу, so little does it consul't[31] its òwn interests, that it toò of'ten defèats[32] itself, by betràying that innocence which renders it lovely and desìrable[33]. As therefore virtue màkes a beaùtiful woman appèar mòre beautiful, so beaùty màkes a virtuous woman rèally mòre virtuous.“

Spectàtor.

21) Jòn'-sn 22) ůn-důr-nèTH', unter 23) stòne, Stein 24) å-lìve', lebendig 25) Vol. I., vòl'-yùme THè fůrst 26) Nro. 33, nům'-bůr thůr'-tè-threè 27) pè-kù'-lè-år, eigenthümlich 28) kòn-kůr'-ènse, Vereinigung, Zusammentreffen 29) ò-vůr-weè'-nìng, übermüthig 30) sůb-stån'-shål, wesentlich, wirklich 31) kòn-sůlt', befragen, zu Rath ziehen 32) dè-feèts', zu Grunde richtet, vereitelt 33) dè-zì'-rå-bl, wünschenswerth.

The Improvement of Time, and the proper Method of spending it.

We àll of us complàin of the shortnefs[1] of time, saith Seneca, and yet have much more than we knòw what to do with. Our lìves, says he, are spent èither in dòing nothing at all, or doing nothing to the purpose, or in doing nothing that we òught to do. We are al'ways complàining our dàys are few, and acting as thòugh there would be no

eńd of them. That nòble philośopher has[9] describ̀ed our inconsiśtency[2] with oursel′ves in this partićular by all thòse vàrious tuŕns of expreśsion and thòught which are pecùliar in his writings.

I of′ten consider mańkind as whòlly inconsiśtent[3] with itsel′f, in a point that beàrs some affińity[4] to the foŕmer. Thòugh we seèm grièved at the shoŕtnefs of life, in geńeral, we àre wish́ing eýery pèriod of it an eńd. The minor[5] lońgs to be at àge, then to be a man of buśinefs, then to make up an estàte, then to arrive at hońours, then to retire. Thus, althòugh the whòle of life is alloẃed by every one to be short, the seýeral diviśions[6] of it appèar long and tèdious. We are for leńgthening[7] our spań[8] in geńeral, but would fàin[9] contraćt[10] the parts of which it is compòsed[11]. The ùsurer[12] would be very well sat′isfied to have all the time annihilated[13] that lies betweèn the preś-ent mòment and the next quaŕter-dày. The politićian[14] would be conteńted to lòse threè yèars in his life, could he plàce thińgs in the pośture[15] which he fańcies they will stańd in af′ter such a revolùtion[16] of time. The loýer would be glad to strike out of his exiśtence all the mòments that are to paśs awày befòre the haṕpy meèting. Thus as fast as our time ruńs, we should be very glad in mòst paŕts of our lives, that it ran much faśter than it doeś. Seýeral hoúrs of the dày hańg upoń our hańds; nǎy we wish awày whòle yèars, and traýel throùgh time, as throùgh a couńtry fil′led with many wild and eḿpty[17] wàstes[18] which we would fàin huŕry òver, that we may arrive at thòse seýeral lit′tle set′tlemeńts[19] or imaǵinary[20] points of rest which are dispeŕsed[21] up and doẃn in it.

1) shŏrt′-nĕs, Kürze 2) ĭn-kŏn-sĭs′-tĕn-sė, Unverträglichkeit, Widerspruch 3) ĭn-kŏn-sĭs′-tĕnt, im Widerspruch stehend 4) ăf-fĭn′-nė-tė, Verwandschaft 5) mī′-nŭr, Minderjährige 6) dė-vĭsh′-ŭnz, Eintheilungen 7) lĕng′-thnĭng, Verlängerung 8) spăn, (Lebens-) Spanne 9) fāne, gern 10) kŏn-trăkt′, abkürzen 11) kŏm-pōze′-d, zusammengesetzt 12) yū′-zhū-rŭr, Wucherer 13) ăn-nī′-hė-lā-tĕd, vernichtet 14) pŏl-ė-tĭsh′-ăn, Staatsmann 15) pŏs′-tshūre, Lage 16) rĕv-vō-lū′-shŭn, Umlauf 17) ĕm′-tė, leer 18) wāste′-z, Wüsten 19) sĕt′-tl-mĕntz, Niederlassungen, Ruhepunkte 20) ė-măd′-jĭn-ă-rė,

If we divide[22] the life of most men into twenty parts, we shall find, that at lèast nineteen of them are mère gaps[23] and chasms[24], which are nèither filled with pleasure nor businefs. I do not however inclùde[25] in this calculàtion[26] the life of thòse men who are in perpet'ual hurry of affàirs, but of thòse ònly who are not al'ways engàged in scènes of action; and I hòpe I shall not do an unacceptable[27] pièce of service to thèse persons, if I point out to them certain methods for the fil'ling up their empty spàces[28] of life. The methods I shall propòse to them are as fol'low.

The first is the exercise of virtue, in the mòst general acceptàtion[29] of the word. That particular schème which comprehends the sòcial[30] virtues, may give employment to the most industrious temper, and find a man businefs mòre than the mòst active[31] stàtion of life. To advise the ignorant, reliève the neèdy[32], comfort the afflicted, are dùties that fall in our wày al'most every day of our lives. A man has frèquent opportùnities[33] of mit'igating the fièrcenefs[34] of a party, of dòing justice to the character of a deserving man; of sof'tening the envious, quieting[35] the angry, and rectifying the prej'udiced; which are all of them employments sùitable to a rèasonable nàture, and bring grèat satisfaction to the person who can busy[36] himself in them with discret'ion[37].

There is another kind of virtue that may find employment for thòse retired hours in which we are altogether left to oursel'ves, and destitute[38] of company and conversàtion; I mèan that intercourse[39] and communicàtion[40] which every rèasonable crèature òught to maintàin with the grèat Aùthor of his bèing. The man who lives under an habit'ual sense

eingebildet 21) dĭs-pĕrsd', zerstreut 22) dè-vide', theilen 23) gåpz, Risse 24) kåzmz, Lücken 25) ĭn-klùde', einschließen 26) kål-kù-lá'-shŭn, Rechnung 27) ŭn-åk'-sĕp-tå-bl, unangenehm 28) spá'-sĕz, Räume 29) åk-sĕp-tá'-shŭn, angenommene Bedeutung 30) sò'-shål, gesellschaftlich 31) åk'-tĭv, thätig 32) nèè'-dè, Dürftige 33) ŏp-pŏr-tù'-nè-tèz, Gelegenheiten 34) fèèrse'-nĕs, Heftigkeit 35) kwĭ'-ĕt-ĭng, beruhigend 36) bĭz'-zè, beschäftigen 37) dĭs-krĕsh'-ŭn, Geschicklichkeit 38) dĕs'-tè-tùte, entblößt 39) ĭn'-tĕr-kòrse, Umgang 40) kŏm-mù-nè-ká'-shŭn, Mittheilung der

of the divine presence, keeps up a perpetual chearfulnefs[41] of temper, and enjoys every moment the satisfaction of thinking himself in company with his dearest and best of friends. The time never lies heavy upon him; it is impossible for him to be alone. His thoughts and passions are the most busied at such hours when those of other men are the most unactive. He no sooner steps out of the world but his heart turns with devotion, swells with hope, and triumphs in the consciousnefs of that presence which everywhere surrounds him; or, on the contrary, pours out its fears, its sorrows, its apprehensions, to the great Supporter[42] of its existence.

I have here only consid'ered the necessity of a man's being virtuous, that he may have something to do; but if we consid'er further[43], that the exercise of virtue is not only an amusement[44] for the time it lasts, but that its influence[45] extends[46] to those parts of our existence which lie beyond the grave, and that our whole eternity[47] is to take its col'our from those hours which we here employ in virtue or in vice, the argument redoubles[48] upon us, for put'ting in practice this method of passing away our time.

When a man has but a lit'tle stock to improve and has opportunities of turning it all to good account, what shall we think of him, if he suf'fers nineteen parts of it to lie dead', and perhaps employs even the twentieth[49] to his ruin and disadvantage? — But because the mind cannot be al'ways in its fervours[50], nor strained[51] up to a pit'ch[52] of virtue, it is necefsary to find out proper employments for it in its relaxations[53].

The next method, therefore, that I would propose to fill up our time, should be useful and innocent diversions. I must confefs I think it below reasonable creatures to be altogether conversant in such diversions as are merely inno-

Gedanken, Unterhaltung 41) tshèèr'-fůl-nẻs, Heiterkeit 42) sůp-pòrt'-ůr, Unterstützer, Erhalter 43) fůr'-THůr, überdies 44) å-můze'-měnt, Zeitvertreib, Unterhaltung 45) ìn'-flů-ěnse, Einfluß 46) ěks-těndz', erstreckt sich 47) è-tër'-nè-tè, Ewigkeit 48) rè-dŭb'-blz, verdoppelt sich 49) twěn'-tè-ěth, zwanzigste 50) fěr'-vůrz, Eifer 51) stråne'-d up, erhöhet 52) pìtsh, Gipfel 53) rè-låks-á'-shůn, Erschlaffung,

cent and have nothing el′se to recommend them, but that there is no hurt in them. Whether any kind of gàming [54] has èven thus much to say for itself′, I shall not determine; but I think it is very wonderful to seè persons of the best sense passing awày a doz′en hours together in shuf′fling [55] and dividing a pack of cards [56], with no other conversàtion but what is màde up of a few gàme [57] phràses [58], and no other idèas but those of black [59] and red spot′s rànged [60] together in dif′ferent figures [61]. Would not a man laugh to hèar any one of this spècies [62] complàining that life is short?

The stàge [63] might be màde a perpet′ual sòurce of the most nòble and ùseful entertàinments [64], were it under proper regulàtions [65].

But the mind never unbends [66] itself′ so agreèably as in the conversàtion of a well′-chòsen [67] friend. There is indeèd no blessing of life that is any way comparable [68] to the enjoyment of a discreèt [69] and virtuous friend. He èases and unlòads [70] the mind, clèars and impròves the understanding, engenders [71] thòught and knowl′edge, animates virtue and good resolùtion, soòthes [72] and allàys [73] the passions, and finds employment for mòst of the vàcant hours of life.

Next to such an intimacy [74] with a particular person, one would endeavour af′ter a mòre general conversàtion with such as are càpable of ed′ifying [75] and entertàining thòse with whom they converse, which are qual′ities that sel′dom go asunder [76].

There are many ùseful amùsements of life, which one

54) gá′-ming, Spiel 55) shůf′-fling, Mischung 56) kårdz, Karten 57) gåme, Spiel 58) frá′-zèz, Ausdrücke 59) blåk, schwarz 60) rånje′-d, gestellt, gebracht, gereihet 61) fig′-ůre-z, Figuren 62) spèè′-shèz, Gattung 63) stádje, Bühne 64) ěn-těr-tåne′-měntz, Unterhaltungen 65) rěk-ů-lá′-chůnz, Anordnungen 66) ůn-běndz′, erholt sich 67) tshò′-zn, (chose) 68) kòm′-på-rå-bl, vergleichbar 69) dis-krète′, bescheiden, verständig 70) ůn-lòde′-z, entladet 71) ěn-jěn′-důrz, erzeugt 72) sòò′-thèz, besänftiget 73) ål-láze′, stillet 74) in′-tè-må-sè, vertraute Freundschaft 75) ěd′-è-fi-ing, erbauend, belehrend 76) å-sůn′-důr, besonders, getrennt 77) můl′-tè-

would endeavour to multiply[77], that one might, on all occasions, have recòurse[78] to something rather than suffer the mind to be idle or run adrift[79] with any passion that chances to rise in it.

A man that has a tàste in mùsic, pàinting, or architecture[80], is like one that has another sense, when compàred with such as have no relish[81] of thòse arts. The flòrist[82], the planter, the gardener[83], the husbandman[84], when they are ònly as accomplishments to the man of fortune, are greàt relièfs to a country life, and many wàys ùseful to thòse wo are possessed of them.

Spectàtor.

pli, vervielfältigen 78) rè-kòrse', Zuflucht 79) à-drift', aufs Gerathewohl 80) år'-kè-tèk-tshùre, Baukunst 81) rèl'-ish, Geschmack 82) flò'-rist, Blumengärtner 83) går'-dn-ůr, Gärtner 84) hůz'-bånd-mån, Landwirth.

Friendship.

To live in friendship is to have the sàme desires and the sàme aversions[1].

When Socrates was building himself a house at Athens, bèing asked by one that observed the littlenefs[2] of the design, why a man so eminent would not have an abòde[3] mòre sùitable to his dignity, he replied, that he should think himself sufficiently accommodated, if he could seè that narrow[4] habitàtion filled with rèal friends. Such was the opinion of this greàt master of hùman life, concerning the frèquency[5] of such an ùnion[6] of minds as might deserve the nàme of friendship, that among the multitudes whom vanity or curiosity, civility or veneration[7], crowded[8] about him, he did not expect, that very spàcious[9] apartments would be necessary to contàin all that should regard him with sincère friendship, or adhère to him with steady[10] fidelity.

1) à-vèr'-shůnz, Abneigungen 2) lit'-tl-nès, die kleine Beschaffenheit 3) à-bòde', Wohnung 4) når'-rò, enge 5) frè'-kwèn-sè, das häufige Vorkommen 6) yů'-nè-ůn, Vereinigung 7) vèn-èr-à'-shůn, Ehrfurcht 8) kròů'-dèd, sich drängten 9) spà'-shůs, geräumig 10) stèd'-dè, fest 11) rèk'-wè-zit,

So many qual'ities are indeed req'uisite[11] to the possibil'ity[12] of friendship, and so many accidents must concur[13] to its rise and its continuance[14], that the greatest part of mankind content themsel'ves without it, and supply its place as they can, with interest and dependance[15].

Mul'titudes are unqual'ified[16] for a constant and warm reciprocation[17] of benevolence, as they are incapacitated[18] for any other el'evated[19] excellence, by a perpet'ual attention to their interest, and unresisting[20] subjection to their passions. Long habits may superinduce[21] inabil'ity[22] to deny any desire, or represſ, by superior motives, the importunities[23] of any immediate gratification, and an invet'erate[24] sel'fishneſs[25] will imagine all advantages diminished in proportion[26] as they are communicated.

But not only this hateful[27] and confirmed[28] corruption[29], but varieties[30] of disposit'ion, not inconsistent with common degrees of virtue, may exclude friendship from heart. Some ardent enough in their benevolence, and defective[31] neither in officiousneſs[32] nor liberal'ity[33], are mutable[34] and uncertain, soon attracted[35] by new objects, disgusted[36] without offence[37], and alienated[38] without enmity[39]. Others are sof't and flexible[40], easily influenced[41] by reports[42] or whispers[43] read'y to cat'ch alarms from every dubious[44]

erforderlich 12) pŏs-sė-bĭl'-ė-tė, Möglichkeit 13) kŏn-kŭr', zusammentreffen 14) kŏn-tĭn'-ŭ-ånse, Fortdauer 15) dė-pĕnd'-ånse, Abhängigkeit 16) ŭn-kwŏl'-lė-fide, untüchtig, nicht geeignet 17) rė-sĭp-prŏ-kå'-shŭn, gegenseitige Handlung, Erwiederung 18) ĭn-kå-pås'-sė-tå-tĕd, untüchtig gemacht 19) ĕl'-ė-vå-tĕd, erhaben 20) ŭn-rė-sĭs'-tĭng, unwiderstehlich 21) sů-pĕr-ĭn-důze', erwerben, erregen 22) ĭn-å-bĭl'-ė-tė, Unfähigkeit 23) ĭm-pŏr-tů'-nė-tėz, Zudringlichkeiten 24) ĭn-vĕt'-tĕr-åte, eingewurzelt 25) sĕlf'-ĭsh-nĕs, Eigennützigkeit 26) prŏ-pŏr'-shŭn, Verhältniß 27) håte'-fŭl, verhaßt 28) kŏn-fĕrm'd, befestigt 29) kŏr-rŭp'-shŭn, Verderbniß 30) vå-rī'-ė-tė, Verschiedenheit 31) dė-fĕk'-tĭv, mangelhaft 32) ŏf-fĭsh'-ŭs-nĕs, Dienstfertigkeit 33) lĭb-bĕr-ål'-ė-tė, Freigebigkeit 34) mů'-tå-bl, veränderlich 35) åt-tråkt'-ĕd, angezogen 36) dĭz-gŭst'-ĕd, abgeneigt 37) ŏf-fĕnse', Beleidigung 38) åle'-yĕn-å-tĕd, abgewendet, fremd, entfremdet 39) ĕn'-mė-tė, Feindschaft 40) flĕks'-ė-bl, beugsam 41) ĭn'-flů-ĕnsd, geleitet, bewogen 42) rė-pŏrtz', Sagen, Gerüchte 43) hwĭs'-pŭrz, Ohrenbläsereien 44) dů'-bė-ŭs,

círcumstance, and to lísten to every suspícion which énvy and flát'tery shall suggést, to fòl'low the opínion of every cónfident[45] advìser[46], and mòve by the ímpulse[47] of the least breath́. Some are impàtient of contradíction[48], mòre wil'ling to go wróng by their òwn jud'gment, than to be indebt'ed[49] for a bet'ter or a sàfer wày to the sagácity of anóther, inclined to consid'er coúnsel as ínsult, and inquìry[50] as wánt of cónfidence, and to confér their regárd on no other térms[51] than unresérved[52] submíssion, and implícit[53] complìance[54]. Some are dárk and invol'ved, èqually càreful to concèal good and bad púrposes, and plèased with prodùcing effécts by invísible[55] mèans, and shèwing their design ònly in its execùtion. Others are univérsally commùnicative[56], alìke[57] òpen to every eỳe, and èqually profùse[58] of their òwn sècrets and those of others, withoút the necéssary vígilance of càution[59], or the hónest árts of prùdent intégrity[60], readý to accùse withoút mal'ice[61], and to betrày without treachéry[62]. And of thèse mày be ùseful to the commùnity[63], and paſś throùgh the wórld with the reputàtion of good púrposes and uncorrúpted[64] mórals but they are unfit́[65] for clòse and ténder íntimacies. He cánnot própérly be chòsen[66] for a friénd, whòse kindneſs is exhàled[67] by its òwn wármth, or fròzen[68] by the fírst blast́ of slánder[69]; he cánnot be a ùseful coúnsellor[70], who will hèar no opínion but his òwn; he will not much invìte cónfidence whòse prińcipal[71] maxím is to suspéct[72]; nor can the cańdor[73] and frańkneſs of that man

zweifelhaft 45) kŏń-fè-dĕnt, vertraut 46) ăd-vī'-zŭr, Rathgeber 47) ĭḿ-pŭlse, Antrieb 48) kŏn-tră-dĭk'-shŭn, Widerspruch 49) ĭn-dĕt'-tĕd, verpflichtet 50) ĭn-kwī'-rè, Nachforschung 51) tĕrmz, Bedingungen 52) ŭn-rè-zĕrvd', unvorbehalten, unbedingt 53) ĭm-plĭs'-ĭt, stillschweigend, unterwürfig 54) kŏm-plī'-ănse, Willfährigkeit 55) ĭn-vĭz'-è-bl, unsichtbar 56) kŏm-mù'-nè-kă-tĭv, mittheilend 57) ă-līke', gleich 58) prò-fùse', verschwenderisch 59) kăw'-shŭn, Vorsicht 60) ĭn-tĕǵ-grè-tè, Rechtschaffenheit 61) măl'-lĭs, Bosheit 62) trĕtsh'-ĕr-è, Verrätherei 63) kŏm-mù'-nè-tè, Gesellschaft 64) ŭn-kŏr-rŭpt'-ĕd, unverdorben 65) ŭn-fĭt', ungeschickt 66) tshò'-zn, (choose) 67) ĕks-hàle'-d, verdampft 68) frò'-zn, gefroren (freeze) 69) slăn'-dŭr, Verläumdung 70) kŏŭn'-sĕl-lŭr, Rathgeber 71) prĭn'-sè-păl, vornehmste 72) sŭs-pĕkt', argwöhnen 73) kăn'-dŭr, Aufrichtigkeit 74) hù-

be much esteèmed, who spread's his arms to humankind[74], and màkes every man, withoút distinction, a denizen[75] of his bosom.

That friendship may be at once fond und lasting, there must not ònly be èqual virtue on èach part, but virtue of the sàme kind; not ònly the sàme end must be propòsed, but the sàme mèans must be appròved[76] by bòth. We are of'ten, by superficial[77] accomplishments and accidental endèarments[78], indùced[79] to love thòse whom we cannot esteèm; we are sometimes, by greàt abil'ities, and incontestable[80] evidences[81] of virtue, compel'led[82] to esteèm thòse whom we cannot love. But friéndship, compoúnded of esteèm and love, derìves[83] from one its tenderneſs, and its permanence[84] from the other; and therefore requìres not ònly that its candidates[85] should gàin the jud'gement, but that thèy should attract the affections; that they should not ònly be firm in the dày of distreſs, but gày[86] in the hoúr of jol'lity[87], not ònly ùseful in exigencies[88], but plèasing in famil'iar lìfe; thèir presence should give chèarfulneſs as well as courage, and dispel'[89] alìke the gloòm[90] of fèar and mel'ancholy.

To this mùtual complàcency[91] is generally req'uisite an uniformity[92] of opinions, at lèast of thòse active, and conspicuous[93] principles which discriminate[94] parties in government, and sects in religion, and which every day operate[95] mòre or leſs on the common busineſs of life. For thòugh greàt tenderneſs has, perhaps, been sometimes knòwn to continue betweèn men eminent in contrary factions[96];

mån-kyìnd', Menſchengeſchlecht 75) dĕn'-è-zn, Freimann, ein Mann, der das Bürgerrecht erhalten hat 76) åp-prŏŏv'd, für genehm gehalten, gebilligt 77) sù-pĕr-fish'-ål, oberflächlich 78) ĕn-dè-èr-mĕntz, Einſchmeichelungen 79) ìn-dùse'-d, bewogen 80) ìn-kŏn-tĕs'-tå-bl, unſtreitig 81) ĕv'-vè-dĕn-sĕz, Beweiſe 82) kŏm-pĕlt', genöthigt 83) dè-rìve'-z, erhält 84) pĕr'-må-nĕnse, Dauer 85) kån'-dè-dàtez, Kandidaten 86) gá, fröhlich, luſtig 87) jŏl'-lè-tè, Fröhlichkeit, Munterkeit 88) ĕks'-sè-jĕn-sĕz, Verlegenheiten (Noth) 89) dìs-pĕl', vertreiben 90) glŏŏm, Düſterheit, Dunkelheit 91) kŏm-plà'-sĕn-sè, Zufriedenheit 92) yù-nè-fŏr'-mè-tè, Einförmigkeit 93) kŏn-spìk'-ù-ùs, ſichtbar 94) dìs-krìm'-è-nàte, unterſcheiden 95) ŏp'-pĕr-àte, wirkſam ſein 96) fåk'-shŭnz,

yet such friends are to be shèwn ratĥer as prod'igies [97] than exam̂ples, and it is no mòre proper to reĝulate our con̂duct by such in̂stances, than to lèap a preĉipice [98], becàuse som̂e have fallen from it and escàped with life.

It can̂not but be extrèmely dif'ficult to preserve private kindneſs in the mid'st of publick opposit'ion [99], in which will neĉessarily be invol'ved a thoúsand in̂cidents, exten̂ding their in̂fluence to conversàtion and privacy [100]. Men engàged, by moral or reliĝious [1] mòtives, in con̂trary parties, will gen̂erally lòok with dif'ferent eŷes upon̂ every man, and decide al'most every quest̂ion upon every man, and decide al'most every question upon dif'ferent prin̂ciples. When such occàsions of dispùte hap̂pen, to complŷ is to betrày our càuse, and to maintàin frien̂dship by cèasing [2] to deserve it; te be silent, is to lòse the hap̂pineſs and diĝnity of indepen̂dence [3]; to live in perpet'ual constràint, and to desert [4], if not to betrày; and who shall determine which of twò friends shall yièld, where nèither belièves himsel'f mistàken, and both confeſs the impor̂tance of the quest̂ion? What then remàins but contradic̃tion and debàte? and from thòse what can be expec̃ted, but ac̃rimony [5] and vèhemence [6], the in̂solence [7] of triumph, the vexàtion [8] of defèat, and, in time, a wèarineſs [9] of con̂test, and an extin̂ction [10] of benev̂olence? Exchànge [11] of endèarments and in̂tercourse of civil'ity may contin̂ue, indeèd, as boúghs mày for a while be ver̂dant [12], when the roòt [13] is woun̂ded; but the poison [14] of diŝcord [15] is infùsed [16], and thòugh the contin̂uance may preserve its smile, the heart is har̂dening and contrac̃ting.

That man will not be lon̂g agreèable, whom we seè ònly in times of sèriousneſs [17] and severity; and therefore to

Partheien 97) pròd'-dė-jėz, Wunder 98) prĕs'-sė-pis, jähe Tiefe, Abgrund 99) ŏp-pò-sish'-ŭn, Widersetzung 100) prī'-vå-sė, Zurückgezogenheit 1) rė-lĭd'-jŭs, religiös 2) sė-sing, aufhörend 3) in-dė-pĕn'-dĕnse, Unabhängigkeit 4) dė-zĕrt', verlassen 5) åk'-krė-mò-nė, Bitterkeit 6) vė'-hė-mĕnse, Heftigkeit 7) in'-sò-lĕnse, Uebermuth 8) vĕk-så'-shŭn, Verdruß 9) wė'-rė-nĕs, Ermüdung 10) ĕks-tink'-shŭn, Vertilgung, Erlöschen 11) ĕks-tshånje', Austausch 12) vĕr'-dånt, grün 13) rŏŏt, Wurzel 14) pŏė'-zn, Gift 15) dis'-kŏrd, Uneinigkeit 16) in-fŭs'd, eingeflößt 17) sė'-

maintàin the sof'tnefs and serénity [18] of benévolence, it is nécessary that friends partàke èach others pleásures as well as càres, and be led to the sàme divérsions [19] by simil'itude [20] of tàste. This is, howéver, not to be consid'ered as èqually indispénsable [21] with confórmity [22] of prínciples, becàuse any man may hónestly, accórding [23] to the prècepts [24] of Hórace, resìgn the gratificàtions of tàste to the hùmour of anóther, and friendship may well desérve the sácrifice of pleásure, thòugh not of cónscience [25].

It was once confeśsed to me by a pàinter, that no professor [26] of his art ever lóved anóther. This declaràtion [27] is so far juśtified by the knowl'edge of life, as to dámp the hòpes of wárm and cónstant friendship betwèen men whom their stud'ies have màde compet'itors [28] and whom every fàvourer [29] and cénsurer [30] are hoúrly incìting [31] agaińst èach other. The ut'most expectàtion that expèrience can wárrant [32], is, that they should forbeàr òpen hostil'ities [33] and sècret machinàtions [34], and when the whòle fratérnity [35] is attack'ed, be àble to unìte [36] agaińst a cóm-mon fòe. Sóme, howéver, though féw, may perháps be foúnd in whom emulàtion has not been àble to overpówer [37] generóśity, who are distińguished from lòwer bèings by nòbler mòtives than the lóve of fàme, and can presérve the sàcred flàme [38] of friendship from the gust's of prìde, and the rúbbish [39] of ińterest.

Friendship is sel'dom laśting but betwèen èquals, or where the superióŕity [40] on one sìde is redúced by sóme equívalent [41] advańtage on the other. Beńefits which cań-

rè-ůs-nẻs, Ernsthaftigkeit 18) sè-rẻn'-nè-tè, Heiterkeit 19) dè-vẻr'-shủnz, Erholungen 20) sè-mỉl'-è-tůde, Aehnlichkeit 21) ỉn-dỉs-pẻn'-så-bl, unerläßlich nöthig 22) kỏn-fỏr'-mè-tè, Uebereinstimmung 23) åk-kỏr'-dỉng, gemäß 24) prè'-sẻpts, Regeln 25) kỏn'-shẻnse, Gewissen 26) prỏ-fẻs'-sůr, Professor 27) dẻk-klå-rá'-shůn, Erklärung 28) kỏm-pẻt'-è-tůrz, Mitwerber 29) fá'-vůr-ůr, Gönner 30) sẻn'-shůr-ůr, Tadler 31) ỉn-sì'-tỉng, anreizend 32) wỏr'-rånt, bezeugen 33) hỏs-tỉl'-è-tè, Feindseligkeiten 34) måk-kè-ná'-shůnz, Kunstgriffe 35) frå-tẻr'-nè-tè, Brüderschaft 36) yů-nìte', sich vereinigen 37) ỏ-vůr-pỏů'-ůr, überwältigen 38) flàme, Flamme 39) růb'-bỉsh, Unrath 40) sů-pè-rè-ỏr'-è-tè, Ueberlegenheit 41) è-kwỉv'-vå-lẻnt, gleichgeltend

not be discharged, are not commonly foúnd to incrèase affection; they excìte grat'itude indeèd, and heighten veneràtion, but commonly tàke awày that èasy freèdom, and familiarity of intercourse, withoút which, thòugh there may be fidel'ity, and zèal and admiràtion, there cannot be friendship. Thus imperfect are all earthly[42] blessings; the greàt effect of friendship is benef'icence, yet by the first act of uncommon kìndnefs it is endàngered[43], like plants that beàr their frùit[44] and die. Yet this consideràtion òught not to restràin boúnty[45], or reprefs compassion: for dùty is to be preferred[46] befòre convènience[47], and he that lòses part of the pleasures of friendship by his generosity, gàins in its plàce the gratulàtion[48] of his consciense.

The Rambler[49].

42) ẽrth'-lè, irdisch 43) ẽn-dán'-jũrd, in Gefahr gesetzt 44) frõõt, Frucht 45) bõũn'-tè, Güte, Gutthat 46) prè-fẽr'd, vorgezogen 47) kõn-vè'-nè-ẽnse, Bequemlichkeit 48) kràtsh-ù-là'-shũn, Glückwunsch 49) ràm'-blũr, Herumstreicher; der Titel einer Zeitschrift.

The Stòry of Le Febre.

It was some time in the summer[1] of that yèar in which Dendermond was tàken by the allies[2], — which was aboút seven yèars before my father càme into the country, — and about as many, af'ter the time, that my uncle Tòby and Trim had prìvately[3] decamped[4] from my father's hoúse in town, in order to lày some of the finest siѐges to some of the finest fortified[5] cit'ies in Eùrope — when my uncle Tòby was one èvening get'ting his supper[6] with Trim sit'ting behind him at a smàll side-bòard[7], — the landlord of a lit'tle inn in the vil'lage[8] càme into the parlour[9] with an empty phial[10] in his hand to beg a glafs or twò of sack[11]; 'tis for a poòr gentleman, — I think, of the army, said the landlord, who has been tàken ill at my hoúse four

1) sũm'-mũr, Sommer 2) àl-lìze', Alliirte 3) prì'-vàt-lè, heimlich 4) dè-kàmpt', abmarschirt 5) fõr'-tè-fìde, befestigt 6) sũp'-pũr, Abendessen 7) sìde'-bõrd, Credenztisch 8) vìl'-lìdje, Dorf 9) pàr'-lũr, Sprachzimmer 10) fì'-àl, Kelch

dàys agò, and has never held up his head′ since, or had a desire to tàste any thing, till[12] just now, that he has a fancy for a glafs of sack and a thin[13] tòast[14] — I think, says he, tàking his hand from his forehead, it would cómfort me. —

— If I could nèither beg, borrow[15], or buy[16] such a thing, — ad′ded the landlord, — I would al′most stèal it for the poòr gentleman, he is so ill. I hòpe in God he will still mend, continued he — we are all of us concerned for him.

Thou art a good-nàtured sòul, I will answer for theè, cried my uncle Toby; and thou shalt drink the poòr gentleman's health in a gláfs of sack thyself, — and tàke a couple of bot′tles, with my service, and tell him he is heartily wel′come to them, and to a doz′en mòre, if they will do him good′.

Thòugh I am persuàded[17], said′ my uncle Tòby, as the landlord shut′ the doòr, he is a very compassionate[18] fel′low — Trim, — yet I cannot hel′p entertàining a hìgh opinion of his guest′ toò; there must be something mòre than common in him, that in so short a tìme should win[19] so much upon the affections of his hòst[20]; — and of his whòle family, ad′ded the corporal, for they are all concerned for him. — Step af′ter him, said′ my uncle Tòby, — do Trim, — and ask if he knòws his nàme.

— I have quite forgot′ it, trùly, said the landlord, coming back into the parlour with the corporal, — but I can ask his son again: — Has he a son with him then? said my uncle Tòby. — A boy, replied the landlord, of abóut eleven or twelve yèars of àge; — but the poòr crèature has tàsted al′most as lit′tle as his father; he does nothing but mòurn and lament[21] for him nìght and dày; — he has not stirred from the bed-side thèse two dàys.

My uncle Tòby làid down his knìfe[22] and fork[23] and thrust′[24] his plàte[25] from befòre him, as the landlord gave

11) såk, Seckt 12) tîl, (untill) 13) thîn, dünne 14) tòste, geröstetes Brod 15) bŏr′-rò, borgen 16) bì, kaufen 17) pĕr-swá′-dĕd, überredet 18) kŏm-påsh′-ŭn-áte, mitleidig 19) wîn, gewinnen 20) hòst, Gastwirth 21) lå-mĕnt′, klagen 22) nìfe, Messer 23) fŏrk, Gabel 24) thrŭst, stieß (thrust) 25) pláte,

him the accoúnt; and Trim, withoút bèing órdered, toòk awày withoút sàying one word, and in a few mínutes after bròught him his pìpe and tobácco [26].

— Stày [27] in the roòm a lit'tle, said my uncle Tòby. — Trim! — said my uncle Tòby, af'ter he had lìghted his pipe and smòked aboút a doz'en whif'fs [28] — Trim càme in front [29] of his master and màde his bows; — my uncle Tòby smòk'd on, and said no mòre. — Córporal! said my uncle Tòby — the córporal màde his bow. — My uncle Tòby procèeded no farther, but fínished his pipe.

Trim! said my uncle Tòby, I have a proj'ect in my head', as it is a bad nìght, of wrápping [30] myself' up warm in my roq'uelaure [31], and pàying a visit to this poòr gentleman. Your honours roq'uelaure, replied the córporal, has not once been had on, since the nìght befòre your honour recèived your wound, when we moúnted guard [32] in the trenches [33] befòre the gàte of St. Nicholas; — and besìdes [34] it is so còld and ràiny [35] a nìght, that what with the roq'uelaure, and what with the weather, it will be enough to give your honour your death, and bring on your honour's torment in your groin [36]. — I fèar so, replied my uncle Tòby; but I am not at rest in my mìnd, Trim, since the accoúnt the landlord has given me. — I wish I had not knòwn so much of this affàir, — ad'ded my uncle Tòby, — or that I had known mòre of it. How shall we manage it? — Lèave it, an't [37] plèase your honour, to me, quòth [38] the corporal; — 'I'll tàke my hat, and stick, and gò to the hoúse and reconnoítre [39], and act accordingly; and I will bring your honour a full accoúnt in an hoúr. — Thou shalt gò, Trim, said my uncle Tòby, and hère's [40] a shil'ling for theè to drink with his servant. — I shall get it all out of him, said the corporal, shut'ting the doòr.

Teller 26) tŏ-băk'-kŏ, Tabak 27) stā, bleibt 28) whĭfz, Züge 29) frŏnt (frŭnt), Fronte 30) răp'-pĭng (up), einhüllend 31) rŏk-ē-lŏr', Mantel 32) gyărd, Wache 33) trĕnsh'-ĕs, Laufgräben 34) bē-sīdz', überdieß 35) rā'-nē, regnicht 36) grŏīn, die Leiste (am Unterleibe) 37) ănt, (and if it) 38) kwŏth, sagte (vom verb. defect. to quoth) 39) rĕk-kŏn-ŏĭ'-tŭr, recognosciren 40) hēre'-s, (here is) 41) kŭr'-

My uncle Tòby fil'led his second pipe; and had it not been, that he now and then wandered from the point, with consid'ering whether it was not full as well to have the curtain [41] of the tennaile [42] a stràight line, as a croòked [43] one, — he might be said to have thòught of nothing el'se but poòr Le Febre and his boy the whòle time he smòked it.

It was not till my uncle Toby had knock'ed the ashes [44] out of his third pìpe, that corporal Trim returned from the inn, and gave him the fol'lowing account.

I despàired at first, said the corporal, of bèing àble to bring back your honour any kind of intel'ligence concerning the poòr sick lieutenant [45]. — Is he in the army then? said my uncle Toby. — He is, said' the corporal. — And in what regiment? said my uncle Toby. — I'll tell your honour, replied the corporal, every thing stràight forwards [46], as I learnt [47] it. — Then, Trim, I'll fill' another pìpe, said my uncle Toby, and not interrupt [48] thee till thou hast done; so sit down at thy èase, Trim, in the window [49]-sèat, and begin thy stòry again. The corporal màde his òld bow which generally spòke as plàin as a bow could spèak it — „Your honour is good'.“ — And having done that, he sat [50] down, as he was ordered — and began the stòry to my uncle Toby òver again in pret'ty nèar the sàme words.

I despàired at first, said the corporal, of bèing àble to bring back any intel'ligence to your honour about the lieutenant and his son; for when I asked where his servant was, from whom I màde myself' sùre of knòwing every thing which was proper to be asked — That's a right distinction, Trim, said my uncle Toby. — I was answered, an't plèase your honour, that he had no servant with him; that he had come to the inn with hired [51] horses [52], which, upon finding himself' unàble to proceèd, (to join, I suppòse, the regiment) he had dismissed [53] the morning af'ter he càme. — If I get

tĭn, Kurtine (bei einer Festung) 42) tĕń-nål, Tenaille, Zangenwinkel 43) krŏŏk'-ĕd, gekrümmt 44) åsh'-ĕz, Asche 45) lĕv-tĕń-nånt, Lieutenant 46) fŏŕ-wårdz, vorwärts 47) lĕrnt, (learn) 48) ĭn-tĕr-rŭpt', unterbrechen 49) wĭn'-dò, Fenster 50) såt, (sit) 51) hi'-rĕd, gemiethet 52) hŏr'-sĕz, Pferde 53) dĭs-mĭst', entlassen 54) pŭrs, Geldbeutel 55) lånd'-

bet′ter, mỳ dèar, said′ he, as he gave his purse[54] to his son to pày the man, — we can hìre horses from hence. — But alas! the poòr gentleman will never get from hence, said the landlady[55] to me, — for I heard the death-watch all nìght long; — and when he dies, the youth, his son, will certainly die with him; for he is bròken-hearted[56] alread′y.

I was hèaring this account, continued the corporal, when the youth càme into the kit′chen, to order the thin tòast the landlord spòke of; but I will do it for my father myself, said the yoùth. — Pràỳ, let me sàve you the trouble[57], young gentleman, said I, tàking up a fork for the purpose, and offering him my chàir to sit down upon by the fire, whìlst I did it. — I belìève, sir, said he, very mod′estly[58], I can plèase him best myself′. — I am sùre, said I, his honour will not like the tòast the worse for bèing tòasted by an òld sòldier. — The youth toòk[59] hòld of my hand, and instantly burst into tèars. — Poòr youth! said my uncle Tòby, — he has been bred′[60] up from an infant[61] in the army, and the nàme of a sòldier, Trim, sounded in his èars lìke the nàme of a friend; I wish I had him hère.

— I never in the longest march, said the corporal, had so greàt a mìnd to my dinner, as I had to crỳ with him for company: — what could be the mat′ter with me, an' plèase your honour? Nothing in the world, Trim, said my uncle Tòby, blòwing[62] his nòse, — but that thou art a good′-natured fel′low.

When I gave him the tòast, continued the corporal, I thought it was proper to tell him I was Captain Shandy's servant, and that your honour (though a strànger) was extrèmely concerned for his father; — and that if there was any thing in your house or cel′lar — (and thou mìghtst have ad′ded my purse toò, said my uncle Tòby) he was heartily wel′come to it; he màde a very lòw bow, (which was meant[63] to your honour) but no answer, — for his

lá-dė, Wirthin 56) brŏ′-kn-hăr′-tĕd, ganz niedergebeugt 57) trŭ′-bl, Unruhe 58) mŏd′-dĕs-tlė, bescheiden 59) tŏŏk, (take) 60) brĕd (breed) 61) ĭn′-fănt, Kind 62) blŏ′-ĭng his nose, indem er sich schneuzte 63) mĕnt, (mean) 64) stáre′-z,

heart was full — so he went upstairs[64] with the tòast: — I warrant you, my dèar, said I, as I òpened the kit'chen-doòr, your father will be well again. — Mr. Yorick's cù-rate[65] was smòking a pipe by the kit'chen fire — but said not a word good or bad to cómfort the youth. — I thòught it was wrong, ad'ded the corporal — I think so toò, said my uncle Toby.

When the lieutenant had tàken his glafs of sack and tòast, he felt himself a lit'tle revived[66], and sent down into the kit'chen, to let me knòw, that in abóut ten minutes he should be glad if I would step upstairs. — I belìève, said the landlord, he is gòing to say his pràyers, for there was a boòk làid upon the chàir by his bed'-side; and as I shut the doòr, I sàw his son tàke up a cushion[67]. —

I thòught, said the cùrate, that you gentlemen of the army, Mr. Trim, never said your pràyers at all. — I heard the poòr gentleman say his prayers last night, said the landlady, very devóutly[68], and with my òwn èars or I could not have belìèved it. — Are you sùre of it? replied the cùrate. — A sòldier, an' plèase your reverence, said I, pràys as often (of his òwn accord) as a parson[69]; — and when he is fighting for his king, and for his òwn life, and for his honour toò, he has the mòst rèason, to prày to God' of any one in the whòle world. — 'Twas well said of thee, Trim, said my uncle Toby. — But when a sòldier, said I, an' plèase your reverence, has been standing for twel've hóurs together in the trenches, up to his knèès in còld wàter, — or engàged, said I, for months together in long and dàngerous marches; — harafsed[70], perhaps, in his rèar[71] to-dày; — harafsing others to-morrow; — detached[72] hère; — cóuntermanded[73] there; — resting this night out upon his arms; — bèat up in his shirt[74] the next, be-numbed[75] in his joints[76]; perhaps withóut stràw in his

Treppe — upstairs, hinauf 65) kù'-ràte, Vicarius 66) rè-vlv'd, wieder belebt 67) kůsh'-ìn, Kissen 68) dè-vǒůt'-lè, andächtig 69) pår'-zn, Geistlicher 70) hår'-åst, abgemattet 71) rère, Nachzug 72) dè-tåtsht', detachirt 73) kǒůn'-tůr-mån-děd, Gegenbefehl erhalten 74) shůrt, Hemd 75) bè-

tent[77] to kneèl[78] on; — he must say his pràyers how and when he can. — I belìeve, sàid I, — for I was piqued[79], quòth the corporal, for the reputàtion of the army, — I belìeve, an't plèase your reverence, said I, that when a sòldier get's time to prày, — he prays as heartily as a parson — thòugh not with all his fuss[80] and hypocrisy[81]. — Thou shouldst not have said that, Trim, said my uncle Toby, — for God ònly knòws who is a hypocrite, and who is not: — At the greàt and general review[82] of us all, corporal, at the dày of judgement (and not till then) — it will be seèn who has*) done their dùties in this world, — and who has not; and we shall be advanced, Trim, accordingly. — I hòpe we shall, said Trim — It is in the scripture[83], said my uncle Toby; and I will shèw it theè tomorrow: — In the mèan time, we mày depend upon it, Trim, for our comfort, said my uncle Toby, that God Almìghty is so good and just a governour[84] of the world, that if we have but done our dùties in it — it will never be inquired[85] into, whether we have done them in a red còat[86] or a black one: — I hòpe not, said the corporal. — But go on, Trim, said my uncle Toby, with thy stòry.

When I went up, continued the corporal, into the lieutenant's ròom, which I did not do till the expiràtion[87] of the ten minutes, — he was lỳing in his bed with his head raised upon his hand, with his el'bow[88] upon the pil'low[89], and a clèan[90] white càmbrick[91] handkerchief[92] beside it. — The youth was just stòoping[93] down to tàke up the cushion, upon which I suppòsed he had been kneèling — the bòok was làid upon the bed — and as he ròse, in tàking up

nům't, erstarrt 76) jõĭntz, Gelenke 77) tẽnt, Zelt 78) nêle, knieen 79) pèèk'd, beleidigt 80) fůs, Lärmen 81) hé-pŏk'-krê-sé, Heuchelei 82) ré-vů', Musterung 83) skrĭp'-tshůre, heilige Schrift 84) gův'-ůr-nůr, Herrscher 85) ĭn-kwĭr'd, nachgefragt 86) kòte, Rock 87) ěks-pé-rå'-shůn, Verfluß 88) ěl'-bò, Ellbogen 89) bĭl'-lò, Kopfkissen 90) klène, reinlich 91) kåme'-brĭk, Kammertuch 92) hång'-kěr-tshĭf,

*) Sollte heißen: have — Dieser Verwechselung des Singular mit dem Plural machen sich gemeine Leute in England oft schuldig.

the cushion with one hand, he rèached[94] out his other to tàke it awày at the sàme time. — Let it remàin there, my dèar, said the lieutenant.

He did not of'fer to spèak to me, till I had wàlked up clòse to his bed'-side; — If you are Captain Shandy's servant, said he, you must present my thanks to your master, with my little boy's thanks along with them, for his courtesy to me, — if he was of Lèven's[95] — said the lieutenant. — I tòld him your honour was. — Then, said he, I served threè campàigns with him in Flanders, and remember him — but 'tis mòst likely, as I had not the honour of any acquàintance with him, that he knòws nothing of me. — You will tell him, however, that the person his good' nàture has làid under obligàtions to him, is one Le Febre, a lieutenant in Angus's — but he knòws me not, — said he, a second time mùsing[96]; — possibly he mày my stòry — ad'ded he — prày, tell the captain, I was the ensign[97] at Brèda, whòse wife was mòst unfortunately kil'led with a musket-shot'[98], as she lày in my arms in my tent. — I remember the stòry, an't plèase your honour, said I, very well. — Do you so? said he, wiping[99] his eyes with his handkerchief; — then well mày I. — In sàying this, he drew a lit'tle ring out of his bosom, which seèmed tied with a black' riband[100] abòut his neck[1], and kissed it twice. — Hère, Bil'ly[2], said he; the boy flew[3] acroſs the room to the bed'-side, and fàlling down upon his kneè, took the ring in his hand, and kissed it too — then kissed his father, and sat' down upon the bed and wept.

I wish, said my uncle Toby, with a deèp sigh — I wish, Trim, I was asleèp.

Your honour, replied the corporal, is too much concerned; — shall I pour your honour out a glaſs of sack to your pipe? — Do, Trim, said my uncle Toby.

Schnupftuch 93) stoop'-ing, sich bückend 94) rèètsh'd, reichte, streckte 95) lè'-vèns, (in the regiment of Leven) 96) mù-sing, nachdenkend 97) èn'-sine, Fähndrich 98) mùs'-kit-shòt, Musketenschuß 99) wipe'-ing, wischend 100) rib-bin, Band 1) nèk, Nacken 2) bil'-lè, Wilhelm (William) 3) flù, (fly)

I remember, said my uncle Toby, sighing agaiń, the stòry of the ensign and his wife, with a circumstance his mod'esty[4] omit'ted; — and particularly well that he, as well as she, upoń some accoúnt or other, (I forget what) was universally pit'ied by the whòle regiment; but finish the stòry thou art upon, — 'Tis finished already, said the corporal, — for I could stày no longer, — so wished his honour a good night; young Le Febre ròse from off the bed, and sàw me to the bot'tom[5] of the stàirs; and as we went down together, tòld me they had come from Ireland, and were on their roùte[6] to join the regiment in Flanders — But alas! said the corporal, — the lieutenant's last dày's march is òver. — Then what is to become of his poòr boy? cried my uncle Toby.

It was to my uncle Toby's eternal honour — thòugh I tell it ònly for the sàke of thòse, who, when coòp'd[7] in betwixt a nat'ural and a positive làw, knòw not for their sòuls which wày in the world to turn themselves — that notwithstanding my uncle Toby was warmly engàged at that tìme in carrying on the siège of Dendermond, parallel[8] with the allies, wo pressed theirs on so vigorously[9], that they scarce allowed him tìme to get his dinner — that neverthelefs[10] he gave up Dendermond thòugh he had already màde a lod'gment[11] upon the coúnterscarp[12]; — and bent[13] his whòle thòughts tòwards the private distresses at the inn; and, except that he ordered the garden-gàte to be bòlted[14] up, by which he might be said to have turned the siège of Dendermond into a blockàde[15] — he left Dendermond to itself — to be relièved or not by the French king, as the French king thòught good; and ònly consid'ered how he himself should reliève the poòr lieutenant and his son.

4) mòd'-dĕs-iè, Bescheidenheit 5) bòt'-tům, Boden 6) rööt, Weg 7) kööp'd, eingeschränkt 8) pår'-rål-lĕl, parallel 9) vĭg'-ůr-ůs-lè, mit Macht 10) nĕv-ůr-THè-lĕs', nichts desto weniger 11) lòdje'-mĕnt, die Besitznehmung eines feindlichen Werks durch Eingraben, das Eingraben 12) köůn'-tůr-skårp, Brustwehr 13) bĕnt, richtete (bend) 14) bòlt'-ĕd, up, zugeriegelt 15) blòk-åde', Blokade 16) frĕnd'-lĕs, freund-

— That kind Bèing, who is a friend to the friend-lefs[16], shall recómpense[17] thee for this!

Thou hast left this mat'ter short, said my uncle Toby to the corporal, as he was put'ting him to bed, — and I will tell thee in what, Trim. — In the first plàce, when thou màdest an of'fer of my sérvices to Le Febre, — as sick'nefs and travélling are bòth expénsive[18], and thou knòwest he was but a poòr lieuténant, with a son to subsist'[19] as well as himself, out of his pày, that thou didst not màke an of'fer to him of my purse; becàuse, had he stood'[20] in neèd, thou knòwest, Trim, he had been as wel'come to it as myself. — Your honour knòws, said the corporal, I had no órders. Trùe, quòth my uncle Toby — thou didst very right, Trim, as a sòldier, but cértainly very wróng as a man.

In the sécond plàce, for which, indeèd, thou hast the sàme excùse, contínued my uncle Toby — when thou of'feredst him whatéver was in my hoúse, — thou should'st have offered him my house toò: — A sick bróther of'ficer should have the best quar'ters, Trim: and if we had him with us, we could ténd and loòk to him: — Thou art an éxcellent núrse[21] thyself', Trim, — and what with thy càre of him, and the òld wóman's and his boý's and mine togéther, we might recrùit[22] him agaín at once, and set him upoń his légs.

— In a fórtnight[23] or threè weèks, ad'ded my uncle Toby, smiling, — he might márch. — He will név'er márch, an' plèase your honour, in this world, said the corporal; — He will march, said my uncle Toby, rising úp from the side of the bed, with one shòe off'. — Ań't plèase your honour, said the corporal, he will név'er march but to his gràve: — He shall march, cried my uncle Toby, márching the foot' which had a shòe on, thòugh withoút advańcing an ińch[24], — he shall march to his régiment. — He cańnot

los, ohne Freunde 17) rĕk'-kŏm-pĕnse, belohnen 18) ĕks-pĕn'-sĭv, kostbar 19) sŭb-sĭst', sich ernähren 20) stŭd, (stand) 21) nŭrs, Krankenwärter 22) rĕ-krŏŏt', mit neuen Kräften versehen 23) fŏrt'-nite, vierzehn Tage 24) insh,

stand it, said the corporal. — He shall be supported, said my uncle Toby. — He'll drop at last, said the corporal, and what will become of his boy? — He shall not drop, said my uncle Toby, firmly. — A-well-o'day[25], do what we can for him, said Trim, maintaining his point, the poor soul will die. He shall not die, by G—, cried my uncle Toby.

— The accusing spirit, which flew up to heaven's chancery[26] with the oath, blushed as he gave it in — and the recording[27] angel, as he wrote it down, dropp'd a tear upon the word, and blotted[28] it out for ever.

— My uncle Toby went to his bureau[29], — put his purse into his breeches[30] — pocket, and having ordered the corporal to go early in the morning for a physician, — he went to bed and fell asleep.

The sun looked bright, the morning after, to every eye in the village but Le Febre's and his afflicted son's; the hand of death press'd heavy upon his eye-lids, — and hardly could the wheel[31] at the cistern[32] turn round its circle[33], — when my uncle Toby who had rose up an hour before his wonted time, entered the lieutenant's room and without preface[34] or apology[35], sat himself down upon the chair by the bed-side and independently[36] of all modes[37] and customs, opened the curtain in the manner an old friend and brother officer would have done it, and asked him, how he did, — how he had rested in the night, — what was his complaint, — where was his pain[38], — and what he could do to help him? — and without giving him time to answer any one of the inquiries, went on and told him of the little plan, which he had been concerting[39] with the corporal the night before for him. —

— You shall go home directly, Le Febre, said my uncle

Zoll 25) å-wėll-ȯ-dá, nun wohlan 26) tshån'-sůr-ė, Kanzlei 27) rė-kȯrd'-ǐng, niederschreibend 28) blȯt'-tėd, löschte 29) bů-rȯ', Schreibpult 30) brėėtsh'-ėz, (kurze) Beinkleider 31) hwėel, Rad 32) sǐs'-tėrn, Cisterne 33) sėr'-kl, Zirkel 34) prėf'-fås, Vorrede 35) å-pȯl'-ȯ-jė, Schutzrede 36) ǐn-dė-pėn'-dėnt-lė, unabhängig 37) mȯde'-z, Moden 38) påne, Schmerz

Toby, to my hoúse, and wè'll send for a doćtor[40] to seè what's the mat'ter, — and wè'll have an apothecary[41], — and the corporal shall be your nurse, — and I'll be your servant, Le Febre.

There was a franknefs in my uncle Toby, — not the effećt of familiarity, — but the caùse of it, — which let you at once into his sòul, and shèwed you the good'nefs of his nàture; to this there was something in his lòòks, and voice, and manner superad ded[42] which eternally beck'oned[43] to the unfortunate to come and tàke shel'ter under him; so that before my uncle Toby had half finished the kind of-fers he was màking to the father, had the son insensibly pressed up clòse to his kneès, and had tàken hòld of the breast of his còat, and was pul'ling it tòwards him. — The blood' and spirits of Le Febre, which were waxing[44] còld and slòw within him, and were retreating to their last cit'a-del[45], the heart, — ral'lied back, the fil'm[46] forsoòk[47] his eyes for a mòment, he loòked up wishfully[48] in my uncle Toby's fàce, — then cast a loòk upon his boy — and that ligament[49], fine as it was, was never bròken.

Nàture instantly ebbd[50] again, — the fil'm returned to its plàce, — the pul'se[51] flut'ter'd[52] — stopp'd — went on — throbb'd[53] — stopp'd again — mòv'd — stopp'd — shall I gò on? — Nò.

39) kŏn-sĕr'-tĭng, verabredend 40) dŏk'-tŭr, Arzt 41) ă-pŏth'-ĕ-kă-rè, Apotheker 42) sŭ-pĕr-ăd'-dĕd, hinzugefügt 43) bĕk'-knd, winkte 44) wăx'-ĭng, werdend 45) sĭt'-ă-dĕl, Citadelle 46) fĭlm, Häutchen (über dem brechenden Auge) 47) fŏr-sŏŏk', verließ (forsake) 48) wĭsh'-fŭl-lè, wünschend 49) lĭg'-gă-mĕnt, Band 50) ĕb'bd, ebbete, floß zurück 51) pŭlse, Puls 52) flŭt'-tŭrd, gieng verwirrt untereinander 53) thrŏb'-bd, schlug.

On Good Breèding[1].

A friend of yours*) and mine has very just'ly defined[2] good breèding to be „the resul't[3] of much good sense, some good-nàture and a lit'tle self-denìal[4] for the sàke of others,

*) Lord Chesterfield schrieb diesen Brief an seinen Sohn.

and with a view to obtàin the sàme indulgence from them."
Tàking this granted (as I think it cannot be disputed) it is astonishing to me, that any body, who has good sense and good-nàture, can essentially[5] fàil in good breeding. As to the mòdes of it, indeèd, they vàry[6] according to persons, plàces, and circumstances, and are ònly to be acquired by observàtion and expèrience; but the substance[7] of it is every where eternally the sàme. Good manners are, to particular societies, what good morals are to society in general, their cement[8] and their secùrity. And as làws are enacted[9] to enforce[10] good morals or at lèast to prevent the ill effect of bad ones; so there are certain rùles of civil'ity universally implied[11] and recèived, to enfòrce good manners, and punish[12] bad ones. And, indeèd, there seèms to me to be lefs dif'ference[13] both betweèn the crimes and punishments[14], than at first one would imagine. The immoral[15] man, who invàdes[16] another's property, is just'ly hanged for it; and the ill-bred[17] man who, by his ill manners, invàdes and disturbs[18] the quiet and comforts of private life, is by common consent as just'ly banished from society. Mùtual[19] complaisances[20], attentions, and sacrifices of lit'tle convèniences are as nat'ural an implied compact,[21] betweèn civilized[22] pèople, as protection and obèdience[23] are betweèn kings and subjects; whoever[24], in èither càse, violates that compact, justly forfeits all advantages arising from it. For my òwn part, I rèally think, that, next to the consciousnefs of dòing a good action, that of dòing a civil one is the mòst plèasing: and the epithet[25] which I should covet[26]

1) brèè'-ding, Lebensart 2) dè-fine'd, beschrieben 3) rè-sùlt', Resultat 4) sèlf-dè-nì'-ål, Selbstverleugnung 5) ès-sèn'-shål-lè, wesentlicherweise 6) vá'-rè, sich verändern 7) sùb'-stånse, wesentlicher Theil 8) sèm'-mènt, Kitt 9) èn-åkt'-èd, festgesetzt 10) èn-fòrse', stärken 11) ìm-plìde', enthalten, begriffen (in etwas) 12) pùn'-nìsh, bestrafen 13) dìf'-fèr-ènse, Unterschied 14) pùn'-ìsh-mèntz, Strafen 15) ìm-mòr'-rål, lasterhaft 16) ìn-váde'-z, anfällt. 17) brèd, (breed) 18) dìs-tùrbs', störet 19) mú'-tshù-ål, gegenseitig 20) kòm-plè-zån'-sèz, Höflichkeiten 21) kòm'-påkt, Vertrag 22) sìv'-ìl-ìzed, gesittet 23) ò-bè'-jè-ènse, Gehorsam 24) hòò-èv'-vùr, wer auch nur (immer) 25) èp'-è-thèt, Beiwort 26) kùv'-èt, ernstlich verlangen 27) fåsh'-ùn, Lebensart

the mòst, nèxt to that of Aristides, would be that of well-bred. Thus now consid'er some of the vàrious mòdes and degreès of it.

Very fèw, sarcely any, are wanting in the respect which they should shèw to thòse, whom they acknowl'edge to be infinitely their supèriors: such as crowned head's, princes, and publick persons of distinguished and eminent pòsts. It is the manner shèwing that respect which is dif'ferent. The man of fashion[27], and of the world, expresses it in its ful'lest extent, but nat'urally, èasily, and without concern; whereas a man, who is not ùsed to keèp good company, expresses it àwkwardly[28]; one seès that he is not ùsed to it, and that it cost's him a greàt dèal. But I never sàw the worst-bred man living guil'ty of lol'ling[29], whist'ling[30], scrat'ching his head, and such-like indècencies[31], in companies that he respected. In such companies, therefore, the ònly point to be attended to is to shèw that respect which every body mèans to shèw, in an èasy, unembarrassed[32], and gràceful[33] manner. This is what observàtion and expèrience must tèach you.

In mixed companies, whoever is admit'ted to màke part of them, is, for the time at lèast, suppòsed to be upon a foot'ing[34] of equal'ity[35] with the rest; and, consequently[36], as there is nò one principal object of àwe and respect, pèople are apt to tàke a greàter lat'itude[37] in their behàviour, and to be within certain bounds, which are upon no occàsion to be transgressed[38]. But, upon thèse occàsions, thòugh no one is entitled to distinguished marks[39] of respect, every one clàims[40], and very justly, every mark of civil'ity and good breeding. Ease is allowed, but càrelessness[41] and negligence[42] are strictly forbid'den[43]. If a man ac-

28) àwk'-wůrd-lè, ungeschickt 29) lòl'-lìng, sich auf etwas hinlehnend 30) hwìs'-sling, pfeifend 31) ìn-dè'-sèn-sìz, Unanständigkeiten 32) ùn-èm-bår'-råst, nicht verlegen 33) gràse'-fůl, angenehm 34) fůt'-tìng, Zustand 35) è-kwål'-è-tè, Gleichheit 36) kòn'-sè-kwènt-lè, folglich 37) låt'-tè-tùde, Breite, Weite 38) trǻns-grèst', überschritten 39) mårkz, Kennzeichen 40) klàme'-z, macht Anspruch 41) kàre'-lès-nès, Unachtsamkeit 42) nèg'-lè-jènse, Nachlässigkeit 43) fòr'-

cośts[44] you, and talks[45] to you ever so dully or frivolously[46], it is worse than rùdeneſs[47], it is brutality[48], to shèw him, by a manifest inattention to what he says, that you think him a foòl or a blockhead, and not worth hèaring. It is much mòre so with regard to women, who, of whatever rank they are, are entitled in consideràtion of their sex, not ònly to an attentive, but an officious[49] good-breeding from men. Their little wants, likings[50], dislikes[51], preferences[52], antipathies[53], and fancies, must be officiously attended to, and, if possible, gueſsed at and anticipated[54] by a well-bred man. You must never usurp[55] to yourself thòse convèniences and gratificàtions which are of common right, such as the best plàces, the best dishes[56], etc., but, on the contrary, always decline[57] them yourself, and offer them to others, who, in their turns, will offer them to you: so that, upon the whòle, you will, in your turn, enjoy your shàre of the common right. It would be endleſs[58] for me to enùmerate[59] all the particular instances in which a well-bred man shèws his good-breeding in good company, and it would be injùrious[60] to you to suppòse that your òwn good sense will not point them out to you, and then your òwn good-nàture will recommend, and your self-interest enfòrce the practice.

There is a third[61] sort of good breeding, in which pèople are the mòst apt to fàil, from a very mistàken nòtion[62], that they cannot fàil at all — I mèan, with regard to one's mòst familiar friends, and acquàintances, or those who rèally are our infèriors; and there, undoubtedly[63], a greàter degreè of èase is not ònly allowed, but proper, and

bid'-dn- verboten 44) åk-kôsts', redet an 45) tåwkz, plaudert 46) friv'-ò-lůs-lè, auf eine nichtswürdige Weiſe 47) rôôd'-nês, Unhöflichkeit 48) brôô-tål'-è-tè, Rohheit 49) ôf-fish'-ůs, dienſtfertig 50) li'-kingz, Liebhabereien 51) dis-like'-z, Abneigungen 52) prêf'-fêr-ên-sêz, Vorzüge (Vorliebe) 53) ån-tip'-å-thiz, Antipathien (Widerwillen) 54) ån-tis'-è-på-têd, zuvorgekommen 55) ù-sůrp', unrechtmäßigerweiſe anmaßen 56) dish'-êz, Gerichte, Speiſen 57) dè-kline', ablehnen 58) ênd'-lês, ohne Ende 59) è-nů'-mè-råte, herzählen 60) in-jů'-rè-ůs, beleidigend 61) thůrd, dritte 62) nò'-shůn, Begriff 63) ůn-dôůt'-êd-lè, unſtreitig, ohne

contrib́utes[64] much to the comforts of a prìvate, sòcial lìfe. But èase and frèedom have their boúnds, which must by nò mèans be violated. A ceŕtain degreè of neǵligence and càre-lefsnefs becomes injùrious and insul̕ting, from the rèal or suppòsed inferiority of the peŕson; and that delìghtful[65] lib́erty of conversàtion among a few friends is soòn destroyed, as lib́erty of́ten has been, by bèing carried to licentiousnefs. But example explàins things best, and I will put a pret́ty strong càse. — Suppòse you and me alòne together, I belìeve you will allow, that I have as good a rìght to unlimited freédom in your company, as èither you or I can possibly have in any other; and I am apt to belìeve toò, that you would indul̕ge me in that freèdom, as far as any bod́y would. But, notwithstanding this, do you imaǵine that I should think there were no boúnds to that freèdom? I assùre you, I should not think so; and I tàke myself́ to be as much tied down by a certain degreè of good manners to you, as by other degrees of them to other pèople. The mòst famil̕iar and intimate[66] hab́itudes[67], connexions[68], and friendships requìre a degree of good breeding, bòth to preserve and cement them. The best of us have our bad sìdes, aud it is imprùdent[69] as it is ill-bred, to exhib́it them. I shall not ùse ceremony[70] with you; it would be misplàced[71] betweèn us: but I shall certainly observe that degree of good-breeding with you, which is, in the first plàce, dècent[72], and which, I am sùre, is ab́solutely[73] nećefsary to màke us like one another's company long.

Lord Chesterfield[74].

Zweifel 64) kȯn-trib́-ùte-s, trägt bei 65) dè-lité-fůl, angenehm, ergötzlich 66) ín-tè-mȧte, vertraut 67) håb́-è-tůde-s, Umgang 68) kȯn-něḱ-shůnz, Verbindungen 69) ĭm-prȍȍ́-dĕnt, unklug 70) sěŕ-è-mò-nè, Ceremonie 71) mĭs-plȧsé-d, unrecht angebracht 72) dè́-sĕnt, wohlanständig 73) åb́-sò-lůte-lè, vollkommen 74) Tshĕś-tĕr-fèèld.

SCENE.

The Fòrum [1].

(Enter Brùtus and Cassius with the plebèians [2].)

Pleb. We will be sat'isfied; let us be sat'isfied.

Brut. Then fol'low me, and give me àudience, friends.
Cassius, gò you into the other streèt,
And part the numbers. —
Thòse that will hèar me spèak, let'em [3] stày hère;
Those that will fol'low Cassius, go with him,
And publick rèasons shall be rendered
Of Caèsar's death.

1. Pleb. I will hèar Brùtus spèak.

2. Pleb. I will hèar Cassius, and compàre their rèasons,
When severally we hèar them rendered.

(Ex'it Cassius, with som'e of the plebèians; Brutus goes' into the rost'rum [4].)

Pleb. The nòble Brùtus is ascended [5]: silence!

Brut. Be pàtient 'till the last.

Ròmans, countrymen [6], and lovers! hèar me for my càuse, and be silent, that you may hear; belièvc me for mine honour, and have respect to mine honour, that you mày belièvc; censure [7] me in your wisdom, and awàke your senses, that you may the bet'ter jud'ge. If there be any in this assembly, any dèar friend of Caèsar's, to him I sày, that Brùtus' love to Caèsar was no less than his. If then that friend demand, whỳ Brùtus ròse [8] against Caèsar, this is my answer, — Not that I loved Caèsar less, but that I loved Ròme mòre. Had you rather Caèsar were living, and die all slàves; than that Caèsar were dead, to live all freè men? As Caèsar loved me, I weèp for him; as he was fortunate, I rejoice [9] at it; as he was val'iant [10], I honour

1) fò'-rům, Marktplatz 2) plė'-bė'-yånz, gemeine Leute, Plebejer 3) lět'-ěm (let them) 4) rŏs'-trům, Schnabel eines Schiffs, Rednerstuhl 5) ås-sěnd'-ěd, hinaufgestiegen 6) kůn'-trė-měn, Landsleute 7) sěn'-shůre, tadeln, richten 8) ròze, (rise) 9) rė-jŏèse', sich freuen (at) 10) vål'-yånt, tapfer

him; but as he wàs ambit'ious, I sleẁ [11] him. There is tèars for his love, joỳ for his fórtune, hónour for his val'our [12] and deatħ for his ambit'ion. Who is hère so bàse [13], that would be a bónd-man? If any, spèak; for him have I offénded [14]. Who is here so rùde, that would not be a Ròman? If any, speak; for him have I offénded. Who is here so vìle [15], that will not love his coún'try? If any, speak; for him have I offended. I pàuse for a replỳ.

All. Nóne, Brùtus, nóne.

Brut. Then none have I offended.

I have dóne no more to Caèsar; than you shall do to Brùtus. The quéstion of his death is enròlled [16] in the Capitol [17], his glòry not exténuated, wherein he was wórthy, nor his offénces enfòrced, for which he suf'fered deatħ.

(Enter Mark Ántony with Caèsar's bod'y.)

Hère cómes his body, mòurn'd by Mark Antony, whò, thòugh he had no hand in his deatħ, shall recèive the bénefit of his dỳing, a plàce in the cómmonwealth: as which of you shall not? With this I depárt: that I sleẁ my best lover for the good of Ròme, I have the sàme dágger [18] for myself', when it shall plèase my coúntry to neèd my death.

All. Líve Brùtus, live! live!

1\. Pleb. Bring him with trìumph hòme únto his hoúse.

2\. Pleb. Give him a stat'ue with his áncestors [19].

3\. Pleb. Let him be Caèsar.

4\. Pleb. Caèsar's bet'ter párts
Shall be crówned in Brùtus.

1\. Pleb. Wè'll bring him to his hoúse with shoúts and clamóurs [20].

Brut. My coúntrymen —

2\. Pleb. Pèace! silence! Brùtus spèaks.

1\. Pleb. Pèace, hò!

Brut. Góod countrymen, let me depárt alòne,
And, for my sàke, stày hère with Ántony:

11) slů, tödtete (slay) 12) vål'-ůr, Tapferkeit 13) båse, verächtlich 14) ŏf-fĕnd'-ĕd, beleidigt 15) vìle, niedrig, schlecht 16) ĕn-rŏle'd, eingeschrieben 17) kåp'-pè-tŏl, Capitolium in Rom 18) dåg'-ůr, Dolch 19) ån'-sĕs-tůrz, Vorfahren

Do gràce[21] to Caèsar's corpse, and gràce his speèch
Tending to Caèsar's glòries, which Mark Antony
By oúr permission is allow'd to màke.
I do intrèat you, not a man depart,
Sàve[22] I alòne, till Antony have spòke. (exit)
1. Pleb. Stày, hò! and let us hèar Mark Antony.
3. Pleb. Let him gò up into the publick chàir,
Wè'll hèar him. Nòble Antony, gò up.
Ant. For Brùtus sàke I am behòlden[23] to you.
4. Pleb. What does he sày of Brùtus?
3. Pleb. He says, for Brùtus sàke
He finds himself behòlden to us all.
4. Pleb. 'Twere best he speàk no harm of Brùtus hère.
1. Pleb. This Caèsar was a tyrant.
3. Pleb. Này, that's certain;
We are blest, that Ròme is rid[24] of him.
2. Pleb. Pèace, let us hèar what Antony can sày.
Ant. You gentle Ròmans —
All. Pèace, hò! let us hèar him.
Ant. Friénds, Ròmans, countrymen, lend[25] me your ears;
I come to bury Caèsar, not to pràise him.
The èvil that men do lives af'ter them;
The good is oft interred[26] with their bònes[27]:
So let it be with Caèsar! The nòble Brùtus
Hath tòld you, Caèsar was ambit'ious:
If it were so, it was a grièvous[28] fault;
And grièvously hath Caèsar answer'd it.
Hère, under lèave of Brùtus, and the rest,
(For Brùtus is an honourable man;
So they are all, all honourable men,)
Come I to spèak in Caèsar's fùneral.
He was my friend, fàithful and just to me: —
But Brùtus says, he was ambit'ious;
And Brùtus is an honourable man.

20) klåm'-mårz, Lärmen 21) gráse, zieren, begünstigen
22) såve, ausgenommen 23) bè-hòl'-dn, verbunden 24) rĭd, los 25) lĕnd, leihet 26) ĭn-tĕrr'd, begraben 27) bōne'-z,

He has bròught many cap'tives hòme to Ròme,
Whòse ran'soms did the gen'eral cof'fers[29] fill:
Did this in Caèsar seèm ambit'ious?
When that the poòr have cried, Caèsar hath wep't:
Ambit'ion should be made of ster'ner[30] stuff[31];
Yet Brùtus says, he was ambitious;
And Brùtus is an honourable man.
You all did seè, that on the lùpercal[32]
I thrìce presen'ted him a kin'gly crow'n,
Which he did thrice[33] refùse[34]. Was this ambit'ion?
Yet Brùtus says, he was ambitious;
And, sùre, he is an honourable man.
I speàk not to disprove[35] what Brutus spòke,
But hère I am to speàk what I do knòw.
You oll did love him on'ce, not withoút càuse;
What càuse withhòlds[36] you then to mòurn for him?
O jud'gment, thou art fled[37] to brùtish[38] beàsts,
And men have lost' their reàson! — Beàr with me;
My heart is in the cof'fin[39] there with Caèsar,
And I must pàuse 'till it come back to me.

1. Pleb. Methin'ks, there is múch reàson in these sàyings;
If thou consid'er rìghtly of the mat'ter,
Caèsar has had greàt wron'g.

3. Pleb. Has he, masters? I fèar there will a wor'se
Com'e in his plàce.

4. Pleb. Mar'k'd ye his wor'ds? he would not tàke the crow'n;
Ther'efore 'tis cer'tain, he was 'not ambit'ious.

1. Pleb. If it be foúnd so, some will dèar abide it[40].

2. Pleb. Poòr sòul! his ey'es are red as fire with weèping.

Gebeine 28) grèèv'-ůs, erschrecklich 29) kôf'-fůrz, Kästen 30) stěr'-nůr, härter 31) stůf, Materie 32) lů'-pěr-kål, Luperkalien, ein gewisses Fest zu Rom, dem Pan zu Ehren 33) thrise, dreimal 34) rè-fùse'-d, ausschlug 35) dĭs-prŏŏf', mißbilligen 36) wĭTH-hòldz', hält zurück 37) flĕd, (fly) 38) brŏŏ'-tĭsh, wild 39) kôf'-fin, Sarg 40) å-bide', leiden,

3. Pleb. Thére's not a nòbler man in Ròme than Antony.

4. Pleb. Nów mark him, he begińs again to spèak.

Ant. But yésterday the word of Caèsar might
Have stood' agaińst the wórld: nów lies he thére,
And nońe so poòr to do him révèrence.
O másters! If I wére dispòs'd to stir
Your heárts and minds to mùtiny[41] and ràge,
I should do Brutus wrońg, and Cássius wrong
Who, you all knòw, are hońourable men:
I will not do them wrońg; I ratȟer choòse[42]
To wrong the dead', to wrong myself', and you,
Than I will wrong such honourable men.
But hère's a párchment with the sèal[43] of Caèsar,
I foúnd it in his clóset[44], 'tiś his will:
Let but the cońmons hèar his téstament[45],
(Which, párdon me, I do not mèan to rèad)
And they would gò and kiſs dead' Caèsar's wouńds,
And dip[46] their nápkins[47] in his sàcred blood',
Yèa[48], beǵ a hàir of him for memóry,
And, dýing, mentíon it withiń their wills,
Bequèathing[49] it, as a rich legácy,
Unto their íssue.

4. Pleb. We'll hèar the will: rèad it, Mark Antony.

All. The will, the will: — we will hèar Caèsar's will.

Ant. Have pàtience, geńtle friends, I must not rèad it;
It is not meèt you knòw how Caèsar loved you.
You are not wood', you are not stònes, but men,
And, bèing men, hèaring the will of Caèsar,
It will inflàme[50] you, it will màke you mad[51]:
'Tis good you knòw not, that you are his hèirs;
For if you should, o, what would come of it!

4. Pleb. Rèad the will; we will hèar it, Antony;
You shall rèad us the will, Caèsar's will.

büßen 41) mú'-tè-nè, Aufruhr 42) tsho̊o̊se 43) sèle, Siegel 44) klo̊z'-i̊t, Kabinet 45) tés'-tå-mênt, letzter Wille 46) di̊p, tauchen 47) nåp'-ki̊nz, Handtücher, Sacktücher 48) yè, 49) bè-kwèèth'-i̊ng, vermachend 50) i̊n-fláme', in Flammen setzen, entflammen 51) måd, wahnsinnig 52) o̊-r-sho̊t, über-

Ant. Will you be pàtient? Will you stày a whìle?
I have o'ershot[52] myself' to tell you of it.
I fèar I wróng the honourable men,
Whòse daǵgers have staб'd Caèsar: I dò fèar it.

4. Pleb. They were tràitors[53], honourable men!

All. The will! the testament!

2. Pleb. They were vil'lains, muŕderers! The will! Rèad the will!

Ant. You will compel' me then to rèad the will?
Then màke a ring abóut the córpse of Caèsar,
And let me shèw you him that màde the will.
Shall I descénd[54]? and will you give me lèave?

All. Come dowń.

2. Pleb. Descend! (he comes dow'n from the pul'pit[55].)

3. Pleb. You shall have lèave.

4. Pleb. A ring; stand róund.

1. Pleb. Stand from the heárse[56], stand from the bod'y.

2. Pleb. Roòm for Antony, — mòst nòble Antony.

Ant. Này, préſs not so upoń me; stand fár off'.

All. Stand back! roòm! beàr back!

Ant. If you have tèars, prepàre to shed[57] them nów.
You all do knòw this mańtle[58]: I remeḿber
The first time ever Caèsar put it on;
'Twaś on a suḿmer's[59] èvening in his tent;
That dày he overcàme the Néŕvii: —
Loòk! in this plàce, ran Caśsius daǵger throùgh:
Seè what a rent[60] the eńvious[61] Caśca màde:
Throùgh this the well-belovéd Brùtus staб'd;
And, as he pluck''d his cuŕsed[62] steèl[63] awày,
Mark hoẃ the blood' of Caèsar fol'low'd it;
As rusḣing out of doòrs, to be resol'v'd
If Brùtus so unkindly knock''d, or no:
For Brùtus, as you knòw, was Caèsar's àngel.
Jud'ge, o you gods, how dèarly Caèsar loý'd him!

eilt 53) trá'-tůrz, Verräther 54) dè-sěnd', herabsteigen 55) půl'-pĭt, Rednerbühne 56) hěrse, Todtenbahre 57) shěd, vergießen 58) mån'-tl, Mantel 59) sům'-můrz, Sommers 60) rěnt, Riß 61) ěn'-vè-ůs, neidisch 62) kůr'-sěd, verflucht

This was the mòst unkindest cut of all:
For when the nòble Caèsar saw him stab,
Ingrat'itude[64], mòre strong than tràitor's arms,
Quite vanquish'd him: then burst his mìghty[65] heart;
And, in his mantle muf'fling[66] up his fàce,
'Even at the bàse[67] of Pompey's stat'ue,
Which all the while ran blood, great Caèsar fell.
O, what a fall was there, my countrymen!
Then I, and you, and all of us, fell down,
While blood'y trèason[68] flourish'd[69] over us.
O, now you weèp; and, I percèive, you feèl
The dint[70] of pit'y: thèse are gràcious[71] drops.
Kind sòuls, what, weèp you, when you but behòld
Our Caèsar's vesture wounded? Loòk you hère!
Here is himself, marr'd[72], as you see, by tràitors!

1. Pleb. O pit'eous spectacle!
2. Pleb. O nòble Caèsar!
3. Pleb. O woèful dày!
4. Pleb. O tràitors, vil'lains!
1. Pleb. O mòst blood'y sight!
2. Pleb. We will be revenged[73]: revénge; abont, — seèk, — burn, — fire, — kill' — slày! let not a tràitor live.
Ant. Stày Countrymen —
1. Pleb. Pèace there; — hèar the nòble Antony.
2. Pleb. Wè'll hèar him, we'll fol'low him; we'll die with him.
Ant. Good friends, sweèt friends, let me not stir you up
To such a sud'den flood' of mùtiny.
They that have done this deèd[74] are honourable;
What private grièfs they have, alas, I knòw not,
What màde them do it; they are wìse and honourable,

63) stèle, Stahl 64) ìn-gråt'-tè-tùde, Undankbarkeit 65) mì'-tè, groß 66) můf'-flìng ůp, einhüllend 67) báse, Basis, Fuß 68) trè'-zn, Verrath 69) flůr'-rìshd, blühte, triumphirte 70) dìnt, Eindruck, Gewalt 71) grá'-shůs, wohlwollend, anständig, geziemend 72) mår'-rd, beschädigt, gemordet (und verstümmelt) 73) rè-vẽnje'-d, gerächt 74) dèèd,

And will, no doúbt, with rèasons ańswer you.
I come not, friends, to stèal awày your heaŕts;
I am no oŕator [75] as Brùtus is:
But, as you knòw me all, a plàin, bluńt [76] man,
That love my friend, and that they knòw full′ well
That gave me publick leave to spèak of him.
For I have nèither wrìte [77], nor wońds, nor woŕth,
Aćtion nor ut′terance [78], nor the poẃer of speèch
To stir men's blood′; I ònly spèak rìght on:
I tell you that, which you yoursel′ves do knòw;
I shèw you sweèt Caèsar's wouńds, poòr, poòr, dumb [79] moúth!
And bid them spèak for me; but were I Brùtus,
And Brutus Ańtony, there were an Antony
Would ruf′fle up your spińits, and put a tońgue
In every wouńd of Caèsar, that should mòve
The stònes of Ròme to rìse and mùtiny.

All. Wè'll mùtiny —

1. Pleb. We'll búrn the hoúse of Brùtus.

3. Pleb. Awày then, cońe, seèk the conspińators [80].

Ant. Yet hèar me, couńtrymen, yet hèar me spèak.

All. Pèace, ho, hèar Antony, most nòble Antony.

Ant. Why, friends, you go to do you know not what.
Whereiń hatń Caèsar thus deseŕv'd your loẃes?
Alaś you knòw not. I must tell you then —
You have forgot′ the will, and uńder Caèsar's sèal.
To eẃery Ròman cit′izen he giẃes,
To eẃery seẃeral man, seẃenty five drachmas.

2. Pleb. Mòst nòble Caèsar! wè'll reveńge his death.

3. Pleb. O Royál Caèsar!

Ant. Hèar me with pàtience.

All. Pèace, ho!

Ant. Morcòver [81] he hath left you all his walks,
His prìvate aŕbours [82], and neẁ plańted ońchards [83],

That

75) ŏr′-rå-tůr, Redner 76) blůnt, ungelehrig, schlicht 77) rìte, aufgeschriebene Rede 78) ůt′-tůr-ânse, Aussprache, Ausdruck (im Sprechen) 79) dům, stumm 80) kŏn-spĭr′-å-tůrz, Verschworne 81) mòre-ŏ′-vůr, außerdem 82) år′-

On this side Tiber; he hath left them you
And to your hèirs for ever, com̀mon pleasures
To walk abroàd, and recreate [84] yoursel'ves.
Hère was a Caèsar: when comes such another?
1. Pleb. Never, never! come, awày, awày:
Wè'll burn his bod'y in the hòly plàce,
And with the brands [85] fire all the tràitors houses.
Tàke up the body.
2. Pleb. Gò, fetch [86] fire.
3. Pleb. Pluck down benches.
4. Pleb. Pluck down forms, windows, any thing.
(ex'eunt Plebèians with the body.)
Ant. Now let it work: mischief [87], thou art afoot' [88],
Take thou what còurse thou wilt!

Jùlius [89] Caèsar by Shàkespeare.

bårz, Bäume 83) ôr'-tshårdz, Obstgärten 84) rĕk'-krĕ-âte, erfrischen, erholen 85) brândz, Feuerbrände 86) fĕtsh, holet 87) mĭs'-tshĭf, Unheil 88) â-fût', zu Fuß, im Gange, Laufe (on foot) 89) Jù'-lĕ-ûs, Julius.

Y o ù t h.

Our yoùth is like the drèam [1] of the hunter on the hill [2] of the hèath [3]. He sleèps in the mild [4] bèams [5] of the sun; but he awàkes amid'st a storm [6]; the red lìghtning [7] flies around, and the treès shàke their head's to the wind. He loòks back with joy on the dày of the sun, and the pleasant dreams of his rest.

The Wàr of Inis-Thona: a pòem [8] by Ossian.

1) drĕĕm, Traum 2) hĭl, Hügel 3) hĕĕth, Heide 4) mîld, mild 5) bĕĕm, Strahl 6) stôrm, Sturm 7) lîte'-nîng, Blitz 8) pô'-ĕm, Gedicht.

An Addres's to the Evening star.

Star of the descending night! fàir is thy light in the west! thou lif'test thy unshòrn [1] head from the cloud [2]. Thy steps are stàtely on the hill. What dost thou behòld in

the plàin? The stormy winds are làid. The mur'mur of the tor'rent [3] comes from afar [4]. Ròaring [5] wàves [6] clìmb the distant rock. The flies of èvening are on their feèble [7] wings [8], and the hum [9] of their còurse is on the fièld. What dost thou behòld, fàir light? But thou dost smìle and depart. The wàves come with joy around thee, and bàthe [10] thy lovely hàir. Fàrewell, thou silent bèam! — Let the lìght of Ossian's sòul arìse.

Songs [11] of Sel'ma by Ossian.

1) ŭn-shòrn', ungeschoren, unbeschnitten (voll) 2) klŏŭd, Wolke 3) tŏr'-rĕnt, ein schneller Strom, der aus Regengüssen entstanden ist (Bergstrom) 4) å-får', von fern 5) rò'-rìng, brausend 6) wåve'-z, Wellen 7) fèè'-bl, schwach 8) wìng, Flügel, Schwinge 9) hŭm, Summen 10) båthe, baden 11) sŏng, Gesang.

An Addreſs to the Sun.

Hast thou left thy blùe [1] còurse in heaven, gòlden-haired son of the skỳ [2]? The west has òpened its gàtes; the bed of thy repòse is there. The wàves do behòld thy beaùty; they lift their trembling head's: they seè thee lovely in thy sleèp; but they shrink [3] awày with fèar. Rest in thy shad'owy [4] càve, o sun! and let thy return be in joy. — But let a thoùsand lights arìse to the soùnd of the harps [5] of Sel'ma: let the bèam spread' in the hall, the king of shell's [6] is returned! The strìfe [7] of Cròna is past like soùnds that are no mòre. Ràise the song, o bards! the king is returned with his fàme.

Car'ric-Thùra, a pòem by Os'sian.

1) blŭ, blau 2) skì, Lufthimmel 3) shrink, zurückschrecken 4) shăd'-dò-è, schattig 5) hårp, Harfe 6) shĕlz, Muscheln; die alten Schotten, wie noch gegenwärtig die Hochländer, tranken aus Muscheln 7) strìfe, Streit.

An Addreſs to the Moòn.

Dàughter of heaven, fàir art thou! the silence of thy fàce is pleasant. Thou comest fòrth in lovelineſs; the stars

attend thy blùe steps in èast[1]. The clouds rejoice[2] in thy presence, o moòn, and brighten[3] their darkbrown sides. Who is like thee in heaven, dàughter of the night? The stars are ashàmed[4] in thy presence, and turn aside their greèn, sparkling eyes. — Whither dost thou retire from thy còurse, when the darknefs of thy countenance gròws? Hast thou thy hall like Ossian? Dwel'lest[5] thou in the shad'ow of grièf? Have thy sisters fàllen from heaven. Are they who rejoiced with thee, at night, no mòre? — Yes! — they have fallen, fàir light! and thou dost often retire to mòurn. — But thou thyself shalt fàil, one night, and lèave thy blùe path in heaven. The stars will then lift their greèn head's; they who were ashàmed in thy presence, will rejoice.

Dar-Thùla, a pòem by Ossian.

1) èèst, Osten 2) rè-jòèse', erfreuen sich 3) brī'-tn, glänzend machen 4) à-shàm'-d, beschämt 5) dwèlst, wohnest.

Cal'thon and Col'mar. A pòem) by Os'sian.*

Pleasant is the voice of thy song, thou lònely[1] dwell'er of the rock. It comes on the sound of the strèam, along the narrow vàle. My sòul awàkes, o strànger! in the mid'st of my hall[2]. I stret'ch[3] my hand to the spèar[4], as in the dàys of other yèars. — I stretch my hand but it is feèble[5], and the sigh of my bosom gròws. — Wilt thou not listen, son of the rock, to the song of Ossian? My sòul is full of other times; the joy of my yoùth returns. Thus the sun appèars in the west, af'ter the steps of his brìghtnefs have mòved behind the storm; the greèn hills lift their dewy[6] head's; the blùe strèams rejoice in the vàle. The àged[7] hèro comes forth on his staff'[8], and his grèy[9] hàir glit'-ters[10] in the bèam.

1) lòne'-lè, einsam 2) hâwl, Halle 3) strètsh, strecken 4) spèèr, Speer 5) fèè'bl, schwach 6) dù'-è, thauicht 7) à'-gèd, alt 8) stâf, Stab 9) grà, grau 10) glit'-tùrz,

*) Dieses Gedicht, wie mehrere andere, hat Ossian einem der ersten christlichen Missionarien gewidmet.

Dost thou not behòld, son of the rock, a shièld[11] in Ossians hall? It is marked with the stròkes of battle; and the brightnefs of its bosses[12] has fàiled. That shièld the greàt Dunthalmo bòre, the chièf of strèamy Teùtha. — Dunthalmo bòre it in battle, befòre he fell by Ossian's spèar. Listen, son of the rock, to the tàle[13] of other yèars.

Rathmor was chièf of Clùtha. The feèble dwelt in his hall. The gàtes of Rathmor were never clòsed[14]; his fèast was always spread. The sons of the strànger càme, and blessed the generous chièf of Clùtha. Bards ràised the song, and touched the harp, and joy brìghtened on the fàce of the mòurnful[15]. — Dunthalmo càme, in his prìde, and rushed into the combat[16] of Rathmor. The chièf Clùtha overcàme: the ràge of Dunthalmo ròse. — He càme, by nìght, with his warriors, and the mìghty Rathmor fell. He fell in his halls, whère his fèast was often spread for stràngers. —

Colmar and Calthon were young, the sons of carborne[17] Ráthmor. They càme in the joy of yoùth, into their fathers hall. They behòld him in his blood, and their bursting tèars descend. — The sòul of Dunthalmo melted when he sàw the children of youth; he bròught them to Alteútha's walls; they grew in the hoúse of their fòe. — They bent the bòw[18] in his presence, and càme forth to his battles.

They sàw the fallen walls of their father; they sàw the greèn thorn[19] in the hall. Their tèars descended in sècret, and, at times, their fàces were mòurnful. Dunthalmo beheld their grièf: his darkening soul desìgned their death. He clòsed them in twò càves, on the echoing[20] banks[21] of Teùtha. The sun did not come there with his bèams, nor the moòn of heaven by nìght. The sons of Rathmor remàined in darknefs, and foresàw their death.

The dàughter of Dunthalmo wept in sìlence, the fàir-

schimmert 11) sheèld, Schild 12) bòs-sèz, Buckeln 13) tàle, Erzählung 14) klòsd, geschlossen 15) mòrn-fůl, traurig 16) kům-bât, Kampf 17) kår-bòrne, fahrend; dieses Beiwort gebraucht Ossian von jedem Helden, weil jeder Anführer zu der Zeit sich einen Wagen hielt 18) bò 19) thòrn, Dorn 20) èk-kò-ìng, wiederhallend 21) bånkz, Ufer 22) ròl'd, sich bewegt

hàired, blùe cy̆ed Col′mal. Her eỳe had ròlled[22] in sècret on Cal′thon; his lovelineſs swel′led in her sòul. She trem-bled for her warrior; but what could Col′mal do? Her arm could not lift the spèar; nor was the swòrd formed for her sìde. Her whìte breast′ never ròse benèath[23] a màil[24]. Nèither was her eỳe the terror of hèroes. What canst thou do, o Colmal! for the fàlling chièf? — Her steps are un-èqual; her hàir is loòse; her eỳe loòks wildly throùgh her tèars. — She càme, by nìght, to the hall*) and armed her lovely form in steèl; the steèl of a young warrior, who fell in the first of his battles. — She càme to the càve of Cal′-thon, and loòsed the thong[25] from his hands.

Arìse, son of Rathmor, she said′, arìse, the nìght is dark. Let us flỳ to the king of Sel′ma, chièf of fàllen Clutha! I am the son of Lamgal, who dwelt in thy fathers hall. I heard of thy dark dwel′ling in the càve, and my sòul aròse. Arìse, son of Rathmor: for the nìght is dark. —

Blest′ voìce! replìed the chièf, comest thou from the darkly-ròlling cloùd? for of′ten the ghòsts[26] of his fathers descend to Calthon's drèams, since the sun has retìred from his eỳes, and darkneſs has dwelt aroùnd him. Or art thou the son of Lamgal, the chièf I often sàw in Clùtha? And shall I flỳ to Fingal, and Col′mar my brother lòw? Shall I flỳ to Morven, and the hèro clòsed in nìght? No: give me that spèar, son of Lamgal, Calthon will defend his brother.

A thoùsand warriors, replìed the màid[27], stret′ch their spèars round car-bòrne Col′mar. What can Cal′thon do against a hòst[28] so greàt? Let us flỳ to the king of Mor-ven, he will come with bat′tle. His arm is stret′ched forth to the unhappy; the lìghtening of his swòrd is roùnd the wèak. — Arìse, thou son of Rathmor; the shàdes[29] of nìght will flỳ awày. Dunthalmo will behòld thy steps on the fièld, and thou must fall in thy yoùth.

(gerollt) 23) bè-nèèth′, unter 24) màle, Panzer 25) thòng, lederner Riemen, Bande 26) gòstz, Geister 27) màde, Mädchen, Jungfrau 28) hòst, Heer 29) shàde′-z, Schatten.

*) Der Dichter meint hier die Halle, wo die von den Feinden erbeuteten Waffen als Siegeszeichen aufgehängt waren. F.

The sighing hèro ròse; his tèars descend for car-borne Colmar. He càme with the màid to Sel'ma's hall: but he knew not, that it was Col'mal. The hel'met[30] cover'd her lovely fàce; and her breast' ròse benèath the steèl. Fingal returned from the chàse[31], and found the lovely stràngers. They were like two bèams of light, in the mid'st of the hall.

The king heard the tàle of grièf, and turned his eyes around. A thousand hèroes half ròse befòre him, clàiming the war of Teùtha. — I càme with my spèar from the hill, and the joy of bat'tle ròse in my breast'; for the king spòke to Ossian in the midst of the pèople.

Son of my strength, he said, tàke the spèar of Fingal; go to Teùtha's mighty strèam, and sàve the car-bòrne Colmar. — Let thy fàme return befòre thee like a pleasant gàle[32], that my soul may rejoice òver my son, who renèws[33] the renown[34] of our fathers. — Ossian! be thou a storm in bat'tle; but mild when the fòes are lòw! — It was thus my fàme aròse, o my son; and be thou like Selma's chièf. — When the hàughty come to my halls, my eyes behòld them not. But my arm is stret'ched forth to the unhappy. My swòrd defends the wèak.

I rejoiced in the words of the king, and toòk my rat'tling[35] arms. — Diàran ròse at my side, and Dargo, king of spèars. — Threè hundred yoùths fol'lowed our steps: the lovely stràngers were at my side. Dunthalmo heard the sound of our appròach; he gathered[36] the strength of Teùtha. — He stood' on a hill with his hòst; they were like rocks bròken with thunder, when their bent treès are singed[37] and bàre and the strèams of their chinks[38] have fàiled.

The strèam of Teùtha ròlled in its pride, befòre the gloòmy fòe. I sent a bard to Dunthalmo, to of'fer the combat of the plàin; but he smiled in the darknefs of his pride. — His unset'tled[39] host mòved on the hill, like the

30) hĕl'-mĕt, Helm 31) tshàse, Jagd 32) gàle, Wind 33) rè-nùze', erneuert 34) rè-nŏun', Ruhm 35) răt'-tling, rasselnd, klirrend 36) găTH'-ŭrd, sammelte 37) sinjd, versengt 38) tshinkz, kleine Oeffnungen, Risse 39) ŭn-sĕt'-tld,

moùntain-cloúd, when the blast has entered its wòmb[40], and scat'ters[41] the curling[42] gloòm on every side.

They bròught Colmar to Teùtha's bank, boúnd with a thoúsand thongs. The chièf is sad, but lovely, and his eye is on his friénds; for we stood, in our arms, on the opposite bank of Teùtha. Dunthalmo càme with his spèar, and pièrced[43] the hèroe's side: he ròlled on the bank in blood', and we heard his bròken sighs.

Calthon rushed into the strèam: I boúnded[44] forward on my spèar. Teùtha's ràce fell befòre us. Night càme ròlling down. Dunthalmo rest'ed on a rock, amidst an àged wood'. The ràge of his bosom burned against the carborne Cal'thon. — But Calthon stood' in his grièf; he mòurned the fàllen Colmar; Colmar slàin[45] in yoùth, befòre his fàme ròse.

I bad'e[46] the song of wòe[47] to rìse, to soòth the mòurnful chièf; but he stood' benèath a treè, and of'ten threw his spèar on earth. — The hùmid[48] eye of Colmal ròlled nèar in a sècret tèar: she foresaw the fall of Dunthalmo, or of Clùtha's bat'tling chièf.

Now half' the nìght had passed awày. Silence and darknefs were on the fièld; sleèp rested on the eyes of the hèroes: Calthon's set'tling[49] sòul was still. His eyes were half-clòsed; but the murmur of Teùtha had not yet fàiled in his èar *).

Sleèps the son of Rathmor in his mìght, and his brother lòw? Did we not rise to the chàce together, and pursùe the dark-brown hinds[50]? Colmar was forgot' till he fell; till death had blasted his yoùth. I lie pàle benèath the rock of Lòna. O let Calthon rìse! the morning comes with its bèams, and Dunthalmo will dishonour[51] the fàllen.

He passed awày in his blast. The rìsing Calthon sàw

nicht entschlossen 40) wōōm, Mutterleib 41) skăt'-tŭrz, verbreitet, streuet 42) kŭr'-lĭng, kräuselnd, wirbelnd 43) pēēr'sd, durchbohrte 44) bōūn'-dĕd, sprang 45) slāne, (slay) 46) băd, verlangte, hieß (bid) 47) wō, Gram 48) hū'-mĭd, feucht 49) sĕt'-lĭng, ruhig werdend 50) hīndz, Hirschkühe 51) dĭs-

*) Hier erscheint der Geist seines abgeschiedenen Bruders.

the steps of his departure[52]. — He rushed in the sound of his steèl, and unhappy Colmal ròse. She fol'lowed her hèro through night, and dragged her spèar behind. — But when Calthon càme to Lòna's rock, he found his fàllen brother. — The ràge of his bosom ròse, and he rushed among the fòe. The gròans[53] of death ascend'[54]. They clòse around the chièf. — He is bound[55] in the mid'st and bròught to gloòmy Dunthal'mo. — The shout of joy aròse, and the hills of night replied. —

I started at the sound, and toòk my fathers spèar. Diàran ròse at my sìde, and the youthful strength of Dargo. We missed the chièf of Clùtha and our sòuls were sad'. — I dread'ed the departure of my fàme; the pride of my val'our ròse.

Sons of Morven, I said', it is not thus our fathers fòught. They rested not on the fièld of stràngers, when the fòe did not fàll before them. Their strength was like the èagles[56] of heaven; their renown is in the song. But our pèople fall by degreès, and our fàme begins to depart. — What shall the king of Morven sày, if Ossian conquers not at Teùtha? Rise in your steèl, ye warriours, and fol'low the sound of Ossian's còurse. He will not return, but renowned, to the echoing walls of Sel'ma.

Morning ròse on the blùe wàters of Teùtha; Col'mal stood' befòre me in tèars. She tòld of the chièf of Clùtha, and thrice the spèar fell' from her hand. My wrath[57] turned against the strànger; for my sòul trembled for Cal'thon.

Son of the feèble hand, I said', do Teùthà's warriors fight with tèars? The bat'tle is not won[58] with grief; nor dwel'ls the sigh in the sòul of war. — Gò to the deèr[59] of Carmun, or the lòwing[60] herds[61] of Teùtha — but lèave thèse arms, thou son of fèar; a warrior may lift them in bat'tle. —

I tòre[62] the màil from her shòulders. Her snòwy[63]

òn'-nůr, entehren 52) dè-pår'-tshùre, Weggehen 53) gròne'-z, Seufzer 54) ås-sěnd', aufsteigen 55) bŏůnd (bind) 56) è'-glz, Adler 57) ròth, Zorn 58) wůn, (win) 59) dèèr, Wildpret 60) lò'-ĭng, brüllend 61) hěrd, Heerde 62) tòre, (tear)

breast' appèared. She ben't her red fàce tò the groúnd. — I loòked in silence to the chiẻfs. The spèar fell' from my hańd and the sigh of my bośom ròse. — But when I hearḋ the nàme of the màid, my crowding tèars descended. I bleśsed the loṿely bèam of yoùth, and bad'e the battle mòve.

Why, soń of the rock', should Ośsian tell, how Teutha's warriors dìed? They are noẃ forgot' in their lańd, and their tòmbs[64] are not foúnd on the hèath. — Yèars càme on with their tempests[65], and the gràve-moúnds[66] mòulder-ed[67] awày — Scarce is the gràve of Dunthal'mo seen, or the plàce where he fell by the spèar of Ośsian. — Some gràỳ[68] warriour, half-blìnd with àge, sit'ting by night at the flàming òak[69] of te hall, tel'ls now my aćtions to his sons, and the fall of the dark Dunthal'mo. The fàces of yoùth bend sìde-lońg tòwards his voice; surprise and joẏ buŕn in their eyes. —

I foúnd the son of Rathmor boúnd to an òak; my swòrd cut the thońgs from his hands. — I gaṿe him the white-bośomed Col'mal. — They dwel't in the halls of Teùtha, and Ośsian returned to Sel'ma.

63) snò'-è, ſchneeweiß 64) tȯȯmz, Gräber 65) tėm'-pėstz, Stürme 66) mȯůndz, Verſchanzungen, Hügel, Gräber, Aufwürfe von Gräben ꝛc. 67) mòle'-důrd, vermoderten 68) grȧ, grau 69) òke, Eiche.

Ham'let to the Plàyers[1].

Spèak the speėch, I pràỳ you, as I pronoúnced it to you, trippingly[2] on the tońgue: but if you moúth it, as many of our plàyers do, I had as lièf[3] the towncrier[4] had spòke my lines. And do not sàw[5] the àir toò much with your hand; but ùse all gently: for in the very torrent, tempest, and, as I mày sày, whirlwind[6] of your paśsion, you must acquire and beget'[7] a temṕerance, that may giṿe it smoòthneſs[8]. `O, it offends me to the sòul, to hèar a robuśtious[9]

1) plȧ'-ůrz, Schauſpieler 2) trip'-ping-lè, glitſchend 2) lėėf, willig, gerne 4) tȯůn'-kri-ůr, Nachtwächter 5) sȧw, ſägen 6) hwėrl'-wind, Wirbelwind 7) bè-gėt', hervorbringen 8) smȯȯth'-nės, Annehmlichkeit 9) rò-bůst'-yůs, plumb 10) pėr'-rè-wig,

periwig[10] - pàted[11] fel′low teàr a passion to tat′ters[12], to very rags[13], to split the èars of the groúndlings[14]; who, for the mòst part, are càpable of nothing but inexplicable[15] dumb shèws and noise[16]. Pràv you, avoid it.

Be not toò tàme[17] nèither; but let your òwn discret′ion be your tùtor[18]. Sùit[19] the action to the word, the word to the action: with this special[20] observance[21], that you o'erstep not the mod′esty of nàture: for any thing so overdone is from the purpose of plàying, whòse end is, to hòld as 'twere[22], the mirror[23] up to nàture; to shèw virtue her òwn fèature, scorn[24] her òwn image, and the very àge and bod′y of the time, his form and pressure. Now this, overdone, or come tardy[25] off′, thòugh it màke the unskil′ful[26] laugh, cannot but màke the judicious[27] griève; the censure of one of which must, in your allowance[28], overwèigh a whòle thèatre[29] of others. O, there be plàyers, that I have seen plày, — and heard others pràise, and that hìghly, that, nèither having the accent[30] of Christians, nor the gàit[31] of Christian, Pàgan[32], nor man, have so strut′ted[33], and bel′lowed[34], that I have thòught some of nàture's journeymen[35] had màde them, and not made them well; they imitated humanity so abominably[36].

And let thòse that plày your clowns[37] spèak no more than is set down for them: for there be of them that will themsel′ves laugh, to set on some quantity of barren[38] spectàtors to laugh toò, thòugh, in the mèan time, some

Perücke 11) pá′-tĕd, mit einem Kopf versehen — periwigpated mit einer Perücke versehen oder bedeckt 11) tå̃t′-tũrz, Lumpen 13) rå̃gz, Lumpen, abgerissene Lappen 14) grỗŭnd′-lĭngz, Gründlinge, Pöbel 15) ĭn-ĕks′-plė-kå̃-bl, unerklärlich 16) nỗèze, Geräusch 17) táme, zahm, stille 18) tú′-tũr, Lehrer, Leiter 19) sůte, paßt an 20) spĕsh′-å̃l, besonder 21) ỗb-zĕr′-vånse, genaue Beobachtung 22) 'twere, it were 23) mĭr′-rũr, Spiegel 24) skỗrn, verspotten 23) tår′-dė, langsam, langweilig 26) ŭn-skĭl′-fŭl, unerfahren 27) jù-dĭsh′-ŭs, erfahren, einsichtsvoll 28) ål-lỗŭ′-ånse, Einräumung, Erlaubniß 29) thè′-á-tũr, Schauspielhaus 30) åk′-sĕnt, Accent, Steigen und Fallen der Stimme 31) gáte, äußerliches Benehmen, Gang, Haltung 32) pá′-gå̃n, Heide 33) strŭt′-tĕd, sich gebrüstet (affektirt gehen) 34) bĕl′-lòd, gebrüllt 35) jŭr′-nė-mĕn, Arbeiter, Taglöhner 36) å-bỗm′-ė-nå̃-blė,

necessary question of the plày be then to be consid'ered: — that's vil'lanous[39], and shòws a mòst pit'iful ambit'ion in the foòl that ùses it. *Shak'speare.*

abscheulich 37) klöünz, grobe Menschen, Harlekins 38) bår'-rěn, unfruchtbar, unverständig 39) vĭl'-lån-ůs, schlecht, schändlich,

The Fèmale Char'acter.

In the portraiture[1] of deèp and tragic passion men may possibly excel' women; and sùrely it is a fact, and no fancy, that women understand bet'ter, and pencil[2] out more gràcefully, those finer and more fùgitive[3] impressions which come under the description of sentiment. Even the countrymen of Roufseau are apt to recommend some of their fàir writers as the best mod'els of the sentimental style. They find in them more trùth, nàture, gentlenefs[4]; lefs of exaggeràtion[5] and mannerism[6]; sensibil'ities lefs morbid[7], and language refined withoút bordering[8] on effeminacy[9].

It would' be a very interesting inquìry, whether this power of susceptibil'ity[10] in the fèmale mìnd, a power màde up as we have mentioned it to be, is original, or formed by circumstances. We certainly beliève it to be in a greàt measure original; and yet there are many things in the situàtion of women, in the groúnd which they occupy in society, that seèm to afsist' nàture in the production of the effect described. Their conscious inferiority of personal strength must of itself' dispòse them to a cultivàtion[11] of the finer and lovelier feèlings; and this disposit'ion is much àided by exemption from those employments which hackney[12] the minds of the other sex, and have a tendency to weàr down[13] all the minùter feèlings. In consequence, too, of their domestic life, that reciprocàtion of sòcial kindnefses

1) pòr'-trá-túre, Abbildung 2) pěn'-sĭl, malen 3) fù'-jè-tĭv, flüchtig 4) jěn'-tl-nès, Sanftheit, Milde 5) ěgz-åd-jè-rá'-shůn, Uebertreibung 6) mån'-nůr-ĭsm, manierirtes Wesen 7) mŏr'-bĭd, krankhaft 8) bŏr'-důr-ĭng, gränzend 9) ěf-fěm'-è-nå-sè, weibisches Wesen 10) sůs-sěp-tè-bĭl'-è-tè, Hang, Empfänglichkeit 11) kůl-tè-vá'-shůn, Ausbildung 12) håk'-nè, abgedroschen (stumpf, gemein) machen

which is only a recreàtion to men, is to wom'en in some sense a bus'inefs. It is their fièld-dùty, from which hoúse-hold-càres are their repòse. Men do not seèk the in'ter-course of society as a friend to be cul'tivated, but mèrely thròw themselves on its bos'om to sleèp. Wom'en, on the con'trary, resort[14] to it with recollec'tions undistrac'ted, and curios'ity all alive. Thus, that which we enjoy' and forget', keèps their atten'tion and their feèlings in con'stant play, and gràdually matùres their percep'tions[15] into in'stinct.

To sim'ilar càuses the sof'ter sex òwe their ex'quisite acquàintance with life and man'ners; their fine discern'ment of those smàller peculiar'ities of char'acter which thròw so much light and shàde òver the sur'face of or'dinary society. Of the deèper varieties of the mind they knòw lit'tle, be-càuse they have not been accus'tomed to watch' its mòve-ments when ag'itated by the vexing disquietudes[16] of bus'inefs, or ploúghed up into frightful inequal'ities by the tem'pests of pub'lic life. It is hùman nàture in a calm', or ruf'fled[17] only in'to gen'tle undulàtion; it is the light rest'-lefsnefs of the domes'tic and the sòcial pas'sions; it is the fire-side[18] char'acter of man'kind, which forms their chièf stud'y, and with which, of còurse, they are per'fectly in'ti-mate. Consid'er also that clafs of domes'tic occupàtions which concerns the care of chil'dren. Pèace be to those wret'ched vòtaries of difsipàtion, if indeèd they can find pèace, who, all sel'fishnefs, resign their off'spring to for'tune, appàrently not as pled'ges, but as pres'ents.

Of these we say noth'ing; but, with respec't to the major'ity[19] of the mid'dling clafs'es, there can be no ques'tion that, èither as moth'ers or as el'der sis'ters, the fèmale sex are in'finitely more con'versant with children than the other. Tràce the effec'ts nat'urally prodùced on their minds by this sort of society — for sùrely it may be hon'oured with that appellàtion — what hab'its of quick' and intel'ligent obser-

13) wáre dòůn, unterdrücken 14) rė-zỏrt', sich hinbegeben 15) pě̉r-sě̉p'-shůn, Wahrnehmung 16) dı̉s-kwl'-ė-tůde, Unruhe, Besorgniß 17) růf'-fl, beunruhigen, bewegen 18) fire'-side, Feuerseite, Kamin (heimisch) 19) må-jỏr'-ė-tė, Mehr-

vàtion must be fórmed by the emploýment of wat′ching over interésting hel′plefsnefs, and construìng[20] ill-explàined wańts! How must the perpet′ual contemplàtion of unsophiśticated[21] nàture reflećt back on the disposit′ions of the obseŕver a kìnd of simpliċity and ingeńuousnefs! What an iǹsight into the nàtive constitùtion of the hùman mìnd must it give, to inspećt it in the very act of concoćtion[22]? It is as if a chemíst[23] should exaḿine „young diamonds in their iǹfant dew."" Not that mothers will be apt to indul′ge in delùsive drèams of the perfećtion of hùman nàture and human society. They see too much of the wàywardnefs[24] of iǹfants, to imaǵine them perfect. They nèither find them nor think them àngels, thòugh they of′ten call them so. But whateveŕ is bad or good in them, they behòld untrammelled[25] and undisguìsed. All this must, in some degreè, contribute to form those peculiaŕities in the fèmale charaćter of which we are attempting to fol′low out the nat′ural hiśtory.

The sàme peculiaŕities may, in part perhaṕs, be tràced up to the sy̆stem of Europèan manners, which allow's to women a freè associàtion with the world, whìle it enjoins[26] on them the condit′ion of an unimpèachable[27] strićtnefs of coṅduct. Howeveŕ loòsely the fulfil′ment of this condit′ion may be exaćted in some couńtries of Eùrope, the syśtem is still pret′ty exteńsively aćted upon; and it doúbtlefs teńds to prodùce in the sex a haḃit of circumspećtion[28], an alaŕmed seńse of self′-respect, and a scrùpulous[29] teńdernefs of that feèling, which is to coǹscience what decòrum is to viŕtue. But these qual′ities seèm to be iǹtimately allied with del′icacy of percep̆tion and of mìnd. In fact, in the weśtern world, b i e n s e a n c e has becoḿe (if we may use a very hard and wor′kmanlike[30] term) the p r o f e ś s i o n a l[31] viŕtue of the

heit 20) kŏn-strŏŏ′, auslegen 21) ŭn-sŏ-fĭs′-tè-ká-tĕd, rein, unverfälscht 22) kŏn-kŏk′-shŭn, Zeitigung, Verdauung 23) kĕm′-mĭst, Chemiker 24) wá′-wŭrd-nĕs, Halsstarrigkeit, Verkehrtheit 25) ŭn-trăm′-mĕld, ungebunden, unaufgehalten 26) ĕn-jŏĭn′, vorschreiben, auferlegen 27) ŭn-ĭm-pèètsh′-ă-bl, unbescholten 28) sĕr-kŭm-spĕk′-shŭn, Vorsicht, Wachsamkeit 29) skrŏŏ′-pù-lŭs, bedenklich, bedächtlich 30) wŭrk′-măn-lìke, handwerkermäßig, gemein 31) prŏ-fĕsh′-ŭn-ăl, gewerbsmäßig

fàir, and it is therefore that they excel′ in it. On the whòle, if it should be ásked, why women are more refined than men? it may be asked in return, why civilized men are more refined than barbàrians? It is society which has pol′ished the savage. It is the task of presiding[32] over the society of society, the more civilized part of civilized life, which has so highly pol′ished, and thròwn so fine a finish[33] over the women.

Ed′inburgh Revieẁ.

32) to prė-side′ (over), den Vorsitz führen, vorstehen 33) fin′-nish, (verfeinerte) Vollendung.

Scène betweèn Jàgo and Caśsio, in which Cassio regret′s his Fol′ly in get′ting drunk[1].

Jàgo. What? are you hurt, Lieutenant?

Cas. Past′ all surgery[2].

Jàgo. Marry[3], Heav'n forbid′!

Cas. Reputàtion, reputàtion, reputàtion! O I have lost my reputàtion! I have lost the immortal part of myself′, and what remàins is bestial[4]. My reputàtion! Jàgo, my reputàtion. —

Jàgo. As I am an honest man, I thòught you had receìved some bod′ily[5] wound; there is mòre sense in that, than in reputàtion. Reputàtion is an ìdle and mòst fàlse imposit′ion[6], oft got withoút merit, and lost without deserving. What, man! — there are al′ways mèans to recover[7] the General again. Sùe[8] to him, and hè's yours.

Cas. I will rather sùe to be despìs'd. — Drunk! and squabble[9]! swagger[10]! swear! and discòurse fustian[11] with one's òwn shad′ow! O thou invincible spirit of wìne! if thou hast no nàme to be knòwn by, let us call thee Devil.

Jàgo. What was he that you fol′lowed with your swòrd? what had he done to you?

1) drŭnk, betrunken 2) sŭr′-gĕr-ė, Wundarzneikunst 3) măr′-rė, wahrlich 4) bĕs′-tshė-ăl, viehisch 5) bŏd′-ė-lė, körperlich 6) ĭm-pŏ-zĭsh′-ŭn, Aufbürdung als eine Pflicht, Betrug 7) rė-kŭv′-ŭr, wieder gut machen, wieder gewinnen 8) sù, bitten, sich wenden 9) skwŏb′-bl, zanken 10) swăg′-gŭr,

Cas. I knòw not.

Jàgo. Is 't póssible?

Cas. I remémber a mafs[12] of thíngs, but nothing distínctly; a quárrel[13], but nothing whérefore. Oh, that men should put an énemy in their moúths to stèal awày their bràins[14]! that we should with joý, pleasance[15], révél[16], and applàuse, transfórm[17] oursel'ves into bèasts!

Jàgo. Whỳ, but you are now well enough: how came you thus recóvered?

Cas. It has plèased the dévil Drúnkennefs[18] to give plàce to the Devil Wrath; one impérfectnefs[19] shèws me another, to màke me fránkly despise myself'.

Jàgo. Cóme, you are toò sevère a móraller[20], as the tìme, the plàce, and the condit'ion of this coúntry stánds. I could heártily wish this had not befàllen[21]; but sínce it is as it is, ménd[22] it for your òwn good'!

Cas. I will ásk him for my plàce agaín — he shall tell me, I am a drúnkard[23]! — Had I as many moúths as Hỳdra, such an ánswer would stóp them all. To be now a sensible man, by and by a foòl, and preséntly a bèast! Évery inórdinate[24] cup[25] is unbléss'd and the ingrèdient[26] is a dévil.

Jàgo. Cóme, come, good wine is a good famil'iar crèature, if it be well ùsed; exclàim no mòre agaínst it. And good Lieuténant, I think, you think I lóve you.

Cas. I have well appròv'd it, Sir — I drunk! —

Jàgo. You, or any man líving, may be drúnk at sóme tìme, man. I tell you, what you shall do. Our general's wife is now the general. Confefs yourself' freèly to her: importùne[27] her hel'p, to put you in your plàce again. She

großthun 11) fŭś-shăn, unverschämt, prahlhaft 12) mås, Menge 13) kwŏr'-rĭl, Streit 14) brànz, Hirn 15) plĕ'-zånse, Vergnügen 16) rĕv'-ĕl, laute Ergötzlichkeit 17) trăns-fŏrm', verwandeln 18) drŭng'-kn-nĕs, Trunkenheit 19) ĭm-pĕr'-fĕct-nĕs (statt imperfection) Unvollkommenheit 20) mŏr'-răl-lĕr, Moralist 21) bè-fåwl'n, sich zugetragen (befall) 22) mĕnd, verbessern 23) drŭngk'-ŭrd, Säufer 24) ĭn-ŏr'-dè-nàte, unmäßig 25) kŭp, Becher 26) ĭn-grè'-dè-ĕnt (ĭn-grè'-jĕnt), Bestandtheil 27) ĭm-pŏr-tùne', dringend bitten 28) jŏĭnt, Glied.

is so freè, so kìnd, so apt, so bleśsed a disposit′ion; she hòlds it a vìce in her good′nefs not to do mòre than she is requeśted. This bròken joint[28] betweèn you and her huś-band, entrèat her to splińter; and my fortunes agaińst any lày worth nàming, this crack of your lovè shall gròw strońger than it was befòre.

Cas. You advìse me well.

Jàgo. I protest′ in the sinceŕity of love and hońest kindnefs.

Cas. I think it freèly, and betimes in the morńing, I will beseèch the virtuous Desdèmona to undertàke for me.

Jàgo. You are in the rìght. Good nìght Lieuteńant; I must to the watch.

Cas. Good nìght, hońest Jàgo.

Shak′speare.

The Beaùties of Nàture.

That perceṕtion[1] and sensibil′ity to beauty, which when cul′tivated and impròved, we term tàste, is most geńe-ral and ùniform with respeċt to those oḃjects which are not lìable[2] to varìation[3] from aćcident, caprice, òr fasĥion. The verdant làwn[4], the shàdy gròve, the vàriegated[5] lańdscape, the boúndlefs òcean, and the starry[6] firmament, are conteḿ-plated with pleaśure by every behòlder. But the emòtions of different spectàtors, though sińilar in kind, dif′fer widely in degreè; for, to rel′ish[7] with full delight the enchańting scènes of nature, the mind must be incorrupted by aṽarice, sensual′ity, or ambit′ion, quick′ in her sensibil′ities, el′evated in her sentiments, and devoút[8] in her affeċtions.

The scènes of nature contriḃute powerfully to inspire that sereńity which heightens their beauties, and is neċes-sary to our full enjoẏment of them. By a sècret syḿpathy, the sòul cat′ches[9] the harmony which she conteḿplates, and

1) pěr - sěp′ - shŭn, Wahrnehmung, Empfänglichkeit 2) lì′ - å - bl, unterworfen 3) vá - rè - á′ - shŭn, Veränderung 4) låwn, Waldwiese 5) vá′ - rè - è - gá - těd, bunt 6) står′ - rè, bestirnt 7) rěl′ - lĭsh, genießen 8) dè - vŏŭt′, fromm, ergeben, innig

the fràme[10] withiń assimílates itself to that withoút. In this stàte of sweèt compòsure[11], we becoḿe susceṕtible[12] of vir-tuous impreśsions from al′most every surroúnding oб́ject. The pàtient ox is vieẃed with geńerous complàcency; the guile-lefs[13] sheèp, with pit′y; and the plàyful lamb, with emò-tions of teńdernefs and love. We rejoiće with the hoŕse in his liб́erty and exeḿption[14] from toil, while he rànges at laŕge[15] throùgh enaḿelled[16] paśtures. We are chaŕmed with the songs of birds, soòthed with the buzz′ of iństects, and plèased with the spoŕtive[17] mòtion of fishes, becàuse these are expreśsions of enjoyḿent; and, having felt a coḿ-mon iǹterest in the gratificàtions of infèrior beings, we shall be no longer indif′ferent to their suf′ferings, or become wań-tonly[18] instrumeńtal in prodùcing them.

But the tàste for nat′ural beauty is subseŕvient[19] to hìgher puŕposes[20] than those which have been enùmerated. The cultivàtion of it not ònly refines and hùmanizes[21], but diǵnifies and exàlts the affećtions. It el′evates them to the admiràtion and love of that Bèing who is the Author of all that is fàir, sublìme, and good in the creàtion. Emòtions of pìety must spring uṕ spontàneously[22] in the bośom that is in ùnison[23] with all ańimated nature. Aćtuated by this benefićial and divìne inspiràtion, man finds a fàne[24] in every gròve; and, glòwing with devoút feŕvour, he joins his song to the univeŕsal chòrus, or mùses the pràise of the Almìghty in more expreśsive silence.

Peŕcival.

9) kåtsh′-ĕz, faßt auf 10) fràme, Gestalt, Stimmung 11) kŏm-pò′-zhùre, Haltung, Ruhe 12) sŭs-sĕp′-tè-bl, empfänglich 13) gylle′-lès, arglos 14) ĕgz-ĕm′-shŭn, Befreiung 15) ràń-jĕz åt lårdje, frei herumschweift 16) ĕn-åm′-ĕld, bunt 17) spòr′-tìv, spielend 18) wŏn′-tŭn-lè, muthwillig 19) sŭb-sĕr′-vè-ĕnt, förderlich 20) pŭr′-pŭs, Zweck 21) to hù′-mån-ìze, menschlich machen 22) spŏn-tá′-nè-ŭs-lè, freiwillig 23) yù′-nè-sŭn, Einklang 24) fàne, Götterhain.

Blighted[1] Love of Woḿan.

It is a coḿmon praćtice with those who have outlived[2] the susceptibil′ity[3] of eaŕly feeling, or have been brought

up in the gày heartleſsneſs[4] of dissipated life, to laugh at all love-stòries, and to trèat the tàles of romantic passion as mère fictions of novelists[5] and pòets. My observàtions on hùman nàture have indùced me to think otherwise. They have convinced me, that however the surface of the charac-ter may be chilled and fròzen by the càres of the world, or cultivated into mere smiles by the arts of society, still there are dormant fires lurking in the depths of the còldest bosom, which, when once enkindled[6], become impetuous, and are sometimes desolating[7] in their effects. Indeèd I am a trùe belièver in the blìnd dèity, and go to the full extent of his doctrines. Shall I confeſs it? — I belìeve in bròken hearts, and the poſsibility of dying of disappointed love. I do not, however, consider it a malady often fàtal to my òwn sex; but I firmly believe that it withers down[8] many a lovely woman into an early gràve.

Man is the crèature of interest and ambition. His nà-ture lèads him forth into the struggle and bustle of the world. Love is but the embellishment of his early life, or a song pìped[9] in the intervals of the acts. He seèks for fàme, for fortune, for spàce in the world's thought, and dominion over his fellow-men. But a woman's whole life is a history of the affections. The heart is her world: it is there her ambition strives for empire; it is there her avarice seeks for hidden treasures. She sends forth her sympathies on adventure; she embarks her whole soul in the traffic[10] of affection; and if shipwrecked, her case is hòpeleſs — for it is bankruptcy[11] of the heart.

To a man the disappointment of love may occàsion some bitter pangs: it wounds some feelings of tenderneſs — it blasts some prospects of felicity; but he is an active bèing — he may dissipate his thoughts in the whirl[12] of vàried occupàtion, or may plunge into the tide of pleasure; or, if the

1) to blìte, vernichten, zerstören 2) to ŏŭt'-lĭv, überleben 3) sŭs-sĕp'-tè-bĭl-lè-tè, Empfänglichkeit 4) hârt'-lĕs-nĕs, Herzlosigkeit 5) nŏv'-vĕl-lĭst, Romanschreiber 6) to ĕn-kĭn'-dl, entzünden 7) to dĕs'-sò-làte, verwüsten 8) to wĭTH-ŭr dŏŭn, verwelken, absterben 9) to pìpe, pfeifen 10) trăf'-fĭk, Handel 11) băngk'-rŭp-sè, Bankerott 12) hwĕrl, Wirbel

scène of disappointment be too full of pàinful associàtions [13], he can shift [14] his abòde at will, and tàking as it were the wings of the morning, can „fly' to the ut'termost parts of the earth, and be at rest."

But woman's is comparatively a fixed, a seclùded, and med'itative [15] life. She is more the companion of her òwn thoughts and feelings; and if they are turned [16] to ministers of sorrow, where shall she look [17] for consolàtion? Her lot is to be woòed and won; and if unhappy in her love, her heart is like some fortrefs that has been captured [18], and sacked [19], and abandoned, and left desolate.

How many bright eyes gròw dim — how many soft cheèks gròw pàle — how many lovely forms fàde awày into the tomb, and none can tell the càuse that blighted their lovelinefs! As the dove [20] will clasp its wings to its side, and cover and concèal the arrow, that is prèying [21] on its vitals [22], so is it the nature of woman to hide from the world the pangs of wounded affection. The love of a del'icate fèmale is al'ways sky and silent. Even when fortunate, she scarcely brèathes it to herself; but when otherwise, she buries it in the recesses of her bosom, and there lets it cower [23] and broòd [24] among the rùins of her pèace. With her the desire of the heart has fàiled. The great charm of existence is at an end. She neglects all the cheèrful exercises which glad'den [25] the spirits, quick'en the pul'ses, and send the tide of life in heal'thful currents through the vèins [26]. Her rest is bròken — the sweet refreshment of sleep is prisoned by mel'ancholy drèams — „dry sorrow drinks her blood" until' her enfeèbled [27] fràme sinks under the slightest external injury. Look for her, after a little while, and you find friendship weèping òver her untimely grave, and won-

13) ås-sò-shè-å'-shůn, (Ideen-) Verbindung 14) to shift, verändern, wechseln 15) měd'-è-tå-tiv, beschaulich 16) tůrned to, verwandelt in 17) to lôôk for, sich umsehen nach, erwarten 18) to kåp'-tshůre, einnehmen 19) to såck, plündern 20) dův, (wilde) Taube 21) to prå on, zerfressen, zerstören 22) vi'-tälz, Lebenstheile (Herzblut) 23) to kôů'-ůr, sich verstecken, zusammenducken 24) to brôôd, brüten 25) to glåd'-dn, erfreuen, erheitern 26) våne, Ader 27) ên-

dering that one, who but lately glòwed with all the ràdiance of heal th and beaùty, should so speèdily be brought dow'n to „dar'knefs and the wor'm." You will be tòld of some wintry chill, some càsual indisposition[28], that laid her lòw: — but no one knòws of the men'tal mal'ady that prèviously sap-ped[29] her stren'gth, and made her so èasy a prèy to the spoil'er[30].

She is like some ten'der treè, the pride and beauty of the gròve[31]; gràceful in its form, bright in its foliage, but with the worm prèying at its heart. We find it sud'denly with'ering, when it should be most fresh and luxùriant. We see it droòping[32] its bran'ches to the earth, and shed ding[33] lèaf by leaf; until', wàsted and per'ished away, it falls even in the still'nefs[34] of the for'est; and as we mùse[35] over the beautiful rùin, we strive in vàin to recollec't the blast[36] or thun'derbolt[37] that could have smit'ten[38] it with decày.

I have seen many in'stances of women run'ning to wàste and self'-neglect, and dissappèaring gràdually from the earth, al'most as if they had been exhàled to heav'en; and have repèatedly[39] fan'cied that I could tràce[40] their death through the vàrious declen'sions[41] of consum'ption[42], cold, debil'ity[43], lan'gour[44], mel'ancholy, until I rèached the first sym'ptom of disappoin'ted love.

Washin'gton Ir'ving.

fèè'-bld, geschwächt 28) in-dis-pò-zish'-ůn, Unpäßlichkeit 29) to såp, untergraben 30) spȍil'-ůr, Verderber 31) gròve, Hain, Wald 32) to drȍȍp, hängen lassen 33) to shêd, fallen lassen 34) stil-nês, Stille 35) to mùse, sinnen 36) blåst, Windstoß 37) thůn'-důr-bòlt, Blitzstrahl 38) to smìte, treffen 39) rè-pè'-têd-lè, wiederholt, oft 40) to tràse, aufspüren 41) dè-klên'-shůn, Abnahme 42) kòn-sům'-shůn, Auszehrung 43) dè-bil'-è-tè, Schwäche 44) lång'-gwůr, Hinschmachten.

Chris'tian Religion.

Go to your Nat'ural Religion; lày befòre her Mahomet, and his disciples[1] arràyed[2] in ar'mour and blood', riding in triumph òver the spoils of thòusands who fell by his victò-rious swòrd. Shèw her the cit'ies which he set in flàmes,

the countries which he ravaged and destroyed, and the miserable distress of all the inhabitants of the earth. When she has viewed him in this scène, carry her into his retirement; shew her the prophet's chàmber; his concubines [3] and his wives; and let her hèar him allege [4] revelàtion [5], and a divine commission, to justify his adul'tery and lust. When she is tired with this prospect, then shew her the blessed Jèsus, humble and meèk [6], dòing good to all the sons of men. Let her see him in his most retired privacies [7]; let her fol'low him to the moúnt, and hear his devòtions and supplicàtions [8] to God. Carry her to his tàble, and view his poòr fàre [9], and hear his heavenly discòurse. Let her attend him to the tribùnal, and consid'er the pàtience with which he endùred the scoffs and repròaches of his enemies. Lèad her to his cross; let her view him in the agony of death, and hear his last pràyer for his persecutors [10]; F a t h e r, f o r g i v e t h e m, f o r t h e y k n o w n o t w h a t t h e y d o! When Nat'ural Religion has thus viewed bòth, ask her, „Which is the Prophet of God"? But her answer we have alread'y had, when she sàw part of this scene, through the eyes of the centùrion [11], who attended at the cross. By him she spoke, and said, **T r ù l y t h i s m a n w a s t h e S o n o f G o d.**

Sher'lock.

1) dĭs-sī'-pl, Jünger 2) to ăr-rá', schmücken, aufreihen
3) kŏng'-kú-bīne, Beischläferin 4) to ăl-lĕdje', behaupten
5) rĕv-ĕ-lá'-shŭn, Offenbarung 6) meek, mild, sanft 7) prī'-vă-sè, Einsamkeit 8) sŭp-plè-ká'-shŭn, Bitte 9) fåre, Kost
10) pĕr'-sè-kú-tŭr, Verfolger 11) sĕn-tú'-rè-ŭn, Hauptmann (der Römer).

The Mod′ern Spectàtor).*

In a correspondence between John Bull, Bob, Fid′dle-Fad′dle, Peregrinus Pertinax and others.

Letter I. Peregrinus Pertinax to John Bull.

My dear John,

Although read′ily [1] avàiling [2] myself of every opportunity, that will favour me with your company, I am sorry I must renounce it and refúse accepting your kind invitàtion this time; as I should not be àble to enjoy your pleasant, sensible [3] conversàtion without some very unpleasant allay [4] in the persons of some „clever [5] people“, as you style [6] them, and with the presence of which at dinner you threat′en me in your nòte of yesterday, and which far from bèing an indùcement [7] to accède [8] to your friendly demand, has quite the contrary effect with me — for I must òpenly and frankly confess to you, I don't like „clever people“ at all. I have knòwn a set [9] of them in my time, and they all càme to no good. Some of them were my plày-fel′lows [10] when a boy — I recollect them still — when we toss'd [11] up, they al′ways did it with a particular twist′ [12] and trick [13] of their òwn, indicative [14] of gènius [15], as they pretend, and that set us other simple boys a-stàring [16] and ràised our envy and emulàtion. I already then apprehended [17] that something was the mat′ter with them, and that it would come to

1) rēd′-dė-lė, gern 2) å-vå′-ling myself, benützend 3) sĕn′-sibl, verständig 4) ål-lå′, Beimischung 5) klĕv′-ŭr, geschickt und geistvoll 6) stīle, nennen 7) ĭn-dūse′-mĕnt, Beweggrund, Veranlassung 8) åk-sėde′, beitreten, beistimmen 9) sĕt, Partbie, Anzahl 10) plå′-fĕl′-lòs, Spielkameraden 11) to tŏs up, (ein gewisses Spiel) mit Kupfermünzen spielen 12) twist, Wendung 13) trick, Kniff, Kunstgriff 14) ĭn-dĭk′-kå-tĭv (of), andeutend 15) jė′-nė-ŭs, Genie 16) set us å-stå′-

*) Ein Gespräch mit einigen meiner englischen Freunde über den von Addison, Steele und Andern herausgegebenen Spectator veranlaßte mich zu einem Versuch, den Styl und Humor desselben nachzuahmen — und so entstand eine Reihe von Briefen, die ich vielleicht zusammen drucken lassen werde.

Dr. H. Fick.

something at last. Well, when they greẁ up to be yoùths, they were pronoúnced by fond[18] friends, in the fàce of God and men, to be „clever people“, and this spell[19] once cast upoń them, they no more got the better[20] of it — they were lost. To keèp[21] up the cred′it and charácter, they were obliged to toil[22] hard for it and put their bràins and stomách out of joint[23]. — With some it affećted more the fórmer and they dìed crack′ed[24] — with others it put[25] the stomách[26] out of weàr, and they were kil′led by the spleèn[27]. For the poòr, hońest sòuls did not understańd to mańage their busínefs well and ùse their clev́ernefs[28] with discret′ion[29], so as to prodùce[30] it on fit[31] occàsions only, for a shòw, and to play pranks[32] with it like a Puck[33] and then prùdently put it by[34] again, to preseŕve it in fòrce for the next occàsion. They are all gone, poor lads! God rest their wèary souls!

Another objećtion I make to the „clever people“, is their unfit′nefs for the cońmon busínefs of life, their unwil′lingnefs to do any thing of mèrely a ùseful nàture — for how could a gènius stoòp with „bonne grace“ to the drud′geries[35] of common, hack′neyd[36] life! Such a one, for instance, when launched[37] upon some humble professíon, would lend himself but with an ill grace to it — for a gènius, he thinks, has been creàted, like the ornameńtal[38] flowér of the fièlds, only to deck[39] and set off′[40] clumśy[41] earth, not to be turńed to any ùse[42], like the clowńish[43] ox or

ring, setzte uns in Erstaunen 17) to åp-prė-hĕnd′, vermuthen, befürchten 18) fŏnd, eingenommen 19) spell, Zauberspruch, Beschwörung 20) to get the better of, überwinden oder verwinden 21) to kėėp up, (aufrecht) erhalten 22) to tŏėl, arbeiten 23) to put out of joint, verrenken, verdrehen 24) kråkt, verrückt 25) to put out of wåre, abnützen 26) stům′-můk, Magen 27) splėėn, Hypochondrie 28) cleverlinefs, Geschicklichkeit (Geist) 29) dĭs-krĕsh′-ůn, Bescheidenheit, Klugheit 30) to prò-dùse′, vorbringen, zeigen 31) fit, passend 32) prank, Streich, Posse 33) půk, ein Kobold in Feenmährchen 34) to put by, bei Seite legen, aufheben 35) drůdje-ůr-ĕz, Plackereien 36) håk′-nėd, gemein, abgedroschen (Alltagsleben) 37) lånshd upon, getrieben, losgelassen auf, in (wie vom Stapel) 38) ŏr-nå-mĕn′-tål, zierend 39) to deck, zieren 40) to set off, schmücken 41) klům′-zė, plump 42) to tůrn to yùse, nutzbar machen 43) klŏůn′-ĭsh, bäurisch,

cow. He will look languid[44], wan[45] and discontented, consid'er his occupation as the stern[46] tyrant rather than the friend and cheerer[47] of his life, and, of course[48], make shift[49] to pinch[50] and serve his cruel master as niggardly[51] and sparingly[52] as possible.

„The „clever people“ will often also not be very particular and nice[53] to get the lefs clever fraction[54] of their fel'low-creatures to be tributary[55] towards the supplying of their necessities and refined wants, under various pleas[56], the obligations of which they stand not upon[57] niceties[58] to leave unfulfil'led sometimes to the ut'ter ruin of their contributors[59] — just as the flower sees her fel'low-plants around her run to waste and rot'tennefs[60] to manure[61] and rear[62] the glorious stalk[63], that raises her meritlefs beauty, to fume[64] into airy[65] nothing!

And neverthelefs nothing more toil'some[66] and uncomfortable[67] than the life of a „clever“ man, a man of genius and of wit. He can never mix with his fellow-men and enjoy life and society at ease[68]. His appearence will always cause those he meets with, to start[69] and stand aghast'[70] with awful[71] expectation, to wit'nefs[72] the wonderful working of his genius — and every fool will, as a matter of course, expect that he would prostitute[73] his parts[74] to him. They will, as they call it, set him a-going[75], like punch[76] or a show-puppet[77] by the

plump 44) lång'-gwîd, schmachtend 45) wôn, bleich 46) stern, finster, hart 47) tshèè'-r ůr, Erheiterer 48) of kòrse, folglich 49) to make shift, es anzustellen wissen 50) to pînsh, abzwacken 51) nîg'-gůrd-lè, kärglich 52) spå'-rîng-lè, spärlich 53) nise, bedenklich 54) fråk'-shůn, Theil 55) trîb'-ů-tå-rè, beisteuernd 56) plè, Vorgeben, Vorwand 57) to stand upon, bestehen auf (anstehen) 58) nî'-sè-tès, kleinliche Rücksichten 59) kôn-trîb'-ů-tůr, Beisteurer 60) to run to waste and rottennefs, verfallen und verfaulen 61) to må-nůre', düngen 62) to rère, emporheben 63) ståwk, Stengel 64) to fůme, dahinschwinden 65) å'-rè, luftig 66) tôèl'-sům, mühevoll 67) ůn-kům'-fůr-tå-bl, unbequem, unbehaglich 68) at èze', in Ruhe, behaglich 69) to start, stutzen 70) to stand aghast, erstarrt, ergriffen seyn. 71) awful, ehrfurchtsvoll 72) to witnefs, bezeugen 73) to prôs-tè-tůte, Preis geben 74) parts, Talente 75) to set a-going, in Gang setzen 76) půnsh, der Harlekin, Poli im Puppenspiel

wire[78], and expect him to flash[79] a coup d'esprit at every pull[80], as instantàneous[81] and infal'lible[82] as the touch[83] of the match[84] càuses the skỳ-rocket[85] to start. And wòe to him! if he fall short of[86] the expectàtion — if he don't draw his moúth awrỳ[87], turn up[88] his nòse, and shrug his shòulder[89], in the manner which „the clever people“ are knòwn by — he will be lost! — they will give him no longer cred'it for any thing else. „What“! will they exclàim; „a clever man“! What an insipid stàle[90] dunce[91] and block'head we have got here!

„Now the French“, as a Frenchman mod'estly confessed to me th'other day, „sont la nation de l'Europe spirituelle par excellence“ or with other words, that chòsen tribe[92] to whom heaven has granted a pat'ent for the monopoly of „esprit,“ to which the other lefs fàvoured nàtions are only accefsary[93] second hand — and in consequence of it visited more than the rest of Europèans by the inconvèniencies attendant[94] upon cleverlinefs — and their generally pale looks[95], I think, may in a measure be ascribed to their being constantly upon the stretch[96] for cleverlinefs and hunting[97] after esprit — which must affect the stomach and take away appetite, which is frèquently redùced to almost a mère nothing — so that I have seen six Frenchmen dine of one plàte[98] — and which, of course, will by degreès sap[99] the whole fràme[100]. Now a good stomach, a hearty appetite is every thing, the most sol'id bàse to ensùre[1] a comfortable existence — a trùth which I am going to il-

77) shò'-pùp-ît, Marionettenpuppe 78) wire, Draht 79) to flash, blitzen 80) pull, Zug 81) în-stån-tá'-nè-ůs, augenblicklich 82) în-fål'-lî-bl, unfehlbar 83) tůtsh, Berührung 84) måtsh, Lunte 85) skì'-rôk'-kît, Rakete 86) to fall short of, nicht erreichen 87) å-rì', schief 88) to turn up, rümpfen 89) to shrůg the shòl'-důr, die Achsel zucken 90) stále, schaal 91) důnse, Einfaltspinsel 92) tribe, Volksstamm 93) åk'-sěs-så-rè, hinzukommend, zulässig 94) attendant upon, begleitend, verbunden mit 95) pále lôôks, bleiches Aussehen, Gesicht 96) stretch, Spanne, Folter 97) to hůnt, jagen 98) plate, Teller (Gericht) 99) to sap, untergraben 100) frame, Gestalt, Körper 1) to ěn-shúre', versichern 2) to îl-lůs'-tráte, erläutern, beweisen 3) sá'-vůr-è, wohlriechend 4) mefs, Gericht 5) bèèf'-stáke, ein Stück gebra-

lustrate[2] upon a sàvoury[3] meſs[4] of beèfsteak[5], that my landlady sends in stèaming[6] hot from the kitchen — and so good bȳe[7], for the present, my good Sir, with your „clever people."

Yours

fàithfully

Peregrinus Pertinax.

tenes Rindfleisch 6) stē'-mīng, dampfend 7) good bī, Lebe wohl (wahrscheinlich entstanden aus good oder God be with oder by you.)

Rùral life of the English.

In rùral occupàtion there is nothing mèan and debàsing. It lèads a man fórth amońg scènes of nat'ural grańdeur and beaùty; it lèaves him to the wórkings of his òwn mind, óperated[1] upoń by the pùrest and mòst el'evating of exteŕnalińfluences. Such a man may be siḿple and rougȟ, but he cańnot be vul'gar[2]. The man of refinement, theŕefore, finds nothing revòlting in an ińtercourse with the lòwer oŕders in rùral life, as he doeś when he càsually[3] mińgles with the lower órders of cit'ies. He làys aside his diśtance and reseŕve[4], and is glad to wàve[5] the distińctions of rank, and to eńter ińto the hońest, heaŕtfelt enjoýments of coḿmon life. Indeèd the very amùsements of the couńtry bring men more and more togetȟer; and the sóund of hóund[6] and hoŕn bleńd[7] all feèlings into harmony. I beliève this is one great rèason why the nobil'ity and geńtry[8] are more pópular[9] amońg the infèrior orders in England than they are in any other country; and why the lat'ter have endùred so many exceśsive preśsures[10] and extreḿities, withoút repining more generally at the unèqual distribùtion of foŕtuńe and priv́ilege.

To this mińgling of cul'tivated and ruśtic society may

1) to ŏp'-pĕr-âte upon, einwirken 2) vŭl'-gŭr, niedrig, gemein 3) kăzh'-ū-âl-lē, gelegentlich 4) rē-zĕrv', Zurückhaltung 5) to wave, bei Seite legen 6) hŏùnd, Jagdhund 7) to blend, verschmelzen 8) jĕn'-trē, hier: nichtadelige Gutsbesitzer 9) pŏp'-pū-lâr, beliebt 10) prĕsh'-shūre, Bedrückung

also be attrib'uted the rúral fèeling that run's through Brit'ish lit'erature [11]; the frèquent ùse of illustràtions [12] from rural life; those incom'parable [13] descrip'tions of nàture that aboúnd-in the British pòets that have contin'ued dow'n from „the Flow'er and the Lèaf" of Chàucer, and have brought into our clo-sets [14] all the fresh'nefs and fràgrance of the dew'y land-scape. The pas'toral writers of other countries appèar as if they had pàid nàture an occàsional vis'it, and becom'e ac-quàinted with her gen'eral char'ms, but the Britisch poets have liv'ed and rev'elled [15] with her, — they have wòòed [16] her in her most sècret haun'ts [17], — they have wat'ched her minùtest [18] caprices. A spràỳ [19] could not trem'ble in the brèeze — a lèaf could not rus'tle [20] to the groúnd — a dia-mond drop' could not pat'ter [21] in the strèam — a fràgrance could not exhàle from the hum'ble violet, nor a dàisy [22] un-fòld its crim'son [23] tin'ts to the mor'ning; but it has been nò-ticed by these impas'sioned [24] and del'icate obser'vers, and wròught up [25] into some beaùtiful moral'ity.

Wash'ington Ir'ving.

11) lĭt'-tĕr-rå-tůre, Literatur 12) ĭl-lŭs-trá'-shŭn, Erläuterung, Bild 13) ĭn-kŏm'-på-rå-bl, unvergleichlich 14) klŏz'-ĭt, Gemach 15) to rĕv'-ĕl, schwelgen 16) to wōō, sich bewerben, Hof machen 17) hånt, Schlupfwinkel, Gang 18) mè-nůte', klein, gering 19) sprá, Reiß, Zweig 20) to rŭs'-sl, rauschen 21) to păt'-tŭr, plätschern 22) dá-zè, Frühlingsblume 23) krĭm'-zn, hochroth 24) ĭm-păsh'-shŭnd, leidenschaftlich, gefühlvoll 25) to wŭrk up, verarbeiten.

The jew'ess [1] Rebec'ca, a cap'tive of the knight Tem'plar [2].

Her first care was to inspec't the apar'tment; but it af-forded few hòpes èither of escàpe or protec'tion..... There was ther'efore no hope but in pas'sive for'titude, and in that strong reliance on heav'en nat'ural to great and gen'erous char'acters. . . . The prisoner trem'bled, however, and chàn-ged col'our, when a step was heard on the stàir, and the doòr of the tur'ret [3]-chàmber slòwly òpened, and a tall man, dres'sed as one of those bandit'ti to whom they òwed their

misfor'tune, slòwly en'tered, and secùred[4] the door behìnd him; his cap, pul'led down upon his brows, concèaled the upper part of his fàce, and he held his man'tle in such a manner as to muf'fle the rest. In this guise[5], as if prepàred for the execùtion of some deèd at the thought of which he was himself ashàmed, he stood' befòre the affrìghted[6] pris'oner; yet, ruf'fian[7] as his drefs bespòke[8] him, he sèemed at a lofs to exprefs what pur'pose had bròught him thither, so that Rebecca, making an ef'fort upon herself, had tìme to antic'ipate his explanàtion. She had already unclasped[9] two cost'ly bràcelets[10] and a col'lar, which she hàstened to prof'fer to the suppòsed out'law[11], conclùding nat'urally that to grat'ify his av'arice was to bespèak his fàvour.

„Take these,“ she said, „good friend, and for God's sàke be mer'ciful to me and to my àged father! These or'naments are of val'ue, yet are they trìfling to what he would bestòw to obtàin our dismis'sal[12] from this cas'tle, free and unin'jured.“

„Fair flow'er of Pal'estine,“ replìed the out'law, these pearls are òrient, but they yièld in whìtenefs to your teèth; the diamonds are bril'liant, but they can'not match[13] your eyes; and ever sin'ce I have taken up this wild trade, I have made a vow to prefer' beauty to wealth.“

„Do not do yourself' such wrong,“ said Rebecca; „take ran'som and have mer'cy! — Gold will pur'chase you pleas'ure; — to misùse[14] us, could only bring you remor'se. My father will wil'lingly sàtiate[15] thy ut'most wish'es; and if thou wilt act wìsely, thou mayst pur'chase with our spoils thy restoràtion[16] to civ'il society — mayst obtàin par'don for past errors, and be plàced beyon'd the neces'sity of commit'ting more.“

1) jù'-ĕs, Jüdin 2) nìte tĕm'-plår, Tempelritter 3) tŭr'-rĕt, Thurm, Vorsprung 4) to sė-kùre', sichern, verschließen 5) gyìse, Gestalt, Weise 6) to åf-frìte', erschrecken 7) rŭf'-yån, Bösewicht, Mörder 8) to bė-spèèk', andeuten, zeigen, erbitten, ansprechen 9) to ŭn-clåsp', aufhäkeln, losmachen 10) bråse'-lĕt, Armspange 11) ŏŭt'-låw, Räuber, Bandit 12) dìs-mĭs'-sål, Befreiung, Entlassung 13) to måtsh, gleichkommen 14) to mĭs-ùse', mißhandeln 15) to så'-shė-åte, befriedigen 16) rĕs-tò-rå'-shŭn, Wiederzurückstellung (Wiederaufnahme)

„It is well spòken,“ replied the outlaw in French, finding it dif'ficult probably to sustàin in Saxon a conversàtion which Rebecca had òpened in that lańguage; „but know, bright lil'y of the vàle of Bacca! that thy father is already in the hands of a powerful alchemist, who knows how to convert into gòld and sil'ver even the rusty bars of a dungeon - gràte. The venerable 'Isaac[17] is subjected to an alembic, which will distil' from him all he hòlds dear, without any afsistance from my requests or thy entrèaty. Thy ransom must be pàid by love and beaùty, and in no other coin will I accept it.“

„Thou art no outlaw,“ said Rebecca, in the same language in which he addressed her! „no outlaw had refused such of'fers. No outlaw in this land ùses the dialect[18] in which thou hast spoken. Thou art no outlaw, but a Norman — a Norman, nòble perhaps in birth — O be so in thy actions, and cast off this fèarful masque[19] of oùtrage[20] and violence!“

„And thou, who canst guefs so trùly,“ said Brian de Bois - Guilbert, dropping the mantle from his fàce, „art no trùe dàughter of Israel, but in all, sàve yoùth and beauty, a very witch of Endor. I am not an outlaw, then, fair ròse of Shàron. And I am one who will be more prompt to hang thy nèck and arms with pearls and diamonds, which so well become[21] them, than to deprive thee of those ornaments.“

„What wouldst thou have of me,“ said Rebecca, „if not my weal'th? — We can have nòught in common between us — you are a Christian — I am a Jewefs. Our ùnion were contrary to the làws, alike of the church, and the synagogue“[22].

„It were so indeèd,“ replied the Templar, laughing; „wed with a Jewefs? Despardieux![23] — Not if she were the queèn of Shèba. And know, besides, sweèt daughter of Zìon[24], that were the most Christian king to of'fer me his most Christian daughter with Languedoc for a

17) ì' - sàk, Isaak 18) dì' - å - lěkt, Mundart 19) måsk, Maske, Larve 20) ŏŭt' - rádje, Gewaltthätigkeit 21) to become, anstehen 22) sìn' - å - gôg, Synagoge 23) Despardieux, ein altfranzösischer Fluch, bei Gott! 24) sì' - ůn, Zion

dowry[25], I could not wed[26] her. It is against my vow to love any màiden, otherwise than par amours, as I will love thee. I am a Templar. Behòld the crofs of my hòly Order."

„Dàrest thou appèal to it," said Rebecca, „on an occasion like the present"?

„And if I do so," said the Templar, „it concerns not thee, who art no belièver in the blessed sign of our salvàtion"[27].

„I believe as my fathers taught," said Rebecca; „and may God forgive my belièf if erroneous![28] But you, Sir knight, what is yours, when you appèal without scrùple[29] to that which you deèm most hòly, even while you are about to transgrefs the most solemn of your vows as a knight, and as a man of religion"?

„It is gràvely and well prèached, o daughter of Sìrach"? answered the Templar; „but, gentle Ecclesiastica[30], thy narrow jewish[31] prejudices make thee blind to our high privilege. Marriage were an endùring[32] crìme on the part of a Templar; but what lefser folly I may practice, I shall speèdily be absolved from at the next Preceptory[33] of our Order. Not the wisest of monarchs, not his father, whose examples you must neèds[34] allow are wèighty[35], clàimed wìder privileges than we poòr sòldiers of the Temple of Zion have won by our zèal in its defence. The protectors of Solomon's Temple may clàim lìcence by the example of Solomon."

„If thou rèadest the Scripture", said the Jewefs, „and the lìves of the said, only to justify thine own lìcence and profligacy[36], thy crìme is like that of him who extracts poison from the most healthful and necefsary herbs."

The eyes of the Templar flashed fire at this reproòf. — „Hearken," he said, „Rebecca; I have hitherto[37] spoken

25) dŏŭ'-rè, Mitgift 26) to wĕd, ehelichen 27) sål-vá'-shŭn, Erlösung 28) ĕr-rò'-nè-ŭs, irrig 29) skrŏŏ'-pl, Bedenken 30) ĕk-klè-zhè-ås'-tĭk-å, eine der Kirche Geweihte, Heilige 31) jù'-ĭsh, jüdisch 32) to ĕn-dùre', dauern, bestehen 33) prĕs-ĕp-tò-rè, Seminar 34) nèèds, nothwendigerweise 35) wá'-tè, gewichtig 36) prŏf'-flè-gå-sè, Verworfenheit 37) hĭTH'-

mìldly to thee, but now my lańguage shall be that of a cońqueror. Thou art the caṕtive of my bòw and spèar — sub́ject to my will by the làw of all nàtions, nor will I abàte [38] an inch [39] of my rìght, or abstàin from tàking by violence what thou refùsest to entrèaty or neceśsity."

„Stand back," said Rebecca — „stand back, and hear me ere thou of′ferest to commit′ a sin so dead′ly! My streńgth thou maýst indeed overpoẃer, for God made women wèak, and truśted their defeńce to mań's generośity. But I will proclàim thy vil′lainy, Templar, from one end of Eùrope to the other. I will òwe to the supertit′ion [40] of thy bretħren what their compaśsion might refùse me. Each Preceptory — each Chapter [41] of thy Order shall leaŕn, that, like a heŕetic [42], thou hast sińned with a Jewefs. Those who tremble not at thy crime, will hòld thee accuŕsed [43] for having so far dishońoured the crofs thou wèarest, as to fol′-low a daughter of my pèople."

„Thou art keèn-witted [44], Jewefs," replied the Templar, well awàre of the truth of what she spòke, and that the rùles of his Order condeḿned in the most pośitive manner, and under hìgh peńalties [45], such intrigues [46] as he noẃ prośecuted [47], and that, in some iństances, even degradà-tion [48] had fol′lowed upon it — „thou art shaŕp-witted," he said, „but loúd must be thy voice of complàint, if it is heard beyońd the iron walls of this caśtle; withiń these, muŕmurs, lameńts, appèals to juśtice, and scrèams for help, die alike silent away. One thing ònly can sàve thee, Rebecca. Submit′ to thy fàte — embràce our religion, and thou shalt go foŕth in such stàte, that many a Noŕman lady shall yièld as well in pomṕ as in beauty to the fàvourite of the best lańce [49] among the defeńders of the Temple."

„Submit′ to my fate"! said Rebecca — „and, sàcred Heaven! to what fate? — embràce thy religion! and what

ůr-tőő, bisher 38) to å-báte′, nachlassen 39) ĭnsh, Zoll 40) sú-pĕr-stĭsh́-ůn, Aberglaube 41) tshåp′·tůr, Kapitel 42) heretic, Ketzer 43) åk-kůr′-sĕd, verflucht 44) keen-witted, von durchdringendem Verstand, schlau 45) pĕń-nål-tĕ, Strafe 46) ĭn-treèg′, Liebeshandel 47) to pròs′-sĕ-kúte, verfolgen, vorhaben 48) dĕg-grå-då′-shůn, Entsetzung

religion can it be that harbours such a vil'lain? — thou the best lance of the Templars! craven [50] knight! — forsworn [51] Priest! I spit' [52] at thee, and I defy thee. — The God of Abraham's promise hath opened an escape to his daughter — even from this abyss of infamy."

As she spoke, she threw open the lat'ticed [53] window which led to the bartizan, and in an instant after stood on the very verge of the parapet, with not the slightest screen [54] between her and the tremendous depth below. Unprepared for such a desperate ef'fort, for she had hitherto stood perfectly motionless, Bois-Guil'bert had neither time to intercept [55] nor to stop her. As he of'fered to advance, she exclaimed, „Remain where thou art, proud Templar, or at thy choice advance! — one foot' nearer, and I plunge myself from the precipice; my body shall be crushed out of the very form of humanity upon the stones of that court-yard, ere it becomes the victim of thy brutal'ity."

As she spoke this, she clasped her hands and extended them towards Heaven, as imploring mercy on her soul before she made the final plunge. The Templar hesitated, and a resolution [56] which had never yielded to pity or distress, gave way to his admiration of her fortitude. „Come down," he said, „rash girl! — I swear by earth, and sea, and sky, I will of'fer thee no offence."

„I will not trust thee Templar," said Rebecca, „thou hast taught me better how to estimate the virtues of thine Order. The next Preceptory would grant thee absolution for an oath, the keeping of which concerned nought but the honour or the dishonour of a miserable Jewish maiden."

„You do me injustice," said the Templar; „I swear to you by the name which I bear — by the cross on my bosom — by the sword on my side — by the ancient crest [57] of my fathers do I swear, I will do thee no injury whatsoever. If not for thyself', yet for thy father's sake for-

49) lånse, Lanze 50) krá'-vn, feig 51) főr-swåre', den Eid brechen (eidbrüchig) 52) to spît, speien, spucken 53) låt'-tîsd, mit Kreuzgittern versehen 54) skrèèn, Schirm 55) to în-tĕr-sĕpt', aufhalten 56) åb-sò-lù'-shŭn, Absolution 57) krĕst,

beàr. I will be his friend, and in this caśtle he will neèd a powérful one."

„Alaś"! said Rebecca, I know it but too well — dàre I trust thee"?

„May my aŕms be reveŕsed [58], and my name dishonoured," said Brìan de Bois-Guilbert, „ if thou shalt have rèason to complàin of me! Many a làw, many a commańdment [59] have I broken, but my ẃord neveŕ."

„I will then trust thee," said Rebecca, „thus far," and she desceńded from the veŕge of the bat'tlement [60], but remàined standing clòse by one of the embràsures [61]. — „Here," she said, „I take my stańd. Remàin where thou art, and if thou shalt atteḿpt to dimińish by one step the diśtance now betweèn us, thou shalt see that the Jewish maiden will rather trust her sòul with God, than her hońour to the Templar."

„While Rebecca spoke thus, her high and fiŕm resol've, which correspońded so well with the expreśsive beauty of her coúntenance, gave to her lòoks, àir, and manner, a diǵnity that seèmed more than mońtal. Her glańce quàiled [62] not, her cheek blańched [63] not, for the fèar of a fàte so iństant and so hoŕrible; on the coñtrary, the thòught that she had her fate at her commańd, and could escàpe at will from ińfamy to death gave a yet deèper col'our of carnàtion [64] to her complexion, and a yet more bril'liant fire to her eye. Bois-Guilbert, proúd himself and high-spiŕited, thought he had never behel'd beauty so ańimated and so commańding.

„Let there be pèace betweèn us, Rebecca," he said.

„Peace, if thou wilt," answered Rebecca, — „Peace — but with this spàce between."

„Thou neèd'st no lońger fear me," said Bois-Guilbert.

„I fear thee not," replied she, „thanks to him that rèared this diz'zy [65] toẃer so high, that nòught could fall

Wappen 58) to rè-vĕrse', verkehren, umstürzen 59) commandment, Gebot 60) battlement, Brustwehr 61) ĕm-brå'-zhùre, Schießscharte 62) to kwàle, zurückschrecken 63) to blånsh, erbleichen 64) kår-nà'-shŭn, Fleischfarbe 65) dĭz'-zè, schwindelnd.

from it and live — thanks to him, and to the God of Israel! — I fear thee not.

Sir Walter Scott.

Arbàces the Egyp'tian [1].

It was a man who had scarcely rèached his fortieth yèar, of tall stat'ure, and of a thin but nervous and sinewy [2] fràme. His skin, dark and bronzed [3], betràyed his èastern origin; and his fèatures had something Greèk in their oútline (especially in the chin, the lip, the brow and the thròat), sàve that the nòse was somewhat ràised and aq'uiline: and the bònes, hard and visible, forbàde that fleshy and wàving contoùr [4] which on the Grècian physiognomy preserved èven in manhood the round and beautiful curves of youth. His eyes, large and black as the deèpest night, shone with no vàrying and uncertain lustre. A deep, thòughtful, and half mel'ancholy calm seèmed unal'terably fixed in their majestic and commanding gàze. His step and mièn were pecùliarly sedàte and lof'ty, and something foreign in the fashion and the sòber hùes of his sweèping garments ad'ded to the impressive [5] effect of his quiet countenance and stàtely form. Each of the young men, in salùting the new-comer, made mechanically, and with care to concèal it from him a slight gesture or sign with their fingers; for Arbaces, the Egyptian, was suppòsed to posses the fàtal gift of the èvil eye.

(The last days of Pompèii.)

Bulwer.

1) ē-tship'-jē-ŭn, Egypter 2) sin'-nū-ē, sennicht, stark 3) brònz'd, bronzefarben 4) kòn-tòòr', Umriß 5) impressive, eindrucksvoll.

S i m u l à t i o n [1].

Is it that our religious principles want strength, or that the rèal passion for what is good and worthy will not

carry us high enough? Alas, we want not to be, but to seem. Look out of your door — take notice of that man; see what disquieting[2], intriguing[3], and shifting[4], he is content to go through, merely to be thought a man of plain dealing[5]: — three grains[6] of honesty would save him all this trouble — alas, he has them not. Observe another going almost in the same track; with what an inflexible sanctity of deportment[7] he sustains himself as he advances! Every line in his face writes abstinence. Every stride[8] looks like a check upon his desires. See, I beseech you, how he is cloaked up — bemuffled[9] with the externals of religion that he has not a hand to spare for a worldly purpose. He has armour at least — Why does he put it on? Is there no serving God without all this? Must the garb[10] of religion be extended so wide to the danger of its rending? Yes, truly, or it will not hide the secret. — And what is that? That he has no religion at all.

But here comes Generosity; giving not to the decayed artist, but to the arts and sciences themselves — building schools and colleges[11] for those who come after. How they will magnify his name! 'Tis in capitals[12] already; the first, the highest, in the gilded[13] rent-roll[14] of every hospital[15] and asylum[16]. One honest tear shed in private over the unfortunate is worth it all.

What a problematic[17] set of creatures does simulation make us! Who would divine[18] that all the anxiety and concern so visible in the airs of one half of that great assembly should arise from nothing else, but that the other half of it may think them to be men of consequence, penetration[19], parts, and conduct? What a noise among the

1) sim-ŭ-lá'-shŭn, Verstellung 2) to dis-kwi'-ĕt, beunruhigen 3) to in-trèèg', Pläne schmieden 4) to shift, Ausflüchte machen 5) plain dè'-ling, gerade Handlungsweise 6) gráne, Gran 7) deportment, Haltung, Stellung 8) stride, Schritt 9) to bè-mŭf'-fl, einhüllen, behängen 10) garb, Gewand 11) kŏl'-lĕdje, Kollegium 12) capital, großer Buchstabe 13) to gild, vergolden 14) rĕnt-rôle, Einnahms-Register 15) ŏs'-pè-tâl, Krankenhaus 16) â-si'-lŭm, Zuflucht 17) prŏb-lè-măt'-ik, unstät 18) to dè-vine', muthmaßen

clàimants[20] about it! Behòld humil′ity, out of mère pride — and hońesty al′most out of knàvery[21]; chàstity, nev́er once in harm's way; and courage, like a spańish sòldier upon an ital′ian stàge — a blad′der[22] full of wind.

Hark! heard ye the soúnd of that trumpet — let not the soldier run — 'tiś some good Christian giv́ing alms. O Pity, thou gentlest of human paſsions! soft and tender are thy noteś, and ill accord́ they with so loúd an iństrument. — *Sterńe's Serḿon's.*

19) pĕn-nė-trå′-shůn, Scharfſinn 20) klå′-månt, Anſprecher 21) nå′-vůr-ė, Schurkerei 22) blåd′-důr, Blaſe.

Prej′udice[1].

All men are apt to have a high concèit[2] of their òwn understańdings, and to be tenàcious of the opińions they profeſś; and yet al′most all men are guìded by the understandings of others, not by their own; and may be said more trùly to adopt, than to beget′, their opinions. Nur-ses[3], pàrents, ped′agogues[4], and after them all, and abov́e them all, that univeŕsal pedagogue Cuśtom, fill′ the mind with nòtions which it has no shàre in fràming[5]; which it recèives as paśsively[6] as it receives the impreśsions of outward objects; and which left to itself, it would never have fràmed, perhaṕs, or would have exańined af′terwards. — Thus prej′udices are established by educàtion, and hab́its[7] by cuśtom. We′ are thòught to think what others think, not hoẃ to think for ourselves; and whilst the meḿory is lòaded, the understanding remàins unex́ercised, or ex́ercised in such tramḿels[8] as constràin[9] its mòtions, and direćt its pàce[10], till that which was artifićial becoḿes in some sort nat′ural, and the mind can gò no other. It may soúnd od′dly[11], but it is true, in many càses, to say, that if men had learńed

1) prĕd′-jů-dĭs, Vorurtheil 2) kôn-sėte′, Meinung 3) nůrse, Amme 4) pĕd′-då-gôg, (Schul-) Lehrer 5) to frame, bilden 6) påś-sĭv-lė, leidend 7) håb′-ĭts, Angewöhnungen 8) trammel, Schlinge, Feſſel 9) to kôn-stråne′, hindern 10) påse, Schritt 11) ŏd′-lė, ſonderbar.

leſs, their way to knowl'edge would be shorter and èasier. It is indeed shorter and easier to proceèd from ignorance to knowledge, than from error. They who are in the last, must unlearn, before they can learn to any good purpose: and the first part of this double task is not, in many respects, the least dif'ficult; for which rèason it is sel'dom undertàken. —

Lord Bol'ingbroke.

The wife.

I have often had occàsion to remark the fortitude with which women sustàin the most overwhel'ming reverses [1] of fortune. Those disasters [2] which brèak down the spirit of a man, and prostrate him in the dust, seem to call forth all the energies of the sof'ter sex, and give such intrepid'ity and elevàtion [3] to their character, that at times it appròaches to sublimity [4]. Nothing can be more touching than to behòld a soft and tender fèmale, who had been all wèakneſs and dependence, and alive to every trivial [5] roughneſs [6], while tread'ing the prosperous paths of life, sud'denly rising in mental [7] force to be the comforter and suppòrter of her husband under misfortune, and abiding, with unshrinking [8] firmneſs, the bit'terest blast [9] of adversity.

As the vine, which has long twined [10] its gràceful fòliage [11] about the òak, and been lif'ted by it into sunshine, will, when the hardy plant is rifted [12] by the thunderbolt, cling round it with its caressing tendrils [13], and bind up its shat'tered boughs: so is it beaùtifully ordered by Providence, that woman, who is the mère dependant and ornament of man in his happier hours, should be his stày [14] and sol'ace [15] when smit'ten with sud'den calamity; winding herself into

1) rè-vérse', Wechſel, Umſturz 2) dîz-âs'-tůr, Mißgeſchick 3) êl-è-vá'-shůn, Erhebung 4) sůb-lîm'-è-tè, Erhabenheit 5) trîv-yâl, geringfügig 6) rûf'-nês, Rauhigkeit, Strenge 7) mên'-tål, geiſtig 8) ůn-shrînk'-îng, unerſchütterlich 9) blåst, Windſtoß 10) to twine, winden, umſchlingen 11) fò'-lè-ådje, Laub 12) rifted, losgeriſſen 13) tendril, Wurzelfaſer, Ranke 14) stá, Stütze 15) sôl'-lås, Troſt 16) to drôôp, ſinken,

the sud'den recésses of his nàture, téndérly suppòrting the droòping [16] head, and bìnding up the bròken heart.

I was once congrat'ulating a friend, who had aroúnd him a bloòming fámily, knit [17] togéther in the stróngest afféction. „I can wish you no better lot,“ said he, with enthusiásm [18], „than to have a wife and chil'dren. — If you are prósperous, there they are to shàre your prospérity; if othérwise, there they are to cómfort you.“ And, indeèd, I have obsérved that a márried man fàlling into misfórtune is more apt to retrième [19] his situàtion in the world than a síngle one; pártly becàuse he is more stímulated [20] to exértion by the necéssities of the hel'plefs and belóved bèings who depénd upon him for subsístence; but chièfly because his spírits are soòthed and relièved by doméstic endèarments, and his self'-respect kept alive by finding, that thòugh all abroàd is dárknefs and humiliàtion [21], yet there is still a little world of love at hòme, of which he is the mónarch. Whereás a síngle man is apt to run to wàste [22] and self'-neglect; to fáncy himself lònely and abándoned, and his heart to fall to rùin like some desérted mánsion [23], for want of an inhábitant.

Washíngton Írving.

niederbeugen 17) nĭt, verbunden 18) ĕn-thŭ-zhĕ-ăzm', Begeisterung 19) to rĕ-trēēv', wieder gewinnen 20) stĭm'-mŭ-lāte, anspornen 21) hŭ-mĭl-ĕ-ā'-shŭn, Demüthigung 22) to run to wāste, verfallen 23) măn'-shŭn, Wohnsitz.

Louis XI.

Bràve enoúgh for every ùseful and polit'ical púrpose, Louis had not a spark of that romántic val'our, or of the prìde connécted with, and arìsing out of it, which fòught [1] on for the point of hónour, when the point of util'ity had been long gàined. Calḿ, craf'ty, and profoúndly atténtive to his own ínterest, he made every sácrifice, both of pride and pássion, which could interfère [2] with it. He was càreful in disguìsing his rèal séntiments and púrposes from all who appròached him, and frèquently ùsed the expréssions,

„that the king knew not how to rèign, who knew not how to dissemble; and that, for himself, if he thought his very cap knew his sècrets, he would thròw it into the fire.“ No man of his own, or of any other time, better understood' how to avàil himself of the fràilties[3] of others, and when to avoid' giving any advańtage by the untimely indul'gence of his own.

He was by nature vindićtive and crùel, èven to the exteńt of finding pleaśure in the frèquent executions which he commańded. But, as no touch of mećcy ever indùced him to spàre, when he could with sàfety condemn, so no sentiment of veńgeance ever stimulated him to a premature[4] vìolence. He seldom sprung on his prèy till it was fairly within his grasp, and till all chańce of reścue was in vain; and his mòvements were so stùdiously disguised, that his succeśs was geńerally what first annoúnced to the world what object he had been manoeuvring[5] to attàin.

In like manner the avarice of Louis gave way to appàrent profùsion, when it was neceśsary to bribe the fàvourite or minister of a rival prińce for avérting[6] any impeńding[7] attack, or to break up any alliance confed'erated agaińst him. He was fond of licence and pleaśure; but nèither beaùty nor the chàse, though both were rùling paśsions, ever withdrew him from the most reǵular attendance to public busineśs and the affàirs of his kingdom. His knowledge of mankind was profoúnd, and he had sòught it in the private walks of life, in which he often peŕsonally miǹgled; and, though personally proúd and hàughty, he heśitated not, with an inatteńtion to the arbitrary divisions of society, which was then thought something porteńtously[8] unnat'ural, to ràise from the lòwest rank men whom he employed on the most impoŕtant dùties, and knew so well how to chùse there, that he was ràrely disappoińted in their qual'ities.

Yet there were contradićtions in the nàture of this art-

1) to fight on, den Kampf fortsetzen 2) to ìn-tẻr-fère', Eintrag thun 3) frailty, Schwäche 4) prè-mâ-tùre', voreilig, unreif 5) to mån-ő'-vůr, manöuvriren 6) to avert, abwenden 7) to impend, drohen, bevorstehen 8) pỏr-téń-tůs-lè,

ful and àble monarch; for humanity is never ùniform. Himself the most false and insincère of mankind, some of the greatest errors of his life aròse from too rash a confidence in the honour and integrity of others. When these errors took plàce, they seèm to have arisen from an òver-refined system of pol'icy, which indùced Louis to afsùme the appèarance of undoubting confidence in those whom it was his object to overrèach[9]; for, in his general conduct he was as jeal'ous and suspicious as any tyrant who ever lived.

Two other points may be nòticed, to complète the sketch of this formidable character, who ròse among the rùde chivalrous[10] sovereigns of the pèriod to the rank of a keèper among wild bèasts, who, by supèrior wisdom and pol'icy, by distribùtion of foòd, and some discipline by blows, comes finally to predominate over those, who, if unsubjected by his arts, would by màin[11] strength have torn him to pièces.

The first of these at'tributes was Louis's excefsive superstit'ion, a plàgue[12] with which Heaven often afflicts those who refùse to listen to the dictates of religion. The remorse arising from his evil actions, Louis never endeavoured to appèase[13] by any relaxàtion in his Machiavel'lian strat'agems[14], but làboured, in vain, to soòthe and silence that pàinful feeling by superstit'ious observances[15], sevère penance[16] and profùse gifts to the ecclesiastics. The second property, with which the first is sometimes stròngly united, was a disposit'ion to lòw pleasures and obscùre debàuchery. The wisest or at least the most craf'ty sovereign of his time, he was fond of ordinary life, and, being himself a man of wit, enjoyed the jests and reparteès of sòcial conversàtion more than could have been expected from other points of his character. He even mingled in the comic adventures of obscùre intrigue, with a freèdom scarce consistent with the habit'ual and guarded jeal'ousy of his character.

ungeheuer 9) to ò-vůr-rèètsh', überlisten 10) tshiv'-ål-růs, ritterlich 11) måne, hauptsächlich 12) plåg, Pest, Plage 13) to åp-pèze', beruhigen 14) stråt'-tå-jěm, Kriegslist 15) òb-zěr'-vånse, Beobachtung 16) pěn'-nånse, Buße.

By means of this monarch's poẃerful and prùdent, though most unàmiable character, it plèased Heaven, who works by the tem̓pest as well as by the soft small rain, to restòre to the French nation the ben̓efits of civ̓il gov̓ernment, which, at the time of his acces̓sion, they had nèarly lost altogether.

(Quentin Durward.) *Sir Walter Scott.*

Charles, dùke of Burgundy,

surnàmed[1] the Bòld, or rather the audàcious, for his cour̓age, was allied to rash̓nefs and fren̓zy, then (at Louis XI. time) wòre the dùcal[2] cor̓onet of Burgundy, which he bur̓ned to convert′ into a roy̓al and indepen̓dent règal crow̓n. The char̓acter of this duke was in every respect the direct con̓trast to that of Louis XI.

The former was calm, delib̓erate and craf′ty, never pros̓ecuting a des̓perate en̓terprise, and never aban̓doning a prob̓able one, howev̓er dis̓tant the pros̓pect of succefs. The gènius of the duke was entìrely dif′ferent. He rush̓ed on dànger because he loved it, and on dif′ficulties because he despìsed them. As Louis never sac̓rificed his in̓terest to his pafsion, so Charles, on the other hand, never sac̓rificed his pafsion, or even his hùmour, to any other consideràtions. Notwithstan̓ding the near relàtionship that exis̓ted between them, and the suppòrt which the duke and his father had affòrded to Louis in his ex̓ile when dauph̓in, there was mùtual contem̓pt and hàtred betwix̓t them. The duke of Burgundy despìsed the càutious pol′icy of the king, and impùted[3] to the fàintnefs[4] of his cour̓age, that he sòught by lèagues, púrchases, and other indirect mèans, those advan̓tages, which, in his place, he would have snatched[5] with an ar̓med hand; and he hàted him, not only for the ingrat′itude he had man̓ifested for former kìndnefses, and for per̓sonal in̓juries and imputàtions[6] which the ambas̓sadors of Louis had

1) sůr-náme′-d, mit dem Beinamen, genannt 2) dù′-kál kŏr′-ŏ-nĕt, Grafenkrone 3) to ĭm-pùte′, beschuldigen, zuschreiben 4) fánt′-nĕs, Schwäche 5) to snâtsh, entreißen 6) ĭm-pù-tá′-shŭn, Beschuldigung 7) tůr′-bù-lĕnt, unruhig

cast upon him, when his father was yet alive, but also, and especially, because of the suppòrt which he affòrded in sècret to the discontented cit'izens of Ghent, Liège, and other great towns in Flanders. These turbulent[7] cit'ies, jeal'ous of their privileges and proud of their wealth, frèquently were in a state of insurrection against their liège[8] lords the Dukes of Burgundy, and never fàiled to find underhand[9] coúntenance[10] at the còurt of Louis, who embràced every opportùnity of fomenting[11] disturbance within the dominions of his overgròwn vassal.

The contempt and hàtred of the duke were retal'iated by Louis with èqual energy, though he ùsed a thicker veil to concèal his sentiments. It was impossible for a man of his profoúnd sagacity not to despise the stubborn obstinacy which never resìgned its purpose, however fàtal persevèrance might pròve, and the headlong[12] impetuosity, which commenced its careèr without allowing a mòment's consideràtion for the obstacles to be encoúntered. Yet the king hàted Charles even more than he contemned him, and his scorn and hàtred were the more intense[13], that they were mingled with fèar; for he knew that the onset[14] of the mad bull, to whom he likened[15] the Duke of Burgundy, must ever be formidable, though the animal makes it with shut eyes. It was not alòne the wealth of the Burgundian provinces, the discipline of the warlike inhabitants, and the mafs of their crowded populàtion, which the king dread'ed, for the personal qual'ities of their lèader had also much in them that was dàngerous. The very soul of bràvery, which he pushed to the verge[16] of rashnefs and beyond it — profùse in expenditure[17] — splendid in his court, his person, and his ret'inue, in all which he displàyed the hered'itary magnif'icence of the house of Burgundy, Charles the Bold drew into his service almost all the fiery spirits of the age whose temper was congènial[18], and Louis saw too clèarly what

8) lèèdje, legitim, oberherrlich, lehensmäßig 9) underhand, geheim 10) kòùn'-tè-nånse, Unterstützung 11) to fò-mènt', nähren 12) headlong, ungestümm, unüberlegt 13) în-tènse', innig 14) òn'-sèt, Anfall 15) li'-kn, vergleichen 16) vèrje,

might be attempted and executed by such a tràin of despe-rate resolutes [19], fol'lowing a lèader of a character as un-governable as their own.

Sir Walter Scott.

Gränze 17) ěks-pěn'-dè-tshùre, Ausgabe 18) kòn-jè'-nè-ål, verwandt 19) rěz'-ò-lùte, ein entschlossener Mann.

Rỳno's Song.

On the death' of Os'car.

What dread'ful noise afsàils [1] my èar!
The wel'kins [2] all in flàme.
The scrèaming [3] wind rushes impet'uous [4] thrò'the mountain wood's.
Pròne [5] falls the àged òak, rent [6] from its sèat;
The scat'ter'd pìne [7] tumbles [8] gròaning from its àiry rock;
The swòln [9] torrent ròars foaming [10] down the side of my grot [11].
The hìgh branch'd stag [12] starts from his bed of mofs [13] —
Confùsion rèigns around.
Hark [14], loúder, and still loúder ròars the storm;
Blùe glàring [15] flash'es [16] hifs along the skỳ;
The fire imprègn'd [17] cloúds burst in twàin: [18]
Hòarse [19], crashing [20], rough, and loúd, bràys [21] the voice of thunder:
Darknefs covers the sun.
The cròaking [22] ràven [23] sàils sideways in the blast.
Sad desolàtion rèigns around.

1) ås-såle'-z, fällt an 2) wěl'-kînz, Firmamente 3) skrè'-mîng, schreiend, heulend 4) îm-pětsh'-ů-ůs, ungestümm 5) pròne, niedergebeugt, kopflängs 6) rěnt (rend), gerissen 7) pîne, Fichte 8) tům'blz, stürzt 9) swòln, (swell) 10) fò'-mîng, schäumend 11) gròt, Grotte 12) ståg, Hirsch 13) mòs, Moos 14) hårk, horcht! 15) glå'-rîng, funkelnd 16) flåsh'-ěz, Blitze 17) îm-prène'-d, geschwängert 18) în-twåne', entzwei 19) hòrse, rauh 20) kråsh'-îng, zerschmetternd, krachend 21) bråze, brüllt 22) kròke'-îng, krächzend

Rat'tling hàil[24], and drìving sleèt[25] strike agaińst my càve:
A flood' of ràin covers the plàin.
Seè how the blùe wàves dash[26] agaińst the rocks:
How they mix and ròll their troubled foam
With the brown scud'ding[27] cloúds of heaven.
The el'ements are all at war:
Drèary[28] hoŕror rèigns aroúnd.
But lò[29]! I seè a gloòmy ghòst[30] rìding in the storm;
He is of the ràce of Morven:
Long tràils[31] of flàme mark the tracks of his feèt.
The dańcing wàves bend their white fòaming head's,
As he glìdes[32] in his ràge above them.
Cloúds sink under his steps:
They ròll, curl, divide as he passes.
O Morven, some Chièf of thy ràce is fàllen!
Some hèro of thìne is slàin in 'Erin. —
Malvìna I seè thy fàlling tèar,
I see the pàlenefs of thy cheèk[33],
I see the throbbing of thy heart;
I hèar the breèze of Lùtha;
It seèms to sày as it flìes,
„The dàys of thy joys are ò'er."
Broúze[34] fèarlefs ye ròes[35] of Còna!
Tremble no mòre ye moúntain bòars! [36]
The young hunter lìes wel't'ring[37] in blood',
His bòw hangs ùselefs in his hall.
Yes, the son of thy love is lòw,
The yoùth of thy sòul is fàll'n.
Morven's bràvest hèro is fàllen,
Slàin by a tràitor's hand! —
'Tis he, who rìdes on the whirlwind's wing,
And drives the storms along.

23) rá'-vn, Rabe 24) hàle, Hagel 25) slèèt, Schnee und Regen unter einander, Treibschnee, kleiner Hagel 26) dåsh, schlagen 27) skůd'-dǐng, fliehend 28) drè'-rè, schrecklich, düster 29) lò, siehe 30) gòst, Geist 31) tràle'-z, Schweife 32) glìde'-z, schnell dahin gleitet 33) tshèèk, Wange 34) bròůze (browse), weiden 35) ròze, Rehe 36) bòre'-z, Eber

'Tis Oścar, lamenting the loſs of his fàme,
That scat'ters thus his terrors aroùnd.
But why come in a storm to the hills of Ardven!
Thou didst not fall like the lèaf[38] in Aut'umn[39];
Nor could the foe bòast of thy èasy defèat;
Thy lance[40] was ting'd[41] with the tràitor's blood'.
Many and glòrious were the fièlds of thy fàme;
Morven's rocks shall resoúnd[42] with thy pràise;
The bards shall sing thy deèds.
The hunter in climbing the hill,
When he seès thy moſścover'd stòne,
Shall stop a mòment and weèp,
And say, „Hère lies a hèro of the tìmes of òld,
Here lìes the mìghty son of Ośsian.“
Ye dàughters of Morven call forth your tèars,
Bemòan[43] the strong warrior's fall;
His hand was prompt[44] to revenge your wrongs;
When the sons of Lochlin ravag'd[45] the lánd.
But see, he passes sof'tly awày.
His sòul is no mòre inflàm'd with ràge.
No mòre he laments the loſs of his fàme;
The voice of the bard has soòthed his mìnd.
Placid, and calm[46] he now fleèts[47] along,
No mòre strèws[48] confùsion and terror around.

Ośsian.

37) wĕlt'-ůr-rĭng, wälzend 38) lèèf, Blatt 39) åw'-tům, Herbst 40) lånse, Lanze 41) tĭn'je-d, gefärbt 42) rè-zŏůnd', wiedertönen 43) bè-mòne', beklagen 44) prômt, bereit 45) råv'-vĭshd, verwüsteten, verheerten 46) kåm, ruhig, heiter 47) flèètz, schwebt dahin 48) stròze, streuet.

On honour.

Honour's a sàcred tie', the làw of kings,
The nòble minds distinguishing perfection,
That àids[1], strengthens[2] virtue when it meèts her,
And imitates her actions where she is not;
It òught not to be spòrted with. *Ad'dison.*

1) àde'-z, hilft 2) strĕng'-thnz, stärkt.

An Addrefs′ to the Dèity.

Fath́er of light and life! Thou God Suprème! [1]
O tèach me what is good. Tèach me Thysel′f!
Sàve me from fol′ly, vańity and vìce;
From ev′ry lòw pursùit! and feèd my sòul
With knowl′edge, cońscious pèace, and vir′tue pùre;
Sàcred, substań tial, nev′er-fàding [2] blifs!

Thom′son.

1) sú-prèmé, höchst 2) fá′-ding, vergehend.

Hymń [1] on Grat′itude.

When all thy mer′cies, o my God,
My rìsing sòul survèys [2],
Transpòrted with the view′, I'm lost′
In wońder, love and pràise.

O how shall words with èqual war′mth
The grat′itude declàre,
That glòws withiń my ravish'd [3] hear′t?
But thou canst rèad it thère.

Thy prov′idence my lìfe sustàin'd,
And all my wań ts redress′d [4],
When in the silent wom′b I lày,
And huńg upoń the breast′.

So all my wèak complàints and cries
Thy mer′cy leńt an èar.
Ere [5] yet my feèble thòughts had lear′nt
To form themsel′ves in prày'r.

Unnum′ber'd com′forts to my sòul
Thy tender càre bestòw'd
Befòre my ińfant hear′t concèiv'd
From whom those com′forts flòw'd [6].

When in the slipp'ry [7] paths of youth
With heedlefs [8] steps I ran,
Thine arm unseen convey'd [9] me safe,
And led [10] me up to man.

Thro' hid'den [11] dangers, toils and death,
It gently clear'd my way,
And thro' the pleasing snares [12] of vice,
More to be fear'd than they.

When worn [13] with sick'nefs oft hast thou
With heal'th renew'd my face,
And when in sins and sorrows sunk,
Reviv'd my soul with grace.

Thy bounteous [14] hand with worldly blifs
Has made my cup run o'er,
And in a kind and faithful friend
Has doubled all my store [15].

Ten thousand thousand precious [16] gif'ts [17]
My daily thanks employ;
Nor is the least a chearful heart,
That tastes those gifts with joy.

Through every period of my life
Thy good'nefs I'll pursue,
And af'ter death in di'stant worlds
The glorious theme [18] renew.

When nature fails, and day and night
Divide their works not more.

1) him, Lobgesang 2) sur-vaze', übersieht 3) rav'-vishd, entzückt, hingerissen 4) re-drest', half ab 5) are, ehe 6) flode, flossen 7) slip'-re, schlüpferig 8) heed'-les, unachtsam 9) kon-vade', führte 10) led, (lead) 11) hid'-dn, verborgen 12) snare'z, Fallstricke 13) worn, (wear) 14) boun'-tzhe-us, freigebig, milde 15) store, Vorrath 16) presh'-us, kostbar 17) giftz, Geschenke 18) theme, Gegenstand.

My ever-grateful heart, o lord,
Thy mercy shall adore.

Through all eternity to Thee
A joyful song I'll raise;
For, o! eternity's too short
To utter all thy praise!

Addison.

From the Irish Melodies.

She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps,
And lovers around her are sighing;
But coldly she turns from their gaze, and weeps,
For her heart in his grave is lying!

She sings the wild song of her dear native plains,
Every note which he loved awaking:
Ah! little they think who delight in her strains [1],
How the heart of the minstrel [2] is breaking!

He had lived for his love, for his country he died;
They were all that to life had entwined [3] him;
Nor soon shall the tears of his country be dried,
Nor long will his love stay behind him!

Oh! make her a grave where sunbeams rest,
When they promise a glorious morrow;
They'll shine o'er her sleep, like a smile from the west,
From her own loved island of sorrow!

Thomas Moore.

1) strāne, Gesang (-weise) 2) minstrel, Sänger 3) to intwine', fetten, verschlingen.

Hope.

White as a white sail on a dusky [1] sea,
When half the horizon's [2] clouded and half free,

Flut'tering[3] between the dun wave and the sky,
Is Hope's last gleam in man's extremity.
Her anchor[4] parts[5]; but still her snowy[6] sail
Attracts our eye amid'st the rudest gale[7].
Though every wave she climbs divides us more,
The heart still follows from the loneliest[8] shore.

Lord Byron.

1) dûs'-kė, trüb, dunkel, düster 2) hò-rī'-zôn's (horizon is) Horizont, Gesichtskreis 3) flût'-tûr-ing, flatternd, schwebend 4) ångk'-ûr, Anker 5) pårts, scheidet, geht hin (bricht) 6) snò'-ė, schneeweiß 7) gåle, Sturmwind 8) lòne'-lė-ist, einsamst.

Margaret's Ghost.

A Bal'lad[1].

'Twas at the silent, sol'emn hour,
When night and morning meet;
In glided Margaret's grimly[2] ghost,
And stood at Wil'liam's feet.

Her face was like an April-morn,
Clad[3] in a wintry[4] cloud:
And clay-cold was her lily[5]-hand,
That hel'd her sable[6] shroud[7].

So shall the fairest face appear,
When youth and years are flown:
Such is the robe[8] that kings must wear;
When death has reft[9] their crown.

Her bloom[10] was like the springing flower,
That sips the sil'ver dew;
The rose was bud'ded[11] in her cheek,
Just opening to the view.

1) bål'-låd, Ballade 2) grim'-lė, entsetzlich 3) klåd, gekleidet (clothe) 4) wint'-rė, was zum Winter gehört 5) lil'-lė, Lilie 6) så'-bl, schwarz 7) shròůd, Sterbekleid, Grabtuch 8) ròbe, Staatskleid 9) rėft, geraubt (reave) 10) blòòm,

But lov́e had, like the cańker [12] - worḿ [13],
Consùm'd her eaŕly prime:
The rôse greẁ pàle, and left her cheèk;
She dìed befòre her tìme.

Awàke! she cried, thy trùe - love calls,
Come from her mid́night - gràve;
Now let thy pit́y hèar the màid,
Thy lov́e refùsed to sàve.

This is the mirk [14] and fèarful hoúr,
When iǹjur'd ghòsts complàin;
When yàwning [15] gràves giv́e up their dead́,
To haunt́ [16] the fàithlefs swàin [17].

Bethiǹk thee, Wil̀liam, of thy fàult,
Thy pled́ge [18], and bròken ȯath:
And giv́e me back my màiden - voẃ,
And give me back my troth́ [19].

Why did you promíse love to me,
And not that promíse keèp?
Why did you sweàr mine eỳes were bright,
Yet lèave those eỳes to weèp?

Hoẃ could you sày my fàce was fàir,
And yet that fàce forsàke?
Hoẃ could you win my viŕgin heaŕt,
Yet lèave that heaŕt to breàk?

Why did you sày my lips were sweèt,
And made the scaŕlet pàle?
And why did I, young wit́lefs màid!
Belìeve the flat́t'ring tàle?

Blüthe 11) bůd' - dêd, geknospet 12) kång' - kůr, Krebs 13) wůrm, Wurm 14) mêrk, dunkel 15) yåwń - îng, gähnend, sich weit öffnend 16) hånt, öfter erscheinen 17) swåne, Schäfer, Geliebter 18) plêdje, Unterpfand 19) trôth, Treue

That fàce, alas! no mòre is fàir;
Those lips[20] no longer red:
Dark are mine eyes, now clòs'd in death,
And ev'ry charm is fled[21].

The hungry[22] worm my sister is;
This winding[23] sheèt[24] I weàr:
And còld and wèary last's our night,
Till that last morn appèar.

But, hark! the cock[25] has warn'd me hence;
A long and last adieù!
Come, seè, false man, how lòw she lies,
Thad dìed for love of you.

The lark sung loud; the morning smìl'd[26],
And shòw'd her glis't'ring[27] head;
Pàle William shoòk[28] in every limb
And ràving[29] left his bed.

He hied[30] him to the fàtal[31] plàce
Where Marg'ret's body lày;
And stret'ch'd him on the greèn grafs-turf[32],
That wrap'd her breathlefs clày.

And thrice he call'd on Margaret's nàme,
And thrìce he wept full sòre[33];
Then làid his cheèk to the còld earth,
And word spàke never mòre.

Mallet.

20) lĭp, Lippe 21) flĕd, (flee oder fly) 22) hŭng'-grè, hungrig
23) wīnd'-ĭng, einwickelnd 24) sheèt, Leintuch, Betttuch
25) kŏk, Hahn 26) smile, lächeln 27) glĭst'-rĭng, glänzend
28) shŏŏk (shake) 29) rá'-vĭng, rasend 30) hīde, eilte
31) fá'-tăl, unglücklich 32) tŭrf, Rasen 33) sòre, Schmerz.

A Ballad.

Turn, gentle hermit of the dàle[1],
And guide my lònely wày,

To where yon[2] taper[3] cheers[4] the vàle
  With hospitable ràу[5].

For hère forlorn[6] and lost[7] I tread[8],
  With fàinting step and slòw;
Where wilds, immeasurably[9] spread,
  Seèm lengthening as I go.

Forbeàr, my son, the hermit cries,
  To tempt[10] the dàngerous gloòm;
For yonder fàithlefs phantom[11] flìes
  To lùre[12] thee to thy doòm[13].

Hère to the hoúselefs child of want
  My doòr is òpen still,
And thò' my pòrtion is but scant[14],
  I give it with good will.

Then túrn to night, and freèly shàre
  Whate'er my cell bestòws:
My rushy[15] coúch[16], and frùgal[17] fàre[18],
  My blessing and repòse.

No flock's, that rànge the valley[19] freè,
  To slàughter[20] I condemn:
Tàught by that power that pities me,
  I learn to pity them.

But from the moúntain's grassy sìde
  A guiltlefs[21] fèast I bring;
A scrip[22] with herbs[23] and frùits supply'd,
  And water from the spring[24].

1) dåle, Thal 2) yôn, dort drüben 3) tå'-pŭr, Fackel 4) tshèèrz, erhellet 5) rå, Strahl 6) fŏr-lŏrn', verlassen 7) lŏst (lose) 8) trĕd, gehe, wandele 9) ĭm-mĕzh'-ŭr-å-blè, unermeßlich 10) tĕmt, versuchen 11) fån'-tŭm, Gespenst 12) lůre, locken 13) dŏŏm, Verderben 13) skånt, sparsam vorhanden, spärlich, kärglich 15) rŭsh'-è, von Schilf 16) kŏŭtsh, Ruhestelle, Bett, Lager 17) frŭ'-gål, mäßig 18) fåre, Kost 19) vål'-lè, Thal 20) slåw'-tŭr, Blutver-

Then, pil'grim, turn, thy càres foregò[25];
  All earth-born càres are wrong:
Man wants but lit'tle hère belòw,
  Nor wants that lit'tle long.

Sof't as the dew from heav'n descends,
  His gentle accents fell;
The mod'est strànger lòwly bends,
  And fol'lows to the cell.

Far in a wil'derness obscùre[26]
  The lònely mansion lày,
A ref'uge to the nèighbouring poòr,
  And stràngers led astrày.

No stòres benèath its humble that'ch[27]
  Requìr'd a master's càre:
The wick'et[28] òpening with a lat'ch[29]
  Recèiv'd the harmless pàir[30].

And now when busy crowds retìre,
  To tàke their èvening rest,
The hermit trimm'd[31] his little fire,
  And cheèr'd his pensive[32] guest';

And spread' his vegetable[33] stòre,
  And gàily prest', and smil'd,
And skil'l'd[34] in legendary[35] lòre[36],
  The lingering[37] hoùr beguil'd[38].

gießen 21) gilt'-lĕs, schuldlos 22) skrĭp, Tasche 23) ĕrbz, Kräuter 24) sprĭng, Quelle 25) fòre-gò', fahren lassen, aufgeben 26) ŏb-skùre', dunkel 27) thåtsh, Strohdach 28) wĭk'-ĭt, Pförtchen 29) låtsh, Klinke, Thürfälle 30) påre, Paar 31) trĭm'-md, brachte in Ordnung, schürte 32) pĕn'-sĭv, tiefsinnig 33) vĕd'-jè-tå-bl, zu Pflanzen gehörig — vegetable store, Pflanzenvorrath 34) skĭl'-ld, erfahren, bewandert 35) lĕd'-gĕn-då-rè, zu einer Legende gehörig 36) lòre, Lehre (Weise) 37) lĭng'-gŭr-ĭng, zögernd 38) bè-guìle'-d, betrog 39) sĭm-på-thĕt'-ĭk, sympathetisch, überein-

Aroúnd in sympathet′ick[39] mirth
Its trick′s the kit′ten[40] tries,
The crick′et[41] chirrups[42] in the hearth[43],
The crack′ling[44] fagot[45] flies.

But nothing could a charm impart[46]
To soòth[47] the strànger's wòe;
For grièf was heavy at his heart,
And tèars began to flòw.

His rising càres the hermit spỳ'd,
With answering càre opprest′,
„And whence[48], unhappy yoùth, he crỳ'd,
„The sorrows of thy breast′?

„From bet′ter habitàtion spurn'd[49],
„Reluctant[50] dost thou ròve[51];
„Or grième for friendship unreturn'd[52]
„Or unregarded[53] love?

„Alas, the joys that fortune brings,
„Are trifling and decày,
,And those who prize[54] the pàltry[55] things,
„Mòre trifling still than they.

„And what is friendship but a nàme,
„A charm that lul′ls[56] to sleèp,
„A shàde that fol′lows weal′th[57] or fàme
„But lèaves the wret′ch to weèp?

„And love is still an emptier soúnd,
„The mod′ern[58] fàir one's jest,

stimmend 40) kit′-tn, Kätzchen 41) krik′-kit, Grille 42) tshĕr′-rŭpz (statt chirps), zirpt, zwitschert 43) hàrth, Heerd 44) kràk′-kling, knisternd, platzend 45) fàg′-ŭt, Reißholz 46) im-pàrt′, mittheilen 47) sòòth, besänftigen 48) hwĕnse, woher 49) spŭrnd, verstoßen 50) rè-lŭk′-tànt, mit Widerwillen 51) ròve, herumirren 52) ŭn-rè-tŭrnd′, unerwiedert 53) ŭn-rè-guàrd′-ĕd, nicht geachtet, verschmähet 54) prize, schätzen 55) pàl′-trè, schlecht, armselig 56) lŭlz,

„On eárth unseèn, or only foúnd
„To wárm the túrtle's[59] nest.

„For shàme, fond yoùth, thy sorrows hush[60],
„And spurn the sex," he said;
But, while he spòke, a rising blush
His love-lorn guest' betrày'd.

Surpriz'd he seès new beaùties rise,
Swif't[61] mańtling[62] to the view,
Like col'ours ò'er the morńing skies,
As brìght, as trańsient[63] toò.

The bashful[64] lòok, the rising breast',
Alteŕnate spread' alaŕms,
The loveĺy stràngeŕ stańds confest',
A màid in all her chaŕms.

„And, ah, forgive a stràngeŕ rùde,
„A wret'ch forlorn she crỳ'd,
„Whòse feèt unhal'low'd[65] thus intrùde[66]
„Where heaven and you reside[67].

„But let a màid thy pit'y shàre,
„Whom love has tàught to stràỳ[68];
„Who seèks for rest, but finds despàir,
„Companion of her wày.

„My father liv'd beside the Tỳne[69],
„A weal'thy lord was he;
„And all his weal'th was mark'd as mine,
„He had but ònly me.

lullt 57) wĕlth, Reichthum 58) mŏd'-dŭrn, neumodisch 59) tŭrtl, Turteltaube 60) hŭsh, stille, besänftige 61) swift, geschwind, schnell 62) mântl, überziehen, bedecken (wie mit einem Mantel) 63) trăn'-shè-ĕnt, vorübergehend 64) băsh'-fŭl, verschämt 65) ŭn-hâl'-lòd, unheilig 66) in-trōōd', sich eindrängen 67) rè-side', wohnen 68) strâ, herumirren 69) tine, der Name eines Flusses im nördlichen England 70) ŭn-

„To win me from his tender arms,
„Unnumber'd[70] sùitors[71] càme;
„Who pràis'd me for impùted charms,
„And felt or fèign'd[72] a flàme.

„Each hoúr a mercenary[73] crowd
„With richest prof'fers stròve[74]:
„Among the rest young Ed'win bow'd,
„But never talk'd of love.

„In humble simplest habit clad[75],
„No weal'th nor power had he;
„Wisdom and worth were all he had,
„But thèse were all to me.

„The blossom[76] òpening to the dày,
„The dews of heaven refin'd,
„Could nòught[77] of pùrity displày[78],
„To emulate[79] his mind.

„The dew, the blossom on the treè,
„With charms inconstant shine;
„Their charms were his, but wòe to me,
„Their constancy was mine.

„For still I tryd each fick'le art,
„Importunate[80] and vàin,
„And while his passion touch'd my heart,
„I triumph'd in his pàin.

„Till quite dejected[81] with my scorn,
„He left me to my prìde;
„And sòught a sol'itude forlorn,
„In sècret where he died.

nům-bůrd, unzählig 71) sú-tůrz, Freier 72) fàne'-d, erdichteten 73) měr'-sè-nǻ-rė, feil 74) stròve (strive) 75) klåd, gekleidet 76) blŏs'-sům, Blüthe 77) nǻwt, nichts 78) dĭs-plá', zeigen 79) ěm'-ú-láte, nachahmen, wetteifern 80) ĭm-pŏr'-tshù-náte, ungestümm 81) dè-jěkt'-ĕd, trost-

„But mìne the sorrow, mine the fàult,
„And well my life shall pày,
„I'll seèk the sol'itude he sòught,
„And stret'ch me where he lày. —

„And there forlorn despàiring hid[82],
„I'll lày me down and die:
„'Twas so for me that Ed'win did,
„And so for him will I."

„Forbid' it, heaven!" the hermit crỳ'd,
And clasp'd[83] her to his breast':
The wondering fàir one turn'd to chìde[84],
'Twas Ed'win's self that prest'.

„Turn, Angelina, ever dèar,
„My charmer, turn to seè,
„Thy òwn, thy long lost' Ed'win hère,
„Restòr'd to love and theè.

„Thus let me hòld theè to my heart,
„And ev'ry càre resign:
„And shall we never, never part,
„My life, — my all that's mine?

„No, never, from this hoúr to part,
„We'll live and love so trùe;
„The sigh that rends thy constant heart,
„Shall breàk thy Ed'win's too."

Gòldsmith.

los, niedergebeugt 82) hid (hide) 83) klàsp, schließen, drücken 84) tshide, schelten.

Lines writ'ten dùring a Thunder-Storm at Mid'night.

Let coward Guil't, with pal'lid[1] Fèar,
To shel't'ring caverns[2] fly,
And just'ly dread' the vengeful[3] fàte,
That thunders through the skỳ.

Protected by that hand, whòse làw
The threat'ning[4] storms obèy,
Intrepid Virtue smiles secùre,
As in the blàze[5] of dày!

In the thick' cloud's tremendous[6] gloòm
The lightnings lùrid[7] glàre,
It views the sàme all-gràcious Pow'r
That brèathes the vernal[8] àir.

Thro' Nàtures ever-vàrying scène,
By dif'ferent wàys pursu'd,
The one eternal end of Heav'n
Is universal good'.

With like benef'icent[9] effect
'O'er flàming èther[10] glòws,
As when it tùnes[11] the linnet's[12] voice,
Or blushes in the ròse.

By rèason tàught to scorn those fèars,
That vul'gar minds molest'[13],
Let no fantastic[14] terrors breàk
My dèar Narcissa's rest'.

Thy life may all the tend'rest càre
Of Providence defend;
And del'egated[15] àngels round
Their guardian[16] wings extend!

When thrò' creàtion's vast expanse[17]
The last dread thunders ròll,

1) pål'-lĭd, blaß, bleich 2) kåv'-ŭrn, Höhle 3) vĕnje'-fŭl, rächend 4) thrĕt'-nĭng, drohend 5) bláze, Flamme, Lohe 6) trè-mĕn'-dŭs, erschrecklich 7) lù'-rĭd, düster, schwarzgelb, bleifarben 8) vĕr'-nål, zum Frühling gehörig 9) bè-nĕf'-è-sĕnt, gütig, wohlthätig 10) è'-thĕr (aether), Lufthimmel 11) tù'-nz, stimmt 12) lĭn'-nĭtz, Hänflings 13) mò-lĕst', beunruhigen 14) fån-tås'-tĭk, eingebildet, unvernünftig 15) dĕl'-lè-gá-tĕd, abgesandt 16) gyår'-dè-ăn, Vormund, Beschützer

Untùne[18] the cońcord[19] of the sphères[20],
And shàke the rìsing sòul;

Unmòv'd màyst thou the final[21] storm
Of jarring worlds survèy,
That ushers[22] in the glad scrène
Of everlasting dày! *Miſs Carter.*

17) ĕk-spânse', Ausſpannung, Weite, Raum 18) ŭn-tūne', verſtimmen 19) kŏng'-kŏrd, Uebereinſtimmung, Einklang 20) sfēre'-z, die himmliſchen Sphären 21) fi'-nâl, endlich, letzter 22) ŭsh'-ŭrz, einführt.

Ode[1] on Solitude.

Happy the man, whòse wish and càre
A few paternal àcres[2] boúnd,
Content to brèathe his nàtive àir,
In his òwn groúnd!
Whòse herds with milk, whòse fiélds with bread,
Whòse flocks supply him with attìre[3];
Whòse trees in summer yièld him shàde,
In winter fire.
Bless'd, who can unconcern'dly[4] find
Hoúrs, dàys, and yèars slide[5] soft awày,
In heal'th of bod'y, pèace of mind,
Quiet by dày;
Soúnd sleèp by night; stud'y and èase
Together mix'd; sweèt recreàtion![6]
And innocence, which mòst does plèase,
With meditàtion.
Thus let me live, unseèn, unknòwn,
Thus unlamented[7] let me die!
Stèal from the world, and not a stòne
Tell where I lie.
Pope.

1) ōde, Ode 2) â'-kŭrz, Morgen Landes 3) ăt-tīre', Kleidung 4) ŭn-kŏn-sēr'-nĕd-lē, unbekümmert 5) slīde, gleiten 6) rĕk-krē-â'-shŭn, Erquickung 7) ŭn-lă-mĕnt'-ĕd, unbeklagt.

An Ode to Narcissa.

Thy fàtal shaf'ts[1] unerring[2] mòve,
I bow before thìne al'tar, Love;
I feèl thy sof't resist'lefs flàme
Glìde swif't thrò' all my vital[3] fràme.
For while I gàze, my bosom glòws,
My blood' in tides[4] impet'uous flòws;
Hòpe, fèar, and joy alternate ròll,
And flood's of transport whel'm[5] my sòul!
My fal't'ring[6] tongue attempts in vàin
In soòthing murmurs to complàin;
My tongue some sècret magick[7] ties,
My murmurs sink in bròken sighs!
Condemn'd to nurse eternal càre,
And ever drop the silent tèar,
Unheard I mòurn, unknòwn I sigh,
Unfriended live, unpit'ied die!

Smollet.

1) shåftz, Pfeile 2) ûn-ér-ring, unfehlbar 3) vi'-tål, zum Leben gehörig 4) tides, Ebben und Fluthen 5) hwêlm, begraben, bedecken 6) fål'-tûr-îng, stockend, stammelnd 7) måd'-jîk, Zauber.

The Beggar's[1] Petit'ion[2].

Pit'y the sorrows of a poor òld man,
Whòse trembling limbs have bòrne[3] him to your doòr,
Whòse dàys are dwindled[4] to the shortest span;
Oh! give relièf, and Heav'n will blefs your stòre!
Thèse tat'ter'd[5] clòthes my poverty bespèak[6];
Thèse hòary[7] lock's[8] proclàim[9] my lengthen'd yèars;
And many a furrow[10] in my grièf-wòrn[11] cheèk
Has been the channel[12] to a flood' of tèars.
Yon house, erected[13] on the rising ground,
With tempting aspect[14] drew me from my road;

1) bêg'-gûrz, Bettlers 2) pè-tîsh'-ûn, Bitte 3) bòrne (bear) 4) dwînd'-dld, abgenommen 5) tåt'-tûrd, zerrissen 6) bè-spèèk', verkündigen, andeuten, zeigen 7) hò'-rè, grau 8) lòkz, Locken 9) prò-klàme', verkünden 10) fûr'-rò, Furche 11) wòrn (wear) 12) tshån'-êl, Kanal 13) è-rêkt'-êd, aufge-

For Plenty there a résidence has foúnd,
And Grańdeur a magnif′icent abòde.
Hard is the fàte of the infírm and poòr!
Hère, as I cràv'd[15] a morsel[16] of their bread′,
A pamper'd[17] mènial[18] dròve me from the doòr,
To seèk a shel′ter in an humbler shed.
Oh! tàke me to your hośpitable dòme[19];
Keèn[20] blòws the wind, and pìercing is the còld;
Short is my paśsage to the frieńdly tòmb,
For I am poòr, and miśerably òld.
Should I revèal[21] the sòurces of my grièf,
If soft humańity e'eŕ toucȟ'd your breast′,
Your hands would not withhòld the kìnd relièf,
And tèars of pit′y would not be represt′.
Heav'n sends misfortunes; why should we repine?
'Tis Heav'n has bròught me to the stàte you seè;
And your condit′ion may be soòn lìke mìne;
The chìld of Soŕrow and of Miśery.
A little fárm[22] was my pateŕnal lot;
Then, like the lark[23], I sprìghtly hàil'd[24] the morn;
But ah! oppreśsion forc'd me from my cot′[25];
My cat′tle[26] dìed and blìghted[27] was my corn[28].
My dàughter, once the comfort of my àge,
Lùr'd by a vil′lain from her nàtive hòme,
Is cast, abandon'd, on the world's wide stàge,
And doòm'd in scańty poverty to ròam[29].
My tender wìfe, sweèt soòther of my càre!
Struck with sad anguish at the stern decreè,
Fell, lingring fell, a victim[30] to despàir,
And left the world to wret′chedneſs[31] and me.
Pity the sorrows of a poòr òld man,
Whòse trembling limbs have bòrne him to your doòr,

richtet 14) ås′-pěkt, Ansehen 15) kràv'd, flehte 16) mǒr′-sǐl, Bissen 17) påḿ-pŭrd, gemästet 18) mè′-nė-ål, Diener 19) dòme, (großes) Haus 20) kèèn, scharf 21) rè-vèle′, entdecken 22) fårm, Pachthof 23) lårk, Lerche 24) hále, begrüßen 25) kǒt, Hütte 26) kåt′-tl, Vieh 27) blì′-těd, durch Mehlthau vernichtet, brandig 28) kǒrn, Getreide 29) ròme, herumstreichen 30) vǐk′-tǐm, Opfer 31) rětsh′-ěd-něs, Elend.

Whòse dàys are dwin'dled to the shor'test span;
Oh! give reliẻf, and Heav'n will blefs your stòre!

Anon'ymus.

Hèbrew[1] *Mel'odies.*

She walks in beauty, like the night
Of cloúdlefs climes[2] and star'ry[3] skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
Meet in her as'pect and her eyes:
Thus mel'low'd[4] to that tender light
Which heaven to gàudy[5] day denies.
One shade the more, one ray the lefs,
Had half impàir'd[6] the nàmelefs[7] gràce
Which wàves in every ràven trefs[8],
Or sof'tly lightens o'er her face;
Where thòughts serènely sweet exprefś
How pùre — how dèar their dwelling-place.
And on that cheek, and o'er that brow[9],
So soft, so calḿ, yet el'oquent,
The smiles that win, the tin'ts[10] that glòw,
But tell of days in good'nefs spent,
A mìnd at pèace with all belòw;
A heart whòse love is in'nocent!

Lord Byron.

1) hè'-brôô, hebräisch 2) klîm'-z, Klimaten 3) står'-rè, bestirnt 4) mĕl'-lòd, gemildert 5) gåw'-dè, glänzend, prunkend 6) îm-pår'd, geschadet, benommen 7) nàme'-lĕs, namenlos 8) trĕs, Locke 9) brôû, Augenbraue, Stirne 10) tînt, Farbe.

Granàda *)

a Prìze Pòem by John Gràham, Ox'ford, 1833.

— — Weèp, Is'lam! weep, thy Kòran's sàinted[1] pàge
Hath felt the big'ot[2] Goth's[3] fanat'ic ràge.

*) Dieses schöne Bruchstück ist dem Preisgedichte eines 18jährigen Oxforder Studenten, John Graham, entnommen.

And càme he then with pit'ying hand to bring
A hòlier wor'ship from a pùrer spring?
Came he with lòwly[4] step, and soòthing voice,
To àid the hum'ble, bid the wèak rejoice?
To bid the hàughty spir'it's stren'gth be bow'd,
Ràise up the feèble, and abash'[5] the proúd?
Oh no! in ear'thly guise[6] the tèacher came,
With ròbe of crim'son[7], and with scour'ge[8] of flàme!
His the tremen'dous[9] creèd[10] which sòught to tèar
Fàith from defiance[11], wor'ship from despàir.
And his th' infu'riate[12] pride, which lov'd to stràin[13]
Beliè'f from writhing[14] lip and throb'bing[15] bràin.
Stern[16] Persecùtion stood', with ìron smile,
To plỳ[17] the rack[18], or light the read'y pile[19]:
And as she wat'ch'd her tor'tur'd[20] vic'tim bleèd,
Held mer'cy's crofs to con'secrate the deèd!
And is it thus, dread' Father? can it be,
That man should fràme[21] an of'f'ring[22] meèt[23] for thee?
Is thine ear glad'den'd[24] by the crèature's cry?
Is mur'der foùl[25] no more to Mer'cy's eye?
And was it thus the Shepherd brought of old
His wand'ring flock to their deser'ted fold?[26]
Not such thy coming, when the prom'is'd light
Shall scàre with ser'aph wing the fleèting[27] night:
When through the wàken'd earth thy crofs shall win
Its blood'lefs triumph o'er defèated sin.
Then — at the ful'nefs[28] of appointed time —
Earth's ev'ery ràce shall flock[29] from every clime.

1) sánt'-ěd, geheiligt 2) big'-gůt, bigot 3) gŏth, der Gothe 4) lŏ'-lė, demüthig 5) å-băsh', beschämen 6) gylse, Miene, Gestalt 7) krĭm'-zn, dunkelroth 8) skůrje, Geißel 9) trė-měń-důs, gräulich 10) krėėd, Glaube 11) dė-fi'-ånse, Trotz 12) ĭn-fů'-rė-åte, rasend 13) stråne, erpressen 14) ri'-thĭng, convulsivisch zuckend 15) thrŏb'-bĭng, pulsirend 16) stěrn, finster, grausam 17) plĭ, anwenden 18) råk, die Folter 19) pile, Scheiterhaufen 20) tŏr'-tshůrd, gepeinigt 21) fråme, bilden 22) ŏf'-rĭng, Opfer 23) mėėt, passend 24) glåd'-dnd, erfreut 25) fŏůl, schändlich 26) fòld, Hürde, Pferch (für Schaafe) 27) flėėt'-ĭng, fliehend, flüchtig 28) fůl'-něs, Erfüllung, Fülle 29) to flock, herbeiströmen 30) rė'-jůnz,

E'en now they come — through each resoúnding shore
A voice hath tòld that sin shall be no more.
From the far règions[30] of the fròzen north
The fur-clad[31] chièftain[32] lèads his myriads forth:
And by the dark Savańnah's lònely side
The wàrrior Indian vàils[33] his Stòic pride.
Lo! Hàgar's off'spring[34], doòm'd[35] no more to ròam[36],
List[37] the glad soúnd, and lèave their desert hòme;
And roús'd[38] from Ganges' God-deserted strèam,
The Bràhmin turns to hàil[39] a hòlier bèam.
Forc'd by no torture, àw'd[40] not by the swòrd,
The Moslem leaves for aye[41] his prophet lord;
And see, repentant[42] Israel bows her down
To Him, who wòre of old[43] her martyr crown.
Till, from one mighty tongue, the mingled[44] prày'r
Swells in glad hòmage[45] through the silent àir;
And nàtions join in one adòring cry,
The earth their al'tar, and their shrine the sky.

Regionen 31) fůr'-clåd, in Felle gehüllt 32) tshèèf'-tin, Häuptling 33) våle-z, läßt sinken, fallen 34) ôf'-spring, Nachkommenschaft 35) dôôm'd, verdammt 36) ròme, herumirren, schweifen 37) lìst, horchen 38) rôůsd, aufgescheucht, aufgeweckt 39) to hàle, begrüßen 40) åw'd, eingeschüchtert, erschreckt 41) àè, immer (always) 42) rè-pènt'-ânt, reuig 43) of old, vor Alters, ehemals 44) ming'-gld, vermischt 45) hôm'-åje, Zoll der Ehrfurcht.

Alexander's Fèast; or the Power of Mùsick.
An Ode on St. Cecil'ia's dày.

'Twas at the royal fèast, for Persia won
By Phil'ip's warlike[1] son:
Alof't[2] in àwful stàte
The godlike hèro sat'e
On his impèrial[3] thròne:
His val'iant peèrs[4] were plàc'd aroúnd,
Their brows[5] with ròses and with myrtle[6] boúnd:
So should desert in arms be crown'd.

1) wår'-like, kriegerisch 2) â-lôft', hoch 3) ìm-pè'-rè-ål, kaiserlich 4) peers, Gefährten 5) brôůze, Stirnen 6) mèr'-tl,

The lovely Thàis by his side
Sat, like a bloòming èastern bride [7],
In flow'r of yoùth and beaùty's pride.
Happy, happy, happy pàir!
None [8] but the bràve,
None but the bràve,
None but the bràve deserves the fair.
Timotheus, plàc'd on high
Amid the tùneful [9] quire [10],
With flying fingers touch'd the lyre: [11]
The trembling nòtes [12] ascend the sky,
And heav'n'ly joys inspire.
The song began from Jòve [13],
Who left his blifsful sèats above:
Such is the pow'r of mighty love!
A dragon's [14] fiery form belied [15] the god:
Sublime [16] on ràdiant [17] wings he ròde [18],
When he to fàir Olympia prefs'd,
And stamp'd [19] an image of himself, a sov'reign of the world.
The list'ning crowd admire the lofty soùnd;
A present dèity, the vàulted [20] roòfs reboùnd [21].
With ravish'd èars
The monarch hèars,
Afsùmes the god,
Affects to nod [22],
And sèems to shàke the sphères.
The pràise of Bacchus, then, the swèet musiéian [23] sung,
Of Bacchus ever fàir, and ever young:
The jolly god in triumph comes;
Soùnd the trumpets, bèat the drums!
Flush'd [24] with a purple gràce
He shèws his honest fàce.

Myrte 7) bride, Braut 8) nůn, keiner 9) tůne'-fůl, harmonisch 10) kwire, Chor 11) lire, Leier 12) nòte'z, Noten 13) Jove, Jupiter 14) dråg'-ůn, Drache 15) bè'-lide, verstellte 16) sůb-blime', erhaben 17) rà'-dè-ånt, strahlend 18) ròde (ride) 19) ståmpd, stempelte 20) våwl'-tèd, gewölbt 21) rè-bǒůnd', zurückwerfen (hallen wieder) 22) nǒd, nicken 23) mù-zìsh'-ůn, Musikus 24) flůsh'd,

How give the hautboys[25] breath; he comes, he comes;
Bacchus ever fair and young,
Drinking joys did first ordain:
Bacchus' bleſsings are a treasure,
Drinking is the soldier's pleasure;
Rich the treasure,
Sweet the pleasure;
Sweet is the pleasure after pain.
Sooth'd with the sound, the king grew vain,
Fought all his battles o'er again,
And thrice he routed[26] all his foes, and thrice he slew[27] the slain[28].
The master saw the madneſs rise,
His glowing cheeks, his ardent eyes;
And, while he heav'n and earth defied,
Chang'd his hand, and check'd his pride:
He chose a mournful muse
Soft pity to infuse:
He sung Darius great and good,
By too severe a fate,
Fall'n, fall'n, fall'n,
Fall'n from his high estate,
And wel'tring in his blood;
Deserted at his utmost need,
By those his former bounty fed,
On the bare earth expos'd[29] he lies,
With not a friend to close his eyes.
With downcast look the joyleſs victor sate,
Revolving[30] in his alter'd soul
The various turns of fate below;
And now and then a sigh he stole,
And tears began to flow.
The mighty master smil'd to see
That love was in the next degree.

geröthet, aufgeblaſen 25) hó'-hȍèz, Schalmeien 26) rȍů'-tĕd, ſchlug 27) slú (slay) 28) sláne, erſchlagen (slay) 29) ĕks-pòz'd', ausgeſetzt (verlaſſen) 30) ré-vȍl'-vĭng, überlegend 31) kĭn'-drĕd, verwandt 32) bŭb'-bl, (kleine) Waſſer-

'Twas but a kindred[31] sound to move:
For pity melts the mind to love.
Softly sweet, in Lydian measures,
Soon he sooth'd his soul to pleasures:
War, he sung, is toil and trouble,
Honour but an empty bubble[32],
Never ending, still beginning,
Fighting still, and still destroying:
If the world be worth thy winning,
Think, oh, think it worth enjoying!
Lovely Thais sits beside thee,
Take the good the gods provide thee. —
The many rend the skies with loud applause;
So love was crown'd, but music won the cause.
The prince, unable to conceal his pain,
Gaz'd on the fair,
Who caus'd his care,
And sigh'd and look'd, and sigh'd and look'd,
Sigh'd and look'd, and sigh'd again.
At length, with love and wine at once opprest,
The vanquish'd victor sunk upon her breast.
Now strike the golden lyre again,
And louder yet, and yet a louder strain;
Break his bands[33] of sleep asunder,
And rouse[34] him like a rattling peal[35] of thunder.
Hark, hark, the horrid sound
Has raised up his head,
As awak'd from the dead,
And amaz'd, he stares[36] around.
Revenge, revenge Timotheus cries,
See the furies arise,
See the snakes[37] that they rear[38],
How they hiss[39] in the air.
And the sparkles that flash from their eyes!
Behold a ghastly band;
Each a torch[40] in his hand;

blaſe 33) bándz, Bande 34) róuze, erwecken 35) péel, das Rollen 36) stáre'z, ſtarrt 37) snáke'-z, Schlangen 38) rére, aufrichten, emporheben 39) hĭs, ziſchen 40) tórtsh,

These are Grècian[41] ghòsts, that in bat'tle were slàin,
And unburied remàin,
Inglòrious[42] on the plàin;
Give the ven'geance dùe
To the val'iant crew:
Behòld how they tofs[43] their tor'ches on high,
How they point to the Per'sian abòdes,
And glit't'ring[44] tem'ples of their hos'tile gods! —
The prin'ces applàud[45] with fu'rious[46] joy,
And the king sèiz'd a flam'beau[47], with zèal to destroy;
Thais led the wày,
To light him to his prèy[48],
And, like anoth'er Hel'en, fir'd anoth'er Troy.
Thus long agò,
Ere hèaving[49] bel'lows[50] learn'd to blòw,
While or'gans yet were mùte[51],
Timòtheus to his brèathing flùte[52]
And soun'ding lyre
Could swell the sòul to ràge, or kin'dle[53] sof't desire.
At last divìne Cecil'ia càme,
Inven'trefs[54] of the vòcal[55] fràme;
The sweèt enthùsiast[56] from her sàcred stòre
Enlar'ged[57] the for'mer nar'row boùnds,
And ad'ded leng'th to sol'emn[58] soùnds;
With nàture's mother wit, and arts unknòwn befòre,
Let òld Timòtheus yièld the prìze,
Or both divìde the crow'n;
He ràis'd a mor'tal[59] to the skies,
She drew an àngel down.

Dryden.

Fackel 41) grè'-shŭn, griechisch 42) ĭn-glò'-rè-ŭs, unrühmlich 43) tŏs, schwingen 44) glĭt'-trĭng, glänzend, schimmernd 45) ăp-plăwd', Beifall geben 46) fŭ'-rè-ŭs, wüthend 47) flăm'-bò, brennende Fackel 48) prá, Beute 49) hè'-vĭng, schnaubend 50) bĕl'-lòs, Blasebälge 51) mùte, stumm 52) flùte, Flöte 53) kĭn'-dl, entzünden 54) ĭn-vĕnt'-rĕs, Erfinderin 55) vò'-kăl, lautstimmig 56) ĕn-thù'-zhè-ăst, Schwärmer 57) ĕn-lărje'd, erweiterte 58) sŏl'-ĕm, feierlich 59) mŏr'-tăl, sterblich.

Time.

The bell strikes One. We tàke no nòte of Time,
But from its lofś. To give it then a tońgue,
Is wise in man. As if an àngel spòke,
I feèl the sol′emn sońnd. If heaŕd aright [1],
It is the knell [2] of my depaŕted hoúrs.
Wheŕe are they? With the yèars beyońd the flood′:
It is the sigńal [3] that demańds despat′ch [4]:
How much is to be dońe! My hòpes and fèars
Staŕt up alaŕm'd, and o'er life's naŕrow veŕge [5]
Loòk dowń — on what? a fatĥomlefs [6] abyfś [7];
A dread′ eteŕnity! how sùrely mine!
And can eteŕnity belońg to me,
Poòr pensioner [8] on the boúnties of an hoúr?

Young.

1) â-rite′, ganz recht 2) nĕl, Laut der Todtenglocke 3) sig′-nâl, Zeichen 4) dĕ-spâtsh′, Eile 5) vĕrje, Rand 6) fâTH′-ŭm-lĕs, unergründlich 7) â-biss′, Abgrund 8) peń-shŭn-ŭr, Kostgänger Pensionär.

Sleèp.

Tir'd Nàture's sweèt restòrer [1], balmy [2] sleèp,
He, like the woŕld, his read′y visit pàys
Wheŕe foŕtune smiles; the wret′ched he forsàkes:
Swift on his dowńy [3] pińion [4] flies from wòe,
And lights on lid's [5] unsul′lied [6] with a tèar.

Young.

1) rĕ-stò′-rŭr, Wiederhersteller 2) bâm′-ĕ, balsamisch 3) dŏŭ′-nĕ, weich, lindernd 4) pin′-yŭn, Flügel, Schwinge 5) lid, Augenlied 6) ŭn-sŭl′-lid, unbefleckt.

Death.

Cowards dỳe many times befòre their deatĥs;
The val′iant nev′er tàste of death but ońce.
Of all the wońders that I yet have heaŕd,
It seèms to me mòst stràngc that men should fèar;
Seèing that deatĥ, a neċessary end,
Will come when it will come. *Shak′speare.*

Friendship.

(Hamlet's profession [1] of it to Horàtio.)

Horàtio, thou art è'en [2] as just a man
As e'er my conversàtion còp'd [3] withàl [4].
— Này, do not think I flat'ter:
For what advancement [5] may I hòpe from thee,
That no revenue [6] hast, but thy good spirits,
To feèd, and clòthe thee? Why should the poòr be flat'ter'd?
No, let the candied [7] tongue lick [8] absurd pomp,
And croòk the pregnant [9] hinges [10] of the kneè,
Where thrif't [11] mày fol'low fàwning [12]. Dost thou hèar?
Since my dèar sòul was mistrefs of her choice,
And could of men distinguish, her election [13]
Hath sèal'd thee for hersel'f; for thou hast been
As one, in suf'fering all, that suffers nothing;
A man, that Fortune's buf'fets [14] and rewards
Hath tà'en with èqual thanks: and bless'd are those,
Whose blood' and jud'gment are so well commingled [15],
That they are not a pìpe for Fortune's finger,
To soúnd what stop she plèase. Give me that man
That is not passion's slàve, and I will weàr him
In my heart's core [16], ày, in my heart of heart,
As I do thee. *Shakspeare.*

1) prò-fesh'-ůn, Erklärung, Bekenntniß 2) e'en, even 3) kòp'd, strebte 4) wiTH-åll', steht hier statt with 5) åd-vånse'-mĕnt, Beförderung, Vortheil 6) rĕv'-è-nù (oder rè-vĕn'-ů) Einkünfte 7) kån'-dĭd, mit Zucker überzogen 8) lĭk, lecken 9) prĕg'-nånt, schwanger (hier: willig) 10) hĭn'-jĕs, Gelenke 11) thrĭft, Vortheil, Gewinn 12) fåw'-nĭng, kriechende Bewerbung, Kriecherei 13) è-lĕk'-shůn, Wahl 14) bůf-fĕts, Backenstreiche, Streiche, Stöße 15) kòm-mĭng'-gld, vermischt 16) kòre, innere Theil, Innerstes, Herz, Fruchtkeim.

Friendship in Love.

Friendship is constant in all other things,
Sàve in the of'fice and affàirs of love:
Therefore, all hearts in love ùse their òwn tongues;
Let every eỳe negòtiate [1] for itself',

And trust' no àgent[2]: for beaùty is a wit'ch[3],
Agaińst whòse chaŕms fàith mel'teth iǹto blood'.

Shakspeare. Much adò[4] about noth'ing.

1) nè-gò'-shè-àte, unterhandeln 2) à'-jènt, Agent 3) witsh, Zauberin 4) à-dòò', Lermen.

A Receipt for Courtship [1].

Twò or threè dèars, and two or three sweèts;
Two or three balls[2], and two or three trèats,
Two or three serenàdes[3], giv'n as a lùre;
Two or three òaths how much they endùre;
Two or three meśsages[4] sent in one dày;
Two or three tìmes led'[5] out from the plày;
Two or three soft speèches màde by the wày;
Two or three tick'ets[6] for two or three tìmes;
Two or three love-let'ters writ'[7] all in rhỳmes[8];
Two or three months keèping strict to thèse rùles
Can never fàil màking a couple of foòls. *Swift.*

1) kòrte'-ship, Liebesbewerbung 2) bàwl, Ball 3) sèr-è-nàde'-z, Ständchen 4) mès'-sìd-jès, Botschaften 5) lèd, (lead) 6) tìk'-ìt, Eintrittskarte 7) rìt, (write) 8) rìme'z, Reime.

I heard last weèk, friend Ed'ward, thou wast dead'.
'I'm very glad' to hèar it too, cries Ned'[1].

1) nèd, (Edward.)

The Mìser's[1] Fèast.

His chimney smòkes! it is some òmen[2] dire![3]
His nèighbours are alarmed, and crỳ out „Fire!"

1) mì'-zùr, Geizhals 2) ò'-mèn, Vorbedeutung 3) dìre, fürchterlich.

On a Gentleman, who expended[1] his fortune in Horse-Ràcing[2].

John[3] ran so long, and ran[4] so fast,
No wonder he ran out at last;

He ran in debt', and then, to pày,
He distanc'd[5] all — and ran awày.

1) èks-pènd'-èd, verschwendete 2) rá'-sing, Rennen 3) Jôn, Johann 4) rân (run) 5) dis'-tânsd, entfernte, veräußerte.

Imaginàtion.

Lovers and mad'men[1] have such seèthing[2] bràins,
Such shàping fantasies[3], that apprehend[4]
Mòre than coòl rèason ever comprehends.
The lùnatic[5], the lover, and the pòet[6],
Are of imaginàtion all compact[7]:
One sees more devils than vast hell[8] can hòld;
That is the madman: the lover, all as frantic[9],
Seès Hel'en's beauty in a brow of 'Egypt[10]:
The pòet's eye, in a fine frenzy ròlling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven;
And, as imaginàtion bod'ies forth
The forms of things unknòwn, the pòet's pen
Turns them to shàpe, and gives to à'ry nothing
A lòcal[11] habitàtion and a nàme.
Such tricks hath strong imaginàtion,
That, if he would but apprehend some joy,
It comprehends some bringer of that joy,
Or in the night, imagining some fèar,
How èasy is a bush[12] suppòs'd a beàr!

Shakspeare. A Mid'summer[13]-night's Drèam.

1) mâd'-mèn, rasende Menschen 2) sèèth'-ìng, kochend 3) fân'-tâ-sèz, Phantasien 4) âp-prè-hènd', befürchten 5) lû'-nâ-tîk, mondsüchtig 6) pò'-èt, Dichter 7) kòm-pâkt', fest (hier: ganz ausmachend, ganz bestehend aus rc.) 8) hèl, Hölle 9) frân'-tîk, wahnwitzig 10) è'-jîpt, Egypten (also einer Zigeunerin) 11) lò'-kâl, räumlich 12) bùsh, Busch 13) mîd'-sûm-mûr, Mitte des Sommers, der 21. Junius.

Separàtion.

To die, is to be banish'd from myself;
And Sil'via is myself: banish'd from her,
Is self from self; a dead'ly banishment!
What light is light, if Sil'via be not seen?

What joy is joy, if Sil'via be not by?
Unlefs it be to think that she is by,
And feed upon the shad'ow of perfection.
Except I be by Silvia in the night,
There is no music in the nightingale [1];
Unlefs I look on Silvia in the day,
There is no day for me to look upon.
She is my essence [2], and I leave to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foster'd [3], illumin'd [4], cherish'd [5], kept alive.

Shakspeare. The Two Gentlemen of Verona.

1) nite'-in-gale, Nachtigall 2) ĕs'-sĕnse, Wesen 3) fŏs'-tŭrd, genährt 4) il-lu'-mind, erleuchtet 5) tshĕr'-risht, erhalten, genährt.

Ode to Evening.

Hail [1], meek [2]-eyed maiden, clad in sober [3] grey,
Whose soft approach the weary wood'-man loves,
As homeward [4] bent, to kifs his prat'tling [5] babes [6],
Jocund [7], he whistles thro' the twilight groves [8]!

When Phoebus [9] sinks behind the gil'ded hills,
You lightly o'er the misty [10] mead'ows [11] walk;
The drooping [12] daisies bathe in dul'cet [13] dews,
And nurse the nod'ding violet's [14] tender stalk [15].

The panting [16] Dryads [17], that in day's fierce heat [18]
To inmost [19] bow'rs [20] and cooling caverns ran,
Return to trip [21] in wanton [22] ev'ning dance;
Old Syl'van too returns, and laughing Pan.

To the deep wood the clam'rous [23] rooks [24] repair,
Light skims [25] the swal'low [26] o'er the wat'ry scene,

1) hāle, Heil 2) mēēk, sanft 3) sō'-bŭr, mäßig 4) hōme'-wărd, heimwärts 5) prăt'-tlĭng, plaudernd, plappernd, stammelnd 6) bābe'-z, Kindlein 7) jŏk'-ŭnd, lustig 8) grōv'-z, Wäldchen 9) fē'-bŭs, Sonne 10) mĭs'-tē, neblicht 11) mĕd'-dōz, Wiesen 12) drōōp'-ĭng, den Kopf hängend 13) dŭl'-sĕt, süß 14) vī'-ō-lĕt, Veilchen 15) stăwk, Stengel 16) păn'-tĭng, keuchend 17) drī'-ădz, Waldgöttinnen 18) hēte, Hitze 19) ĭn'-mōst, innerst 20) bŏŭ'-ŭrz, Dickichte 21) trĭp, hüpfen 22) wŏn'-tŭn, fröhlich 23) klăm'-rŭs, schreiend 24) rōōk, eine Art schwarzer Krähen 25) skĭms, streicht da-

And from the sheèp-cot and fresh-fuŕrow'd fièld
Stoút ploúghmen[27] meèt to wreśtle[28] on the greèn.

The swàin that aŕtleſs sings on yońder rock',
His suṕping sheèp and leńgth'ning shad'ow spies:
Plèas'd with the coòl, the calḿ refresh́ing[29] hoúr,
And with hòarse hum̀ming of unnuḿber'd flies.

Noẃ ev'ry paśsion sleèps, despońding[30] Loǘe,
And pìning Eńvy, ever-rest'leſs Prìde,
And hòly Calḿ creèps[31] ò'er my pèaceful sòul;
Ańger and mad Ambit'ion's stoŕms subsìde[32].

O mod'est 'Evening! oft let me appèar
A wańd'ring vòt'ry[33] in thy peńsive tràin[34],
Liśt'ning to eẃry wildly-waŕbling[35] nòte
That fills with fàrewell sweèt thy daŕk'ning plàin. *Wań ton.*

hin 26) swǒl'-lò, Schwalbe 27) plǒů'-mĕn, Ackerleute 28) rĕś-sl, ringen 29) rè-frĕsh'-ĭng, erfriſchend 30) dè-spŏnd'-ĭng, verzweifelnd 31) krèèpz, ſchleicht 32) sŭb-sìde', nehmen ab, laſſen nach 33) vòt'-rè, Geweihter, Gewidmeter 34) tráne, Gefolge 35) wår'-blĭng, trillernd, ſchwirrend.

O d e.

T o S l e è p.

On this my peńsive pil'low, geńtle Slèep!
Desceńd, in all thy doẃny plùmage[1] drest':
Wìpe with thy wing thèse eýes that wàke to weèp,
And plàce thy croẃn of poṕpies[2] on my breast'.

O steèp[3] my seńses in oblìvion's[4] balḿ,
And soòth my throb́bing pul'se with lènient[5] hand;
This teḿpest of my boil'ing blood' becàlm![6] —
Despàir gròws mild at thy suprème[7] commańd.

Yet ah! in vàin famil'iar with the gloòm,
And sad'ly toil'ing through the tèdious night,
I seèk sweèt sluḿber[8], while that viŕgin bloòm,
For ever hoẃring[9], haúnts[10] my wret'ched sight.

1) plů'-mĭdje, Gefieder 2) pŏp'-pĕz, Mohn 3) stèèp, tauche 4) ŏ-blĭv'-vè-ŭnz, der Vergeſſenheit 5) lé'-nè-ĕnt, lindernd 6) to becalm, beruhigen 7) sù-prème', höchſt 8) slŭḿ-bŭr, Schlummer 9) hŭv'-rĭng, überm Haupte ſchwe-

Nor would the dàwning dày my sorrows charm;
Black midnight, and the ràdiant noòn, alike
To me appèar, while with uplif'ted [11] arm
Death stands prepàr'd, but still delàys [12] to strike.

Warton.

bend 10) hàntz, besucht, umgeht 11) ùp-lif'-tèd, aufgehoben 12) dè-làze', zögert.

Morning Sounds.

But who the mel'odies of mórn can tell?
The wild broòk babbling down the moúntain's side;
The lòwing herd, the sheèp-folds simple bell;
The pipe of early shepherd dim descried [1]
In the lòne val'ley; echoing far and wide
The clamorous horn along the clif'fs [2] above;
The hol'low murmur of the òcean tide [3];
The hum of beès, the linnet's lày of love,
And the full choir [4] that wàkes the universal gròve.
The cot'tage curs [5] at early pil'grim [6] bark;
Crown'd with her pàil [7] the tripping mil'k-maid sings;
Thro' rustling [8] corn the hàre astonish'd springs;
Slow tòlls the vil'lage bell the drowsy hoúr;
The partridge [9] bursts awày on whirring [10] wings;
Deèp mòurns the turtle in sequester'd bower,
And shrill lark carols [11] clèar from his aërial [12] tower.

Beat'tie.

1) dè-skride', entdeckt (descry) 2) klifz, Klippen 3) tide, Fluth 4) kwire, Chor 5) kùrz, Hunde (gemeiner Raçe) 6) pil'-grimz, Pilger, Wanderer 7) pàle, Zuber (Holz-) Schaff 8) rùs'-sling, rauschend 9) pàr'-tridje, Rebhuhn 10) hwèr'-ring, schwirrend, rauschend 11) kàr'-rùlz, singt, wirbelt 12) à-è'-rè-àl, luftig, hoch.

Sonnet.

O, how much more doth beauty beaûteous seèm,
By that sweèt ornament which trùth doth give!
The ròse loòks fair, but fairer we it deèm
For that sweèt odour which doth in it live.

The cańker[1]-blooms havȇ full as deȅp a dẙe[2],
As the perfùmed tińcture[3] of the ròses;
Hang on such thońs, and plày as wańtonly
When sumḿer's breatȟ their maśked buds disclòses[4];
But for their vińtue ònly is their shòw,
They live unwoò'd[5], and unrespećted fàde;
Dìe to themsel'ves. Sweȅt roses do not so;
Of their sweet deatȟs are sweȅtest òdours made;
And so of you, beaùteous and ĺovely youth,
When that shall fade, my verse distil's[6] your truth.

Shakspeare.

1) kång'-kůr, Krebs, Wurm 2) dì, Farbe 3) tingk'-tshůre, Farbe, Saft, Tinktur 4) to disclose, enthüllen 5) ůn-wȯȯd', ungeliebt, unbeworben 6) to distil, ausziehen.

A Father's tear.

Some feelings are to mońtals giv́en,
With leſs of eańth in them than heav́en;
And if there be a hùman tèar
From paśsion's droſs[1] refined and clèar,
A tear so limṕid[2] and so meèk,
It would not stàin an àngel's chèek,
'Tis that which pìous fathers shed
Upon a beaùteous dàughter's head!

Walter Scott.

1) drȯs, Schlacke, Abfall 2) limpid, rein, durchsichtig.

On Mr. Gày.

Of mańners geńtle, of affećtions mìld;
In wit a man, simplićity[1] a child;
With nàtive hùmour temṕ'ring vińtuous ràge,
Forḿ'd to delìght at ońce and lash[2] the àge;
Abov́e temptàtion[3] in a lòw estàte,
And uncorrupted, èv'n amońg the greàt;
A sàfe compańion, and an èasy frieńd,
Unblàm'd thro' life, lameńted in thy end:

These are thy honours! not that here thy bust [4]
Is mix'd with hèroes, or with kings thy dust' [5*]);
But that the worthy and the good shall sày,
Strìking their pensive bosoms — Here lies Gày.

Pòpe.

1) sìm-plìs'-sè-tè, Einfalt 2) làsh, peitschen, geißeln 3) tèm-tà'-shǔn, Versuchung 4) bǔst, Büste 5) dǔst, Staub.

*) Gay liegt nämlich in der Westmünster-Abtey begraben. F.

Hymn on Sol'itude.

Hàil, mildly plèasing Sol'itude,
Companion of the wise and good';
But, from whose hòly, pièrcing eỳe,
The herd of foòls, and vil'lains flỳ.

Oh! I love with thee to walk,
And listen to thy whisper'd talk,
Which innocence and trùth imparts [1],
And mel'ts the mòst obdùrate [2] hearts!

A thoúsand shàpes you weàr with èase,
And still in ev'ry shàpe you plèase.
Now, wrapt in some mystèrious [3] drèam,
A lòne philosopher you seèm;
Now quick from hill to vàle you flỳ,
And now you sweèp [4] the vaulted sky;
A shepherd [5] next, you haunt the plàin,
And warble forth your òaten [6] stràin [7];
A lover now, with all the gràce
Of that sweèt passion in your fàce:
Then, calm'd to friendship, you assùme
The gentle-loòking Hartford's [8] bloòm
As, with her Mùsidora, shè
(Her Mùsidora fond of thee)

1) ìm-pàrtz', ertheilt 2) òb-jù'-ràte (òb-dù'-ràte), verhärtet, verstockt 3) mìs-tè'-rè-ǔs, geheimnißvoll 4) sweèp, hinschweifen, schweifen (bis) 5) shèp'-pǔrd, Schäfer 6) ò'-tn, was vom Hafer herkommt (Haferrohr) 7) oaten strain, Töne auf einer Haferrohrpfeife 8) Hartford, der Name einer Gräfin, der Thomson seinen Frühling widmete 9) wìth-dràw'-

Amid′ the lóng withdràwing [9] vàle,
Awàkes the rival'd nightingale.

Thìne is the balmy breath of morn,
Just as the dew-bent ròse is born;
And while merid′ian [10] fervours bèat,
Thìne is the wood′land dumb retrèat:
But chief, when èv'ning scènes decày,
And the fàint landscape [11] swims awày,
Thine is the doubtful sof′t decline,
And that best hour of mùsing thine.

Descending àngels blefs thy tràin,
The virtues of the sàge [12], and swàin;
Plàin Innocence, in white arrày'd [13],
Before thee lifts her fèarlefs head′:
Religion's bèams around thee shine,
And chèer thy gloòms with light divine:
About thee spòrts swèet Liberty,
And rapt [14] Urània sings to thee.

Oh! let me pièrce thy sècret cèll,
And in thy deèp recesses [15] dwell.
Perhaps from Norwood's òak-clad hill,
When meditàtion has her fill,
I just mày cast my càrelefs eyes
Where London's spiry [16] turrets [17] rise;
Think of its crìmes, its càres, its pàin,
Then shièld me in the wood′s again.

Thomson.

ìng, zurück sich ziehend, einsam 10) mē-rĭd′-è-ån, zum Mittag gehörig 11) lånd′-skåpe, Landschaft 12) sådge, Weiser 13) år-råde′, geschmückt 14) råpt, entzückt 15) rè-sĕs′-sēz, Einsamkeiten 16) spì′-rè, pyramidenförmig 17) tŭr′-rētz, Thürme.

A Dandy [1].

A càne [2] was in his hand, upon whose tip [3]
An eye-glafs shòne, which would have marr'd [4] his sight,
If ùsed; he dàintily [5] contrived to sip [6]
Both a cigar [7] and snuff′ and thus unite

The two tobaccos on his upper lip;
He was to all exceedingly polite,
And only begg'd the people not to smear him
With those unseemly [8] things they brought so near him.

Charles Thomson.

1) dăn'-dè, Stutzer 2) cane, Rohr 3) tip, Ende, Spitze 4) to mar, schaden, verderben 5) dāne'-tè-lè, zierlich 6) to sip, schlürfen, nippen 7) sè-găr', Cigarre 8) ŭn-sèèm'-lè, unziemlich, unanständig.

Pursuits [1] of the Fair Sex.

Full well I know, my readers fair, that you
Must, being human, some excitement [2] find;
Some take to [3] Lit'erature [4], and turn blue [5] —
Some with accomplishments [6] amuse the mind —
Some choose religion — I know one or two
Extraordinary cases of the kind —
Some find their husbands' friends extremely handy [7] —
Some take to Metaphysics; — some to Brandy [8]. —

Charles Thomson.

1) pŭr-sūte', Verfolg, Beschäftigung 2) ĕk-sīte'-mĕnt, Anregung, Reizmittel 3) to take to, sich machen an 4) lĭt'-tĕr-ră-tūre, Literatur 5) turn blū, ein Blaustrumpf (blue-stocking) d. h. eine gelehrte Frau werden 6) ăk-kŏm'-plĭsh-mĕnt, Kenntniß schöner Künste des gewöhnlichen Lebens, als: Musik, Malerei, Tanzkunst u. s. w. 7) hăn'-dè, bequem 8) brăn'-dè, Branntwein.

A Wid'ow in mourning [1].

— Be this or true or false, it is her praise,
She mourn'd correctly all the mourning-days;
But grieve she did not, for the canker [2] grief
Soils the complexion, and is beauty's thief;
Nothing, indeed, so much will discompose [3]
Our public mourning as our private woes;
When tender thoughts a widow's bosom probe [4],
She thinks not then how graceful sits the robe;

1) mōrn'-ĭng, Trauer 2) kăng'-kŭr, Wurm 3) to discompose, entstellen 4) to probe, versuchen, prüfen, sondiren

But our nice[5] widow look'd to every fold,
And every eye its beauty might behold!
It was becoming; she composed[6] her face,
She look'd serenely, and she mourn'd with grace.
Some months were paſs'd, but yet there wanted three
Of the full time when wid'ows wives may be;
One trying year, and then the mind is freed,
And man may to the vacant throne succeed.

George Crabbe.

5) nise, genau, bedenklich 6) to compose, in Ordnung bringen.

Song.

There's a bower of roses by Bendemeer's stream,
And the nightingale[1] sings round it all the day long;
In the time of my childhood 'twas like a sweet dream
To sit in the roses and hear the bird's song.
That bower and its music I never forget;
But oft when alone in the bloom of the year,
I think — is the nightingale singing there yet?
Are the roses still bright by the calm Bendemeer?

No; the roses are withered[2] that hung o'er the wave,
But some blossoms were gathered while freshly they shone,
And a dew was distil'led from their flowers that gave
All the fragrance of summer when summer was gone.
Thus memory draws from delight ere it dies
An essence that breathes of it many a year;
Thus bright to my soul, as 'twas then to my eyes,
Is that bower on the banks of the calm Bendemeer.

Thomas Moore.

1) nite'-in-gale, Nachtigall 2) to wither, verwelken.

Domestic[1] life in England.

Through each gradation[2], from the castled[3] hall[4],
The city dome, the vil'la crown'd with shade,
But chief from mod'est mansions numberleſs,
In town or hamlet[5], shelt'ring mid'dle life,

Down to the cot'taged vàle, and stràw-roòf'd shed,
This western isle hath long been fàmed for scènes
Where blifs domestic finds a dwel'ling-place:
Domestic blifs, that, like a harmlefs dove,
(Honour and sweet endèarment keeping guard,)
Can centre in a little quiet nest
All that desire would fly for through the earth;
That can, the world elùding [6], be itself
A world enjoy'd; that wants no wit'nefses
But its own shàrers [7] and appròving heaven;
That, like a flower deèp hid in rock'y cleft,
Smiles, though 'tis loòking ònly at the sky.

Rann Kennedy.

1) dò-mès'-tik, häuslich 2) grå-dá'-shůn, Abstufung 3) kås'-sld, bethürmt 4) håll, Edelsitz 5) hamlet, Weiler 6) to è-lùde', entgehen 7) sharer, Theilnehmer.

Description of a moúntain-glen [1].

The western wàves of ebbing day
Ròlled o'er the glen their level way;
Each purple pèak [2], each flinty [3] spire [4],
Was bàthed in flood's of living fire.
But not a set'ting bèam could glòw
Within the dark ravines [5] belòw,
Where twined the path, in shad'ow hid,
Roúnd many a rock'y pyramid,
Shoòting abruptly from the dell [6]
Its thunder-spintered pinnacle [7];
Round many an insulàted [8] mafs,
The nàtive bul'warks of the pafs,
Hùge as the tower which build'ers vàin
Presumptuous piled on Shinar's plain.
The rock'y summits, split and rent,
Formed turret, dòme or bat'tlement,

1) glen, Schlucht 2) pèke, Gipfel 3) flinty, von Kiesel, Fels 4) spire, thurmartige Masse 5) rå-vène', Schlucht 6) dell, Thal 7) pin'-nå-kl, Zinne 8) in'-shù-là-tèd,

Or seèmed fantastically set
With cùpola [9] or minaret [10],
Wìld crests as pàgod [11] ever deck'd,
Or mosque [12] of èastern architect.
Nor were thèse earth-born castles bàre,
Nor lack'ed they many a banner fair;
For, from their shivered brows display'd,
Far o'er the unfathomable glàde,
All twinkling with the dew-drop sheèn [13],
The brìar-rose [14] fell in strèamers [15] greèn,
And creèping shrubs of thoúsand dýes,
Wàved in the west-wind's summer sighs.

Boòn [16] nature, scat'tered, freè and wild,
Each plant or flower, the moúntain's child.
Here eglantine [17] enbalmed [18] the àir,
Hàwthorn [19] and hàzel [20] mingled there;
The primrose [21] pàle, and violet flower,
Found in èach clift [22] a narrow bower,
Fox-glove and nìght-shade, side by side,
Emblems of punishment and pride,
Grouped [23] their dark hùes with every stàin,
The weather-bèaten crags [24] retàin.
With boúghs that quàked [25] at every breath,
Grèy birch and aspen [26] wept benèath;
Aloft, the ash [27] and warrior òak
Cast anchor in the rif'ted rock;
And hìgher yet the pine-tree hung
His shat'ter'd trunk, and frèquent flung,
Where seèmed the cliffs to meèt on high,
His boúghs athwart the narrowed skỳ.

wie eine Insel abgesondert 9) kú'-pò-lå, Kuppel 10) minaret, Spitzthurm 11) på'-gŏd, Pagode 12) mŏsk, Moschee 13) sheen, glänzend 14) brì'-ŭr-ròse, wilde Rose 15) strè'-mŭr, Wimpel 16) bŏŏn, heiter, froh 17) ĕg'-lån-tĭn, weiße Rose 18) to ĕn-båm', durchdüften (wie Balsam) 19) håw'-thŏrn, Weißdorn, Hagdorn 20) há'-zl, Haselnußstaude 21) primrose, Schlüsselblume 22) clĭft, Klippe, Fels 23) to grŏŏp, anhäufen 24) kråg, Fels (Vorsprung) 25) to kwåke, zittern 26) ås'-pĕn, Zitterpappel, Espe 27) ash, Esche.

Highest of all, where white pèaks glańced,
Where glistening strèamers wàved and dańced,
The wańderer's eỳe could bàrely vieẁ
The summer heaven's delićious blùe;
So wońdrous wild, the whole might seem
She scènery of a fàiry dream.

(Lady of the lake.) *Sir Walter Scott.*

Sońg.

'Twaś when the sèas weŕe ròaring
With hol'low [1] blast's of wińd
A dam'sel làỳ deplòring [2],
All on a rock' reclin'd [3].
Wide o'er the fòaming bil'lows [4]
She cast a wist'ful [5] loòk;
Her head was crown'd with wil'lows [6],
That tremb'led o'er the broòk.
Twel've mon'ths are goǹe and over,
And nine long tèdious dàys:
Why̆ didst thou vent'rous [7] lover,
Why didst thou trust the sèas?
Cèase, cèase, thou crùel òcean [8],
And let my lover rest:
Ah! what's thy troub'led mòtion
To that withiń my breast'?
The merchant [9] rob'b'd of pleaśure,
Views tempests in despàir;
But what's the loſs of treaśure
To lòsing of my dèar?
Should you some còast [10] be làid on,
Wheŕe gòld and di'monds [11] gròw;
You'd find a richer màiden,
Bùt noné that loves you so.

1) hôl'-lò, hohl 2) dè-plò'-ring, beklagend 3) rè-klin'd, gelehnt 4) bil'-lò, Welle, Woge 5) wist'-fûl, ernſt, ſinnend 6) wil'-lòz, Weiden 7) vĕn'-tshrûs (venturous), kühn 8) ò'-shûn, Weltmeer 9) mĕr'-tshânt, Kaufmann 10) kòste,

How càn they sày that Nàture
Hath nothing made in vàin?
Why then benèath the wàter
Do hid'eous [12] rock's remàin?
No eyes these rocks discover,
That lurk [13] benèath the deèp,
To wreck' [14] the wand'ring lover,
And lèave the màid to weèp.
All mel'ancholy lying,
Thus wàil'd [15] she for her dèar;
Repàid èach blast with sighing,
Each bil'low with a tèar;
When o'er the white wàve stoòping,
His flòating [16] corpse she spied;
Then, like a lil'y droòping,
She bow'd her head and died.

G à y.

Küste 11) dì'-mŭndz, Diamanten 12) hĭd'-è-ŭs (hĭd'-jè-ŭs), erschrecklich, greulich 13) lŭrk, verborgen sein, lauern 14) rĕck, Schiffbruch leiden (hier als verb. transit.) 15) wál'd, klagte 16) flò'-tĭng, schwimmend.

Jack and Jòan.

(A mock epitaph [1] on a couple [2] who seem to have passed through life in a very unostentàtious [3] manner.)

Interr'd benèath this marble stòne
Lie sauntering [4] Jack and idle Joan.
While ròlling threèscore [5] years and one
Did round the glòbe their còurses run;
If hùman things went ill or well;
If chànging empires rose or fell;
The morning past, the evening came,
And found this couple just the same.
They walk'd and ate, good fòlks [6]: what then?
Why then they walk'd and ate again;
They soùndly slept the night away;
They did just nothing all the day.

Nor sister èither had nor brother;
They seèmed just tal'lied[7] for each other.
Their Moral and Oeconomy[8]
Most perfectly they made agree;
Each virtue kept its proper[9] groúnd,
Nor trespafs'd[10] on the other's ground.
Nor fàme nor censure[11] they regarded[12];
They nèither punish'd nor rewarded.
He càred not what the foot'men did;
Her màids she nèither pràised nor chid[13]:
So every servant toòk his còurse,
And, bad at first, they all grew worse.
Slothful[14] disorder fill'd his stàble[15],
And slut'tish[16] plenty[17] deck'd her table.
Their beer was strong; their wine was pòrt[18];
Their mèal was large; their grace[19] was short.
They gave the poor the remnant[20] mèat,
Just when it grew not fit to eat.
Theypaid the church and parish[21] ràte,
And took, but read not, the recèipt[22];
For which they clàim'd[23] their Sunday's dùe[24],
Of slumbering in an upper pew[25].
No man's defects sòught they to knòw:
So never made themsel'ves a fòe.
No man's good deèds did they commend[26]:
So never ràised themselves a friend.
Nor cherish'd[27] they relàtions poor;
That might decrèase[28] their present stòre:

1) mŏk-ĕp'-ė-tåf, eine scherzhafte Grabschrift 2) kŭp'-pl, Ehepaar 3) ŭn-ŏs-tĕn-tá'-shŭs, anspruchlos, prunklos 4) såwn'-tŭr-ĭng, schlendernd 5) threė'-skòre, 3 mal 20 6) fòke'-z, Leute 7) tål'-lĭd, geschnitzt, gemacht 9) ė-kŏn'-ŏ-mė, Oekonomie, Hauseinrichtung, Wirthschaft 9) prŏp'-pŭr, geeignet 10) trĕs'-påst, überschritt 11) sĕn'-shùre, Tadel 12) rė-gård'-ĕd, achteten 13) tshĭd, schalten (to chide) 14) slòth'-fŭl, träg 15) stá'-bl, Stall 16) slŭt'-tĭsh, schlampicht 17) plĕn'-tė, Ueberfluß 18) pòrt, Portowein 19) gråse, Tischgebet 20) rĕm'-nånt, übrig bleibend 21) pår'-rĭsh-ràte, Kirchspielgefälle 22) rė-sète', Quittung 23) klåm'd, Anspruch machten 24) dù, Befugniß 25) pù, Kirchstuhl 26) kŏm-mĕnd', loben 27) tshĕr'-rĭshd, unterstützten 28) dė-

Nor barn[29] nor house did they repàir;
That might oblige their fùture hèir.
They neither ad'ded nor confoùnded[30];
They neither wan'ted nor aboùnded[31].
Nor tèar nor smile did they employ'
At new's of pub'lic grièf or joy'.
When bells were rung and bon'fires[32] made,
If ask'd, they ne'er denied their àid;
Their jug[33] was to the rin'gers car'ried,
Whoev'er either died or mar'ried.
Their bil'let[34] at the fire was found.
Whoev'er was depòsed[35] or crow'n'd,
Nor good, nor bad, nor foòls, nor wise;
They would not lear'n, nor could advise:
Without love, hàtred, joy, or fèar,
They led — a kind of — as it were[36]:
Nor wish'd, nor càred, nor laugh'd, nor cried:
And so they lived, and so they died.

Matthew Prior.

krèse', vermindern 29) bârn, Scheune 30) kôn-fôund'-êd, zerstörten 31) â-bôund'-êd, hatten Ueberfluß 32) bôn'-fîrz, Freudenfeuer 33) jŭg, Krug 34) bĭl'-lĭt, Reisigbündel 35) dê-pôz'd, abgesetzt 36) as it were, so zu sagen.

The Despàiring Lov'er.

Distrac'ted with càre,
For Phyl'lis the fàir,
Sin'ce noth'ing could mòve her,
Poòr Dàmon, her lover,
Resol'ves in despàir
No lon'ger to lan'guish[1],
Nor beàr so much an'guish;
But, mad with his love,
To a precipice goes,
Where a lèap from above
Would soòn fin'ish his wòes.

When in ràge he càme there,
Behòlding how steèp [2]
The sìdes did appèar,
And the bot'tom how deèp!
His tor'ments projec'ting,
And sad'ly reflec'ting,
That a lo'ver forsàken
A new love may get';
But a neck, when once bròken,
Can never be set:

And that he could die
Whenever he would;
But, that he could live
But as long as he could;
How grièvous soever
The torment mìght gròw,
He scorn'd to endeavour
To finish it so.
But bòld, unconcern'd
At thòughts of the pàin,
He calmly return'd to his cot'tage [3] again.

Walsh.

1) lång'-gwish, schmachten 2) steèp, steil 3) kŏt'-tåje, Hütte.

Song.

The shàpe alòne let others prìze,
The fèatures of the fàir!
I loòk for spirit in her eyes,
And mèaning in her àir.
A damask [1] cheèk and ìvory [2] arm
Shall ne'er my wishes win;
Give me an animated form,
That spèaks a mìnd within;
A fàce where àwful honour shines:
Where sense and sweètness mòve;

And àngel innocence refines
The tenderneſs of love.
These are the sòul of beaùty's fràme,
Withoút whòse vìtal àid
Unfiníshʼd all her fèatures seèm,
And all her ròses deadʹ.
But ah! where both their charms unite,
How perfect is the view,
With every image of delight,
With gràces ever new!
Of power to charm the greàtest wòe,
The wildest ràge contròul;
Diffùsing[3] mildneſs o'er the brow,
And rapture[4] thrò' the soul.
Their power but fàintly to expreſs
All language must despàir;
But go, behòld Aspàsia's fàce,
And rèad it perfect there. *Akenside.*

1) dâm′-ûsk, roth 2) ĭ′-vŭr-ê, elfenbeinern 3) dĭf-fŭ′-sĭng, verbreitend, ausgießend 4) râp′-tshûre, Entzücken.

The Blind Boy.

O sày, what is that thing càll'd Light,
Which I must ne'er enjoy?
What are the bleſsings of the sìght?
O tell your poòr blìnd boy!
You talk of wondrous things you seè;
You sày the sun shìnes bright:
I feèl him warm, but how can he
Or màke it dày or nìght?
My dày or nìght myself I màke,
Whene'er I sleèp or plày;
And could I ever keèp awàke,
With me 'twere always dày.
Say*), what is heaven's spangled[1] sphère
The blùe track[2] stars pursùe[3],

*) Hier habe ich zwei Strophen von mir eingeschaltet bis zu den Worten „Thy harbinger, oh heart“! da es für einen

The ròbes and smiles you see spring weàr —
What Nàture's gen'ral view?
The hùman form, divine and high,
You winning gràce see dart[4],
Th'all-conq'ring[5] sòul, quick from the eye,
Thy harbinger[6], oh heart?
With heavy sighs I of'ten hèar
You mòurn my hapless[7] wòe;
But sùre with pàtience I can beàr
A loss I ne'er can knòw.
Then let not what I cannot have
My cheèr of mìnd destroy;
Whilst thus I sing, I am a king,
Althòugh a poòr blìnd boy.

Colley Cibber.

Blinden so natürlich ist, zu fragen, welche die Eindrücke sind, von denen er Sehende sprechen hört. Die Literary Gazette nannte sie „congenial words very sweet and pleasing" etc., und so mögen sie denn hier Platz finden.
Dr. F.

1) spång'-gld, sternbesäet 2) tråk, Spur 3) pår-sů', verfolgen 4) dårt, ausgießen 5) all-kòngk'-ůr-ìng, allbesiegend 6) hår'-bìn-jůr, Vorläufer, Bote 7) håp'-lès, unglücklich.

The Old Man's Wish.

If I live to gròw òld, for I find I go down,
Let this be my fàte: In a country town
Mày I have a warm hoúse, with a stòne at the gàte,
And a cleanly young girl to rub my bàld pàte![1]
May I govern my passion with an absolute swày,
And grow wìser and bet'ter, as my strength weàrs away,
Without goút[2] or stòne, by a gentle decày.

Nèar a shàdy gròve and a murmuring broòk,
With the òcean at distance, whereon I may loòk;
With a spàcious plàin without hed'ge[3] or stìle[4],
And an èasy pad'-nag[5] to rìde out a mile.
May I govern, etc.

With Hórace, and Pet′rarch, and twò or threè mòre
Of the best wits that rèign'd in the àges befòre,
With ròast [6] mut′ton [7] rather than veńson [8] or tèal [9],
And clèan though còarse [10] lińen [11] at évery mèal.
May I govern, etc.

With a pud′ding on Suńdays, with stoút humḿing liq′uor [12],
And reḿnants [13] of Lat′in to wel′come the vićar [14];
With Mońte Fiascòne and Búrgundy wine,
To drink the king's heal′th as oft as I dìne.
May I govern, etc.

With a cou′rage undàunted [15] may I fàce my last dày,
And when I am dead′ may the bet′ter sort sày,
„In the morning when sòber [16], in the èvening when mel′low [17],
He's gone, and has left not behìnd him his fel′low;
For he góvern'd his passion with an ábsolute swày,
And greẁ wìser and bet′ter as his strength wòre awày,
Withoút goút or stòne, by a gentle decày.“

Dr. Pòpe.

1) pàte, Kopf 2) gȯůt, Podagra 3) hědje, Hecke 4) stìle, Steige 5) påd′-någ, Klepper 6) rōst, gebraten 7) můt′-tn, Schöpsenfleisch 8) věń-zn (venison), Wildpret 9) tèle, wilde Ente 10) kōrse, grob 11) lǐń-nǐn, Weißzeug 12) lǐk′-kůr, Getränke 13) rěm′-nåntz, Ueberreste 14) vǐk′-ůr, Vicar, Pfarrer 15) ůn-dåwń-těd, unverzagt 16) sō′-bůr, nüchtern 17) měl′-lō, berauscht (bespitzt).

Sońg.

The wret′ch condeḿn'd with lìfe to part,
Still, still on hòpe relies [1],
And évery pańg [2] that reńds the heaŕt
Bids expectàtion rìse.
Hòpe, like the glimḿering [3] tàper's light,
Adoŕns and chèars the wày,
And still, as daŕker gròws the nìght,
Emit′s [4] a brìghter rày.

Gòldsmith.

1) rê-lìze′, verläßt (stützt) sich 2) pång, Pein 3) glǐm′-můr-ǐng, schimmernd 4) ê-mǐt′z, sendet aus.

Prol'ogue[1] *to Cato* (*by Ad'dison*); **1713.**

To wàke the sòul by tender strokes of art,
To ràise the gènius, and to mend the heart,
To màke mankind in conscious virtue bòld,
Live o'er èach scène, and be what they behòld;
For this the Tragic[2] Mùse first trod[3] the stàge,
Commanding tèars to strèam through ev'ry àge:
Tyrants no mòre their savage nàture kept,
And foes to virtue wonder'd how they wept.
Our àuthor shuns by vul'gar springs to mòve
The Hèro's glòry, or the Virgin's love:
In pit'ying Love we but our wèaknefs shèw,
And wild Ambit'ion well deserves its wòe.
Here tèars shall flòw from a more gen'rous càuse,
Such tèars as Pàtriots shed for dying làws:
He bids your breast's with àncient ardour rise,
And calls forth Ròman drops from Brit'ish eyes.
Virtue confefs'd in hùman shàpe he dràws.
What Plàto thòught, and god'like Càto was:
No common object to your sight displàys,
But what with pleasure Heav'n itself survèys:
A bràve man struggling in the storms of fàte,
And greàtly fàlling with a fàlling stàte.

While Càto gives his lit'tle senate làws,
What bosom bèats not in his country's càuse?
Who seès him act, but envies ev'ry deèd?
Who hèars him gròan, and does not wish to bleèd?
Ev'n when pròud Caèsar, 'midst triumphant cars,
The spoils[4] of nàtions, and the pomp of wars,
Ignòbly[5] vain and impotently greàt,
Shèw'd Rome her Càto's figure dràwn in stàte;
As her dead father's rev'rend image past,
The pomp was darken'd and the dày o'ercast';
The triumph cèas'd — tèars gush'd[6] from ev'ry èye;
The world's greàt victor pass'd unheèded[7] by;

1) pròl'-lòg, Prolog 2) tràd'-jik, tragiſch 3) trod (tread), betrat 4) spòilz, Raub, Beute 5) ig-nò'-blè, unedel

Her last good man dejected[8] Ròme adòr'd
And honour'd Caèsar's lefs than Càto's swòrd.

Brit'ons attend: be worth like this appròv'd,
And shèw you have the virtue to be mòv'd.
With honest scorn the first fàm'd Càto view'd
Ròme learning arts from Greèce, whom she subdù'd.
Our scène precàriously[9] subsist's too long
On French translàtion, and Ital'ian song.
Dàre to have sense yoursel'ves; assert the stàge;
Be just'ly warm'd with your òwn nàtive ràge:
Such plàys alòne should win a Brit'ish èar,
As Càto's self had not disdàind to hèar. *P ò p e.*

6) gůsh'd, ergossen sich 7) ůn-hèèd'-ěd, unbemerkt 8) dè-jěkt'-ěd, trostlos, niedergeschlagen 9) prè-kà'-rè-ůs-lè, ungewiß, abhängig.

An El'egy[1], written in a country church-yard.

The curfew[2] tòlls[3] the knell' of parting day,
The lòwing herds wind slòwly o'er the lèa[4],
The plough-man hòmeward plod's[5] his wèary wày,
And lèaves the world to darknefs and to me.

Now fàdes the glimmering landscape on the sight,
And all the àir a sol'emn still'nefs[6] hòlds,
Sàve where the beètle[7] wheèls[8] his dròning[9] flight,
And drowsy[10] tinklings[11] lull the distant fòlds[12];

Sàve that, from yonder ìvy-mantled[13] tower[14],
The mòping[15] owl[16] does to the moòn complàin
Of such as, wandering nèar her sècret bower[17],
Molest' her àncient sol'itary[18] rèign.

1) ěl'-è-jè, Elegie 2) kůr'-fù, Abendglocke 3) tòl'z, läutet, hallet 4) lèè, umzäuntes Feld (Gefilde) 5) plŏdz, geht mühsam 6) stĭl'-nĕs, Stille 7) bèè'-tl, Käfer 8) hwèèlz, schwirret 9) dró'-nĭng, träge 10) drŏů'-sè, schläfrig 11) tĭnk'-lĭngs, Klingeln, Geklingel 12) fòlds, Schafhürden (Pferche) 13) ì'-vè-månt-ld, mit Epheu umschlungen 14) tŏůtr, Thurm 15) mò'-pĭng, träumend 16) ŏůl, Eule 17) bŏů'-ůr, Dickicht,

Benèath these rugged[19] elms, that yew-tree's[20] shàde,
Where hèaves[21] the turf in many a mòuldering hèap,
Each in his narrow cell for ever làid,
The rùde forefathers of the hamlet[22] sleèp.

The breèzy call of incense[23]-brèathing Morn,
The swal'low, twit't'ring[24] from the stràw-built shed',
The cock''s shrill clarion[25], or the echoing horn,
No more shall roúse them from their lòwly bed.

For them no more the blàzing[26] hearth shall burn,
Or busy housewife[27] ply[28] her èvening càre;
Nor chil'dren run to lisp[29] their sìre's return,
Or climb his kneès the envied kiſs to shàre.

Oft did the harvest[30] to their sick'le[31] yièld,
Their furrow oft the stubborn[32] glèbe[33] has bròke;
How jocund did they drive their tèams[34] a-fièld![35]
How bow'd the wood's benèath their sturdy[36] stròke!

Let not ambit'ion mock their ùseful toil,
Their hòmely joys, and destiny[37] obscùre;
Nor grandeur hèar with a disdàinful smile
The short and simple annals[38] of the poòr.

The bòast of heraldry[39], the pomp of pow'r,
And all that beaùty, all that weal'th e'er gave,
Awàit, alike, th' inevitable[40] hoúr;
The paths of glòry lèad but to the gràve.

Schlupfwinkel 18) sŏl'-lè-tå-rè, einſam 19) rŭg'-gĭd, rauh 20) yŏŏ'-trèèz, Eibenbaums 21) hèv'-z, ſich erhebt 22) håm'-lĕt, kleines Dorf, Weiler 23) ĭn'-sĕnse, Weihrauch 24) twĭt'-trĭng, zwitſchernd 25) klåre'-yŭn, Trompetenton 26) blá'-zĭng, flammend 27) hŭs'-wîf, Hausfrau 28) plì, anwenden, emſig arbeiten 29) lĭsp, lispeln, ſtammeln 30) hår'-vĕst, Erndte 31) sĭk'l, Sichel 32) stŭb'-bŭrn, unbiegſam, hart 33) glèbe, Scholle 34) tèèmz, Geſpanne 35) å-fèèld', aufs Feld 36) stŭr'-dè, ſtark, kräftig 37) dĕs'-tè-nè, Schickſal 38) ăn'-nălz, Jahrbücher 39) hĕr'-ăl-drè, Wappenkunde, Wappenamt 40) ĭn-ĕv'-è-tå-bl, unvermeidlich 41) ìle, Kirch-

Nor you, ye Proud, impùte to thèse the fault,
  If memory o'er their tomb no trophies ràise,
Where thro' the long-dràwn aisle[41] and fret'ted[42] vàult
  The pèaling anthem[43] swell's the nòte of pràise.

Can stòried[44] urn[45], or animated bust,
  Back to its mansion call the flèeting breath?
Can Honour's voice provòke the silent dust,
  Or Flat't'ry sòothe the dull còld èar of Death?

Perhaps in this neglected spot is làid
  Some heart once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hands, that the rod[46] of empire might have swày'd,
  Or wàk'd to ecstasy[47] the living lyre.

But Knowl'edge to their eyes her ample[48] pàge,
  Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unròl[49];
Chill'[50] Penury[51] repress'd their nòble ràge,
  And fròze[52] the gènial[53] current[54] of the sòul.

Full many[55] a gem of pùrest ràv serène
  The dark unfathom'd[56] càves of òcean beàr;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseèn,
  And wàste its sweètness on the desert àir.

Some vil'lage-Hampden, that with dauntless[57] breast
  The lit'tle tyrant of his fièlds withstood'[58];
Some mùte inglòrious Mil'ton hère may rest',
  Some Cromwell guil'tless of his country's blood'.

Th' applàuse of list'ning senates to command,
  The threat's[59] of pàin and rùin to despise,

halle 42) frĕt'-tĕd, erhaben gearbeitet (Relief u. s. w.) 43) ăn'-thĕm, Chorgesang 44) stò'-rĭd, mit Bildern verziert 45) ŭrn, Urne 46) rŏd, Ruthe (Regierungsstab, Scepter) 47) ĕks'-tă-sè, Begeisterung 48) ăm'-pl, weit 49) ŭn-ròle', entrollen 50) tshĭl, kalt (erstarrend) 51) pĕn'-nù-rè, Armuth 52) fròze (freeze) 53) jè'-nè-ăl, schöpferisch 54) kŭr'-rĕnt, Strom 55) full many a etc., gar manchen ꝛc. 56) ŭn-făTH'-ŭmd, unergründlich 57) dănt'-lĕs, furchtlos 58) wĭTH-

To scat'ter plenty o'er a smiling land,
  And rèad their history in a nàtion's eyes,

Their lot forbade: nor circumscrib'd[60] alòne
  Their gròwing virtues, but their crìmes confin'd;
Forbade to wàde[61] throùgh slàughter to a thròne,
  And shut the gàtes of mercy on mankìnd,

The struggling pangs of conscious trùth to hìde,
  To quench[62] the blushes of ingenuous shàme,
Or hèap the shrìne of Luxury and Prìde
  With incense kindled at the Mùse's flàme.

Far from the mad'ding crowd's ignòble strìfe,
  Their sòber wishes never learn'd to strày;
Along the còol, sequester'd[63] vàle of lìfe
  They kept the noiseless tenor[64] of their wày.

Yet èv'n these bònes from insult to protect,
  Some fràil[65] memòrial[66] still erected nigh[67],
With uncoùth[68] rhymes and shàpeless scul'pture[69] deck''d[70],
  Implòres[71] the passing tribute[72] of a sigh.

Their nàme, their yèars, spel't[73] by th'unlet'ter'd mùse,
  The plàce of fàme and el'egy supply;
And many a hòly text aroùnd she strèws,
  That tèach the rustic moralist to dìe.

For who, to dumb forget'fulness a prèy,
  This plèasing anxious[74] bèing e'er resign'd,
Left the warm precincts[75] of the chèarful dày,
  Nor cast' one longing, ling'ring lòok behìnd?

stŭd', widerstand 59) thrĕtz, Drohungen 60) sĕr-kŭm-skrib'd, beschränkt 61) wáde, waten 62) kwĕnsh, auslöschen, vertilgen 63) sè-kwĕś-tård, einsam, abgelegen 64) tĕń-nůr, Verfolg, Fortgang 65) fråle, zerbrechlich 66) mè-mò'-rè-ål, Denkmal 67) nl, nahe 68) ŭn-kŏŏth', seltsam (roh) 69) skŭlp'-tshůre, Schnitzwerk 70) dĕkd, geziert 71) ĭm-plòr'z, flehet 72) trĭb'-ůte, Tribut 73) spĕlt, geschrieben

On some fońd breasť the paŕting sòul relies,
Some pìous[76] droṕs the clòsing eỳe requires;
'Ev'n from the tòmb the voice of Nàture cries,
Ev'n in our Asĥes liv́e their wońted Fires.

For thee, who mìndful of th' unhońour'd deaď,
Dost in these lìnes their aŕtleſs tàle relàte;
If chańce, by lònely Contemplàtion led,
Some kiǹdred spiŕit shall iǹquìre thy ſàte:

Haṕly[77] sońe hòary-head'ed Swàin may sày:
Oft have we seèn him, at the peèp[78] of dàwn,
Brusĥing[79], with hàsty steṕs, the deẁs awày,
To meèt the sun upoń the uṕland[80] làwn[81].

Therē, at the fooť of yońder nod'ding beèch[82]
That wrìthes[83] its òld fantaśtic roòts so hìgh,
His list'leſs leńgth at noòntide would he streť ch,
And pòre[84] upoń the broòk that babbles[85] by.

Hard by yon wood', now smìling, as in scoŕn,
Muť t'ring[86] his wàyward fańcies he would ròve;
Now droòping, wòeful wan[87], lìke one forloŕn,
Or cràz'd[88] with càre, or croś's'd in hòpeleſs loṽe.

One moŕn I miś's'd[89] him on the cuśtom'd hill,
Alońg the hèath and nèar his fàvourite treè;
Anotĥer càme; nor yet beside the rill[90],
Nor up the làwn, nor at the wood' was he;

The next, with diŕges[91] dùe, in sad arrày,
Slòw thro' the chuŕch-yard patĥ we saw him boŕne[92],
Appròach and rèad (for thou canst rèad) the lày,
Gràv'd on the stòne benèath yon àged thoŕn.

(spell) 74) ångk'-shůs, ängſtlich 75) prė-sı̊ngkt'z, Gränzen (Räume) 76) pı̊'-ůs, fromm 77) håp'-lė, vielleicht 78) pėėp, Blick (Anbruch) 79) brůsh'-ı̊ng, wiſchend 80) ůp'-lånd, hoch gelegen 81) låwn, Anger 82) bėėtsh, Buche 83) rlTHe'-z, krümmet 84) pòre, ſtarr blicken, ſtieren 85) båb'-blz, rieſelt 86) můt'-trı̊ng, murmelnd 87) wôn, blaß 88) kråz'd, zernagt 89) mı̊st, mißte 90) rı̊l, Bach 91) důr'-jėz, Grablieder 92) borne (bear).

The Epitaph.

Hère rėsts his head upoń the lap of Earth,
A Yoùth to Fortune and to Fàme unknòwn:
Fàir Science frow'nd [1] not on his humble birth,
And Melancholy mark'd him for her òwn.

Large was his bounty, and his sòul sincère,
Heav'n did a recompence as largely send:
He gave to Misery all he had, a tèar,
He gàin'd from Heav'n ('twas all he wish'd) a friend.

No farther seèk his merits to disclòse [2],
Or dràw his fràilties from their dread abòde,
(There they alike in trembling hòpe repòse,)
The bosom of his Father and his God. *Gràу.*

1) fròùnd, war ungünstig, zürnte 2) dis-klòze', enthüllen.

The Hot-house [1] Ròse.

An early ròse, bòrne from her gènial bower,
Met the fond hòmage [2] of admiring eyes,
And while young zephyr fanń'd the lovely flower,
Nàture and Art contended for the prize.

Exulting [3] Nàture cried — „I made thee fàir!
'Twas I that nursed the tender bud in dew;
I gave thee fràgrance [4] to perfume the àir,
And stòle from beaùty's cheèk her blushing hùe" [5].

„Cèase, Goddefs, cèase," indignant Art replied;
„And ere you trìumph, owe that, but for me [6],
This beaùteous [7] object of our mùtual pride
Had been no other than a vulgar tree."

1) hòt'-hòùse, Treibhaus 2) hòm'-àje, Huldigung 3) èks-ùlt'-ing, frohlockend 4) frà'-grànse, Wohlgeruch 5) hù, Farbe 6) but for me, ohne mich 7) bù'-tshè-ùs, schön

„I snat'ch'd her from her tardy mother's arms,
Where sunbeams scorch[8] and piercing tempests blòw;
On my warm bosom nursed her infant charms,
Prùned the wild shoòt, and tràined the straggling[9] boúgh.

„It wat'ch'd her tender buds, and from her shàde
Drew èach intrùding weèd[10] with anxious càre,
Nor let the curling blight her lèaves invàde,
Nor worm nor noxious[11] insect harbour[12] there.

„At length the beaùty's loveliest bloòm appèars,
And Art from Fàme shall win the promised boòn[13];
While wàyward 'April, smiling through her tèars,
Decks her fàir tresses with the wrèaths[14] of Jùne.

„Then, jeal'ous Nàture, yièld the palm[15] to me;
To me thy pride its early triumph òwes:
Though thy rùde workmanship[16] prodúced the treè,
'Twas Educàtion form'd the perfect Ròse."

Mrs. Charlotte Smith.

8) skŏrtsh, sengen 9) străg'-glĭng, wildschießend (v. Pflanzen) 10) wēēd, Unkraut 11) nŏk'-shŭs, schädlich 12) hăr'-bŭr, sich aufhalten, herbergen, hausen 13) bōōn, Gabe 14) rēTHe, Kranz 15) pâm, Palme 16) wŭrk'-măn-shĭp, Arbeit.

Against Slàvery.

I would not have a slàve to till[1] my groùnd,
To carry me, to fan me while I sleèp;
And tremble when I wàke, for all the weal'th
That sinews[2] bòught and sòld have ever earn'd[3].
No, dèar as frèedom is, and in my heart's
Iust estimàtion prized beyond all prìze,
I had much rather be myself the slàve,
And weàr the bonds, than fasten[4] them.

Cowper.

1) tĭl, bebauen 2) sĭn'-nūze, Sehnen, Muskeln, Nerven 3) ĕrn, gewinnen, erwerben 4) făs'-sn, befestigen.

Mùsic

(Imitated from the German of Jean Paul).*

Oh Mùsic! Echo from a far, harmònious world!
In our dumb [1] bòsoms, Thou, the Angel's sigh!
If hùman speèch, if quick'ned [2] glance should fàil,
To èase the làden bosom of its tàle —
If our hearts — lònesome [3] pris'ners — pìning [4] lie
In cell unburst [5], from whence they vàinly trỳ —
Oh, then 'tis Thou, by whom the cheèrlefs [6] captives greèt,
By whom their distant sighs in lònely ùnion meèt.

Dr. H. Fick.

1) dŭm, stumm 2) to kwĭk'-kn, beseelen, beleben 3) lône'-sŭm, einsam, traurig 4) to pine, sich abhärmen 5) ŭn-bŭrst', unerbrochen 6) tshèèr'-lĕs, freudenlos.

*) „Having once admitted a foreign poet there is no resisting his second call." Literary Gazette, 1832.

On Pàper money.

Bless'd pàper cred'it, last' and best supplỳ!
That lends Corruption hìgher wings to flỳ!
Gòld imp'd [1] by thee can compafs [2] hardest things:
Can pock'et stàtes, can fetch or carry kings:

A single lèaf shall waf't [3] an army o'er,
Or ship off senates to some distant shòre:
A lèaf, like Sibyl's, scat'ter to and frò [4]
Our fàtes and fortunes, as the winds shall blòw;
Pregnant with thoúsands, flit's [5] the scrap [6] unseèn,
And silent sells a king or buỳs a queèn.

Pòpe.

1) ĭmp'd, unterstützt, vergrößert 2) kŭm'-pŭs, erreichen 3) wăft, führen (durch die Luft oder über Wasser) 4) tōō ănd frò, hin und her 5) flĭtz, fliegt herum 6) skrăp, kleines Stück (Wisch) Papier.

On Slàve-trade.

— There Af'ric's swarthy [1] sons their toils repèat,
Benèath the fervours of the noòn-tide hèat;

Torn[2] from èach joý that crowń'd their nàtive soil,
No sweèt reflećtions mit́igate their toil;
From morn to ève, by riǵorous hand opprest́,
Dull fly their hoúrs, of ev́ery hòpe unblest́:
Till bròke with làbour, hel'plefs and forloŕn,
From their wèak graśp[3] the liṅg'ring morśel torn;
The reèd[4] built hov́el's[5] frieńdly shàde denẏ'd;
The jest of fol'ly, and the scorń of pride;
Droòping benèath merid'ian suns they lie,
Lift the faint head́, and beńd th' implòring eẏe;
Till death in kindnefs, from the tort́ured[6] breast'
Calls the freè spiriṫ to the real'ms of rest.

Shàme to mankind, but shàme to Brit́ons mòst,
Who all the swèets of liberty can bòast,
Yet, deaf'[7] to all every hùman clàim, denẏ
That blifs to others which themsel'ves enjoẏ:
Life's bit́ter draught[8] with harśher[9] bit'ter[10] fill,
Blast eṽery joẏ, and add to every ill;
The treḿbling limbs with gàlling[11] iron bind,
Nor loòse the heav́ier bońdage[12] of the mind.

Rosćoe.

1) swår'-thė, schwarz 2) tòrn (tear) 3) gråsp, Fassen, Ergreifen, Griff 4) rėėd, Rohr 5) hòv'-il, Hütte 6) tòr'-tshůrd, gemartert, gequält 7) dĕf, taub 8) dråft, Trunk 9) hårsh'-ůr, herber 10) bit'-tůr, bitter 11) gåw'-ling, die Haut abreibend 12) bŏn'-dåje, Sklaverei.

A Priśon.

— And this plàce my fòrefathers made for man!
This is the procefs[1] of our loṽe and wiśdom
To èach poor brother who offeńds agaińst us —
Most iǹnocent perhaṕs — and what if guil'ty?
Is this the ònly cùre? Merćiful God!
'Each pòre and nat'ural oútlet shriv́elled[2] up
By iǵnorance and parćhing[3] poverty,
His energies ròll back upon his heart
And stagńate[4] and corrupt́, till chànged to poiśon,

They breàk oút on him, líke a lòathsome[5] plàgue-spot!
Then we call in our pámpered moúntebanks[6]:
And this is their best cùre! Uncómforted
And friéndlefs sol'itude, gròaning and tèars,
And savàge fàces at the claṅking[7] hoúr,
Seèn thròugh the stèam and vàpour of his duṅgeon
By the lamṕ's dísmal twilight! So he lies
Círcled with èvil, till his very sòul
Unmòulds[8] its éssence, hòpelefsly defórmed[9]
By sìghts of evermòre defórmity!
With other ministràtions[10] thou, o Nàture!
Hèalest thy waṅdering and distémpered child;
Thou pòurest on him thy soft iṅfluences,
Thy suṅny hùes, fàir forms, and brèathing sweèts;
Thy mel'odies of wood's, and winds and wàters!
Till he relént[11], and can no more endùre
To be a jarŕing[12] and díssonant[13] thing
Amid this gerieral dańce and miństrelsy[14];
But búrsting iṅto tèars, wińs back his wày,
His aṅgry spiŕit hèaled and harḿonized
By the beniǵnant toucĥ of lóve and beaùty.

S. T. Còleridge.

1) prŏś-sĕs, Bestreben, Verfahren 2) to shrĭv'-vl up, verschrumpfen 3) to pårtsh, verbrennen, austrocknen 4) to ståg'-nåte, stagniren 5) lŏTH'-sŭm, scheußlich 6) mŏŭń-tĕ-bånk, Quacksalber 7) to clångk, klirren 8) to ŭn-mòld', umwandeln, verwandeln 9) to dĕ-fŏrḿ, entstellen 10) mĭn-nĭs-trā'-shŭn, Wirksamkeit 11) to rè-lĕnt', erweichen 12) to jår, mislauten 13) dĭś-sò-uånt, verstimmt, unharmonisch 14) mĭń-strĕl-sè, Musik, Harmonie.

The Buŕial of Sir John Mòore).*

Not a drum was heard, not a fùneral-vòte,
As his còrse to the rampart we huŕried;
Not a soldier dischaŕged[1] his fàrewell-shot
O'eŕ the grave where our hero we buŕied.

*) Dieses schöne Gedicht ist zum Gedächtniß des im J. 1808 bei Corunna in Spanien gefallenen tapferen brittischen Generals Sir J. Moore geschrieben.

We buried him darkly at dead′ of night,
  The sods [2] with our bayonets [3] turning,
By the struggling moonbeam's misty light,
  And the lantern dimly burning.

No useless cof′fin enclosed his breast,
  Not in sheet or in shroud we wound him;
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest,
  With his martial cloak around him.

Few and short were the prayers we said,
  And we spoke not a word of sorrow;
But we stead′fastly gazed on the face that was dead,
  And we bitterly thought of the morrow.

We thought as we hol′low'd his narrow bed,
  And smooth'd [4] down his lonely pil′low,
That the foe and the stranger would tread′ o'er his head,
  And we far away on the bil′low!

Lightly they'll′ talk of the spirit that's gone,
  And o'er his cold ashes upbraid him, —
But little he'll′ reck [5], if they let him sleep on,
  In the grave where a Brit′on has laid him.

But half of our heavy task was done,
  When the clock struck the hour for retiring;
And we heard the distant and random [6] gun [7]
  That the foe was sul′lenly firing.

Slowly and sad′ly we laid him down,
  From the field of his fame fresh and gory [8],
We carved not a line, and we raised not a stone —
  But we left him alone with his glory!

Wolfe.

1) to dis-tshårje′, abfeuern 2) sod, Rasen, Erdklumpe 3) bá′-yŭn-nĕt, Bajonet 4) to smooth, glätten, gleichen 5) to reck, sich kümmern 6) rån′-dŭm, zufällig, oben hin 7) gŭn, (hier) Kanone 8) gò′-rè, blutig.

Conscience.

The mind that broods[1] o'er guil'ty wòes
Is like the scorpion girt[2] by fire;
In circle narrowing as it glòws,
The flàmes aroúnd their captive clòse,
Till inly scorch'd by thoúsand thròes[3],
And mad'dening in her ìre[4],
One sad and sòle relièf she knòws,
The sting[5] she nourish'd for her fòes,
Whòse venom[6] never yet was vàin,
Gives but one pang[7], and cùres all pain,
And darts into her desperate bràin[8]:
So do the dark in sòul expìre,
Or live like scorpion girt by fire;
So writhes[9] the mind Remorse[10] hath riven[11],
Unfit' for earth, undoòm'd[12] for heaven,
Darkneſs above, despàir benèath,
Aroúnd it flame, within it death!

Lord Byron.

1) brôôds, brütet 2) gêrt, gegürtet, umringt 3) thrôz, Wehen 4) ìre, Wuth 5) sting, Stachel 6) vĕn-ŭm, Gift 7) pâng, Pein 8) brâne, Gehirn 9) rīTHez, krümmt, windet ſich 10) rè-mòrse', Reue 11) rĭv-vn, zerriſſen (to rive) 12) ŭn-dôôm'd, nicht beſtimmt.

Reflection on Man.

How poòr, how rich, how abject[1], how august'[2],
How complicate[3], how wonderful is man!
How passing wonder He, who made him such!
Who center'd in our màke such strànge extrèmes!
From dif'f'rent nàtures marvellously[4] mixt,
Connexion exquisite[5] of distant worlds!
Distinguish'd link[6] in bèing's endleſs chàin!
Mid'way from nothing to the Dèity!
A bèam ethèreal[7], sul'ly'd, and absorpt[8]!

1) âb'-jěkt, gering, niedrig 2) âw-gŭst', herrlich 3) kŏm-plè-kâte', zuſammengeſetzt 4) mâr'-vĕl-lŭs-lè, auf eine wunderbare Art 5) ěks'-kwè-zĭt, auserleſen 6) lĭnk, Glied einer Kette 7) è-thè'-rè-âl, himmliſch 8) âb-sŏrpt', ein-

Tho' sul'ly'd and dishonour'd, still divine!
Dim [9] miniature [10] of greàtnefs absolute!
An hèir of glòry! a fràil child of dust!
Hel'plefs immortal! insect [11] infinite!
A worm! a god! — I tremble at myself',
And in myself am lost! at hòme a strànger;
Thòught wanders up and down, surpris'd, aghast [12],
And wond'ring at her òwn: how rèason reèls [13]!
O what a miracle [14] to man is man,
Triumphantly distress'd; what joy, what dread'!
Alternately transported, and alarm'd!
What can preserve my life? or what destroy!
An àngel's arm can't snat'ch [15] me from the gràve;
Lègions of àngels can't confine me there.

Y o u n g.

gesaugt 9) dĭm, dunkel 10) mĭn'-è-tùre, Miniaturgemälde 11) in'-sĕkt, Insekt 12) å-gåst', schaudernd, erschreckt 13) rèèlz, taumelt 14) mĭr'-å-kl, Wunder 15) snåtsh, reißen.

F r i e n d s h i p.

Deliberate on all things with thy friend:
But since friends gròw not thick on ev'ry bough,
Nor ev'ry friend unrot'ten [1] at the còre [2],
First, on thy friend, deliberate with thyself;
Pàuse, ponder [3], sift [4]; not èager in the choice,
Nor jeal'ous of the chòsen; fixing, fix;
Jud'ge befòre friendship, then confide [5] till death.
Well, for thy friend; but nòbler far for thee;
How gal'lant dànger for earth's highest prize!
A friend is worth all haz'ards we can run.
„Poòr is the friendlefs master of a world:
„A world in purchase for a friend is gàin."
O! for the bright complexion, cordial [6] warmth,
And el'evating spirit of a friend,
For twenty summers ripening by my side;

1) ŭn-rŏt'-tn, unverdorben 2) a friend unrotten at the core, ein treuer Freund 3) pŏn'-dŭr, erwäge 4) sĭft, siehe, untersuche 5) kŏn-fide', vertraue 6) kŏr'-jè-ål, herzlich 7) fĕk'-

All féculence[7] of fàlsehood long thròwn dówn;
All sòcial vírtues rising in his sòul,
As crýstal[8] clèar, and smiling, as they rìse!
Hère néctar flòws; it spárkles in our sìght;
Rich to the tàste, and genúine from the heárt.
Hìgh-flàvour'd[9] blifs for gods! on eárth how ràre!

Y o u ń g.

ú-lénse, Bodensatz, Hefe 8) kris'-tål, Crystall 9) flà'-vůrd, schmackhaft.

Lìfe and Etérnity.

This is the bud of bèing, the dim dàwn,
The twilight of our dày, the véstibule[1];
Lìfe's thèatre as yet is shut, and deatȟ,
Stróng death alòne can hèave the mássy bar,
This gròfs[2] imped'iment[3] of clày remòve[4],
And màke us, émbryos[5] of exístence, freè.
From rèal lìfe, but little more remòte[6]
Is he, not yet a cańdidate for lìght,
The fùture émbryo, slúmbering in his sìre.
Émbryos we must be, till we búrst the shell[7],
Yon ámbient[8], àzure[9] shell, and spring to life,
The lìfe of Gods, o trańsport! and of man.
Yet man, foòl man! hère búries all his thòughts;
Intérs celéstial hòpes withoút one sìgh:
Prísoner of eárth, and pent benèath the moòn,
Hère pínions all his wishes; wing'd by Heaven
To flỳ at ínfinite, and rèach it there
Where séraphs gathér immortal'ity
On lìfe's fàir treè, fast by the thròne of God.
What gòlden joýs ambròsial clust'ring[10] glòw
In His full bèam, and rìpen for the just,
Where mòmentary[11] àges are no mòre!

1) vés-tè-bùle, Vorhof 2) gròse, lästig, plump 3) ím-pěd'-dè-měnt, Hinderniß 4) to rè-mồồv', wegschaffen, entfernen 5) ěm'-brè-òz, unvollkommene Leibesfrüchte, Embryonen 6) rè-mòte', entfernt 7) shěl, Schale 8) åm'-bè-ěnt, umgebend 9) à'-zhùre, himmelblau 10) klůś-tůr-ĭng,

Where tìme and pàin, and chańce and death, expìre!
And is it in the flight of threèscore [12] yèars,
To push́ [13] eteŕnity from hùman thòught,
And smothér [14] sòuls immoŕtal in the dust?
A soul immòrtal, speńding all her fires,
Wàsting her streńgth in streńuous [15] ìdlenefs,
Thròwn into tùmult [16], rapture'd, or alarḿ'd,
At àught [17] this scène can threat'en, or indul'ge,
Reseḿbles [18] òcean into teḿpest wròught [19],
To waf't a feathér [20] or to drowń [21] a flỳ.

Y o u ń g.

büschelweise, viel beisammen 11) mò'-mĕn-tå-rè, augenblick=lich, vergänglich 12) threè'-skòre, Schock (60) 13) pŭzh, stoßen 14) smůTH'-ůr, ersticken, niedertreten 15) strĕń-ú-ůs, angestrengt, eifrig 16) tú'-můlt, Aufruhr, Verwirrung 17) åwt, etwas 18) rè-zĕḿ-blz, ist ähnlich 19) råwt (work) 20) fèTH'-ůr, Feder 21) dròůn, ertränken.

Oppreśsion, Wańt, and Disèase [1].

War, Famine [2], Pest, Volcàno [3], Storḿ, and Fire,
Inteśtine [4] Broils [5], Oppreśsion, with her heaŕt
Wrapt up in triṕle [6] brafś [7], besiège [8] mankind:
God''s iḿage, disinheŕited [9] of dày,
Hère pluńg'd [10] in mines, forget's a suń was màde:
There, bèings, deathĺefs as their hàughty loŕd,
Are haḿmer'd [11] to te gàlling òar [12] for life;
And ploúgh the winter's wàve, and rèap [13] despàir:
Soḿe for haŕd mašters, bròken uńder aŕms,
In bat'tle lopt [14] awày, with half their lim'bs,
Beg bit'ter bread' thrò' real'ms their val'our sàv'd.
If so the tỳrant, or his miṅion [15], doòm:
Wańt, and incùrable disèase, (fell [16] pàir!)
On hòpelefs mul'titudes remoŕselefs [17] sèize

1) dĭz-èze', Krankheit 2) fåḿ-ĭn, Hungersnoth 3) vŏl-kà'-nò, Vulkan 4) ĭn-tĕś-tĭn, innerlich 5) brŏĭlz, Aufruhr 6) trĭp'-pl, dreifach 7) brås, Erz 8) bè-sèdje', belagern 9) dĭs-ĭn-hĕŕ-ĭt-ĕd, enterbt 10) plŭnj'd, gestürzt 11) håḿ-mŭrd, gehämmert, geschmiedet 12) òre, Ruder 13) rèpe, erndten 14) lŏpt, gehauen 15) mĭń-yŭn, Liebling 16) fĕl,

At once; and màke a ref'uge of the gràve:
How gròaning hospitals[18] eject their dead'!
What numbers gròan for sad' admission there!
What numbers, once in fortune's lap high fed'[19],
Solicit[20] the còld hand of charity!
To shock' us more, solicit it in vàin!
Ye sil'ken[21] sons of pleasure! since in pàins
You rùe[22] more mòdish[23] visits, visit hère,
And brèathe from your debàuch[24]: give, and redùce
Surfeit's[25] dominion o'er you: but so greàt
Your impudence[26], you blush at what is right.

Happy! did sorrow sèize on such alòne:
Not prùdence can defend, nor virtue sàve;
Disèase invàdes the chàstest temperance;
And punishment the guil'tless, and alarm
Thrò' thick'est shàdes pursùes the fond of pèace.
Man's càution of'ten into dànger turn,
And, his guard fàlling, crushes[27] him to death.
Not happiness itself' màkes good her nàme;
Our very wishes give us not our wish.
How distant of the king we dòte[28] on most,
From that for which we dòte, felicity!
The smoòthest còurse of nàture has its pàins,
And trùest friends, thro' error, wound our rest:
Withoút misfortune, what calamities!
And what hostil'ities, withoút a fòe!
Nor are fòes wanting to the best on earth;
But endless is the list of hùman ills,
And sighs might soòner fàil, than càuse to sigh.

Young.

grausam 17) rè-mŏrs'-lĕs, reulos, grausam, wild 18) ŏs'-pè-tåls, Krankenhäuser 19) fed (feed) 20) sò-lĭs'-sĭt, bitten, sprechen an 21) sĭlk'-kn, seiden, weichlich 22) rōō, bereuen 23) mò'-dĭsh, modisch 24) dè-båwtsh', Schwelgerei 25) sŭr'-fĭtz, Eckels 26) ĭm'-pù-dĕnse, Unverschämtheit 27) krŭsh, zertreten 28) dòte, närrisch lieben.

Life.

— Life speeds away
From point to point, tho' seeming to stand still.
The cunning[1] fugitive[2] is swift by steal'th[3]:
Too subt'le[4] is the movement to be seen:
Yet soon man's hour is up, and we are gone.
Warnings point out our danger; gnomons[5], time:
As these are useless when the sun is set;
So those, but when more glorious Reason shines.
Reason should jud'ge in all; in Reason's eye,
That sed'entary[6] shad'ow travels hard.
But such our gravitation to the wrong,
So prone our hearts to whisper what we wish,
'Tis later with the wise, than he's aware;
A Wil'mington *) goes slower than the sun;
And all mankind mistake their time of day;
'Ev'n age itself. Fresh hopes are hourly sown
In furrow'd brows. To gentle life's descent[7]
Whe shut' our eyes, and think it is a plain.
We take fair days in winter for the spring;
And turn our blessings into bane[8]. Since oft
Man must compute[9] that age he cannot feel,
He scarce believes he's older for his years.
Thus, at life's latest eve, we keep in store
One disappointment sure, to crown the rest' —
The disappointment of a promis'd hour. *Young.*

1) kŭn'-nĭng, schlau 2) fū'-jė-tĭv, Flüchtling 3) stĕlth, Diebstahl 4) sŭt'-tl, fein, leise, schlau 5) nō'-mŏnz, die Zeiger an Sonnenuhren 6) sĕd'-dĕn-tă-rė, sitzend, träge 7) dė-sĕnt', Abhang 8) bāne, Verderben 9) kŏm-pūte', berechnen.

*) Lord Wilmington, dem Young diese Nacht dedicirte. F.

The Giaoúr[1].

„How name ye yon lone Cal'oyer?
His features I have scann'd[2] before
In mine own land: 'tis many a year
Since, dashing by the lonely shore,

I saw him urge[3] as fleèt a steèd
As ever served a horseman's need.
But once I saw that face, yet then
It was so mark'd with inward[4] pàin,
I could not pafs it by again;
It brèathes the same dark spirit now,
As death were stamp'd upon his brow" [5].

„'Tis twice three years at summer tide[6]
Since first among our frères he came,
And here it soòthes[7] to abide
For some dark deed he will not name."

* * * * *

Dark and unearthly is the scowl[8]
That glàres[9] benèath his dusky[10] cowl[11]:
The flash of that dilàting[12] eye
Revèals too much of times gone by;
Thòugh varying, indistinct its hùe[13],
Oft will his glance the gàzer rùe[14];
For in it lurks that nàmelefs spell[15]
Which speaks, itself unspèakable,
A spirit yet unquel'l'd[16] and high,
That clàims and keèps ascendancy;
And like the bird whose pinions[17] quàke[18],
But cannot fly the gàzing snake,
Will others quàil[19] benèath his loòk,
Nor 'scàpe[20] the glance they scarce can broòk[21].
From him the half-affrìghted Friar[22]
When met alòne would fàin retìre,
As if that eye and bitter smìle
Transferr'd to others fear and guìle[23]:

1) gė-ðůŕ, Spottname der Mohamedaner für Andersgläubige, Ungläubige 2) skånńd, untersucht 3) ůrje, antreiben 4) ìń-wård, innerlich 5) brðů, Braue, Stirn 6) tìde, Zeit Jahreszeit 7) to sððTH, gefallen 8) skððl, Finsterblick 9) glåres, funkelt 10) důś-kė, dunkel 11) kððl, Kutte 12) dė-lá'-tìng, ausdrucksvoll 13) hů, Farbe 14) rðð, bedauern 15) spell, Zauber 16) ůn-kwěl'ld, ungebändigt 17) pìń-yůn, Schwinge, Fittig 18) kwåke, zittern 19) kwåle, bangen 20) 'scape statt escape 21) brððk, ertragen 22) frì'-

Nor oft to smile descendeth he,
And when he doth, 'tis sad to see
That he but mocks at misery.
How that pàle lip will curl[24] and quiver![25]
Then fix once more as if for ever;
As if his sorrow or disdàin
Forbad'e him e'er to smile again.
Well were it so — such ghast'ly mirth
From joyance[26] ne'er derived its birth.
But sad'der still it were to tràce[27]
What once were feèlings in that face:
Time hath not yet the fèatures fix'd,
But brighter tràits[28] with èvil mix'd;
And there are hùes not al'ways fàded,
Which speak a mind not all degràded,
Even by the crimes throùgh which it wàded;
The common crowd but see the gloòm
Of wàyward[29] deeds, and fit'ting[30] doòm[31];
The close observer can espỳ[32]
A noble sòul, and lineage[33] high:
Alas! though both bestòw'd[34] in vain,
Which grièf could chànge, and guil't could stàin[35],
It was no vul'gar tenement[36],
To which such lof'ty gifts were lent,
And still with little leſs than dread'
On such the sight is riveted[37].
The roòfleſs[38] cot[39], decày'd and rent
Will scarce delày the passer by;
The tower by war or tempest bent,
While yet may frown[40] one bat'tlement[41],
Demands and daunts[42] the strànger's eye;

år, Mönch 23) gylle, Verstellung 24) kårl, sich verziehen 25) kwĭv'-vår, zucken, zittern 26) jŏĕ'-ånse, Frohsinn 27) tråse, aufspüren 28) tråz, Züge 29) wå'-wŭrd, finster 30) fitting, angemessen, geziemend 31) dŏŏm, Geschick 32) è-spi', erspähen, entdecken 33) lĭn'-nè-åje, Abkunft 34) bè-stŏ'd, verliehen 35) stáne, beflecken 36) tĕn'-è-mĕnt, Miethhaltung (fig. vom Leben) 37) to rĭv'-ĭt, heften, nieten 38) rŏŏf'-lĕs, dachlos 39) kŏt, Hütte 40) to fròŭn, zürnen, drohen 41) båt'-tl-mĕnt, Brustwehr (-Mauer) 42) to dånt, schrecken

Each ìvied[43] arch, and pil′lar lòne,
Plèads hàughtily for glòries gone!

„His flòating ròbe aroúnd him fòlding,
Slòw sweèps he through the col′umn'd[44] aisle;
With dread′ behel′d, with gloòm behòlding
The rìtes[45] that sańctify[46] the pile[47].
But when the ańthem shàkes the choir,
And kneèl the mońks, his steps retìre;
By yońder lone and wàvering tórch
His áspect glàres within the pórch[48];
There will he pàuse till all is dońe,
And hear the pràyer, but ut′ter nońe.
See — by the half-illùmined wall
His boòd[49] flỳ back, his dark hair fall,
That pàle broẃ[50] wildly wrèathing[51] round,
As if the Gorǵon there had bound
The sàblest[52] of the sérpent-braid[53]
That o'er her fearful forehead stràỳ'd:
For he declìnes the cońvent-oath,
And lèaves those locks' unhal′low'd[54] gròwth[55],
But weàrs our garb[56] in all beside;
And, not from piety but pride,
Gives weal′th to walls that never heard
Of his one hòly voẃ or word.
Lo! mark ye, as the hármony
Pèals[57] louder pràises to the sky,
That liv́id[58] cheèk, that stòny air
Of mix'd defiance and despàir!
Sańt Frańcis, keep him from the shrine[59].
Else may we dread the wratḣ[60] divine
Made mańifest by àwful[61] sign.

43) ì′-vèd, epheuumrankt 44) kòl′-lŭmd, mit Säulen versehen 45) rìte, Ritus 46) sångk′-tè-fì, heiligen 47) pìle, Gebäude 48) pòrtsh, Portico, Säulenhalle 49) hŭd, Kapuze 50) brŏŭ, (Augen-) Braue 51) to rèTHe, sich zusammenziehen, falten 52) sable, schwarz 53) bràde, Knoten 54) ŭn-hål′-lòd, unheilig 55) gròth, Wachsthum 56) garb, Gewand 57) to pèle, schallen 58) lìv′-ìd, entfärbt 59) shrìne, Altar 60) ròth, Zorn 61) åw′-fŭl, furchtbar.

If ever èvil àngel bore
The form of mortal, such he wòre:
By all my hope of sins forgiven,
Such looks are not of earth nor heaven!"

Lord Byron.

The Arab Màid.

Fly to the desert, fly with me,
Our Arab tents are rùde for thee;
But oh! the choice what heart can doúbt
Of tents with love, or thrònes withoút?

Our rocks are rough, but smiling there
The acàcia [1] wàves her yellow hàir,
Lònely and sweèt, nor loved the less
For flowering [2] in a wil'derness.

Our sands are bàre, but dòwn their slòpe [3]
The sil'very-foot'ed antilope
As gràcefully and gàily springs
As o'er the marble [4] còurts of kings.

Then come — thy Arab maid will be
The loved and lòne acàcia-tree,
The antilope, whose feèt shall bless
With their light soúnd thy lònelinefs.

Oh! there are loòks and tònes that dart
An instant sunshine throúgh the heart, —
As if the sòul that minute càught
Some treasure it through life had sought;

As if the very lips and eyes
Predestined [5] to have all our sighs,
And never be forgot again,
Sparkled and spoke befòre us then!

So came thy ev́ery glańce and tòne,
When first on me they brèathed and shòne,
Neẁ, as if bròught from other sphères,
Yet wel′come as if lov́ed for yèars!

Then fly with me, if thou hast knòwn
No other flàme, nor fal′sely thròwn
A gem away, that thou hadst swoŕn
Should ever in thy heart be woŕn.

Come, if the love thou hast for me
Is pùre and fresh as mine for thee, —
Fresh as the foúntain under groúnd,
When first 'tis by the lap-wing [6] found *).

But if for me thou dost forsàke
Some other maid, and rùdely breàk
Her woŕshipp'd iḿage from its bàse,
To give to me the rùin'd plàce;

Then fare thee well — I'd rather make
My boẃer [7] upon some icy lake
When thàwing suns begin to shine,
Than trust to love as false as thine!

Thomas Moore.

1) à-ká′-shè-ä, Accacie 2) to flower, blühen 3) slope, Abhang 4) mår′bl, marmorn 5) to prè-dĕś-tĭn′, vorherbestimmen 6) lap-wing, Kibitz 7) bǒǔ′-ŭr, Hütte, Laube.

*) Der lap-wing (Kibitz) soll unterirdisches Wasser auffinden können.

A Hymn on the Seasons.

These as they chànge, Almighty Father, these
Are but the vàried God. The ròlling yèar
Is full of Thee. Foŕth in the plèasing Spring
Thy beaùty walks, thy teńderneſs and loýe.
Wide flush the fièlds; the sof′t'ning àir is balm;

Ecĥo the moúntains round; the forest smiles;
And ev'ry sense, and ev'ry heart is joy.
Then comes Thy glòry in the Summer-months,
With light and hèat reful'gent [1]. Then Thy sun
Shoòts full perfection thro' the swel'ling yèar:
And oft Thy voice in dread'ful thunder spèaks;
And oft at dàwn, deèp noòn, or fàlling ève,
By broòks and gròves, in hol'low-whisp'ring gàles.
Thy boúnty shìnes in Aut'umn unconfin'd,
And spread's a common fèast for all that lives,
In winter àwful Thou! with cloúds and storms
Aroúnd Thee thròwn, tempest o'er tempest ròll'd,
Majestic darkneſs! On the wirlwind's wing
Rìding sublime, Thou bid'st the world adòre,
And humblest nàture with Thy northern blast.

Mystèrious roúnd! what skill, what fòrce divìne,
Deèp-felt, in these appèar! a simple tràin,
Yet so delìghtful mix'd, with such kìnd art,
Such beaùty and benef'icence combin'd [2];
Shàde, unpercèiv'd, so sof't'ning into shàde;
And all so forming an harmònious whòle;
That, as they still succeèd, they ravish still.
But wand'ring oft, with brùte unconscious gàze,
Man marks not Thee, marks not the mìghty hand
That, ever busy, wheèls the silent sphères;
Works in the sècret deèp; shoòts, stèaming [3], thence
The fàir profùsion that o'erspread's the Spring:
Flings from the sun direct the flàming day:
Feèds ev'ry crèature; hurls [4] the tempest forth;
And, as on earth this gràteful chànge revol'ves,
With transport touches all the springs of life.

Nàture, attend! join ev'ry living sòul,
Benèath the spàcious temple of the skỳ,
In adoràtion join; and, ardent, ràise

1) rè-fůl'-jĕnt, glänzend 2) kŏm-bìnd, verbunden, vereinigt
3) stè'-mìng, dünstend 4) hůrl, schleudern 5) ăt-tùne', er-

One gen′eral song! To Him, ye vòcal gàles,
Brèathe sof′t, whose Spir′it in your fresh′ness brèathes:
Oh tàlk of him in sol′itary glooms!
Where, o'er the rock, the scar′cely wàving pine
Fills the brow′n shàde with a relig′ious àwe!
And ye, whose bòlder nòte is hear′d afar′,
Who shàke th'aston′ish'd wor′ld, lift high to heav′n
Th'impet′uous song, and sày from whom you ràge.
His pràise, ye brooks, attùne [5], ye trem′bling rills;
And let me cat′ch it as I mùse alon′g.
Ye head′long tor′rents, rapid [6] and profoúnd;
Ye sof′ter flood′s, that lèad the hùmid màze
Alon′g the vàle; and thou, majes′tic màin [7],
A sècret wor′ld of won′ders in thysel′f,
Soúnd His stupen′dous [8] pràise; whose greàter voice
Or bids you ròar, or bids your ròaring fall.
Soft ròll your in′cense, herbs, and frùits, and flow′rs,
In min′gled [9] cloúds to Him; whose sun exàlts,
Whose breath′ perfùmes [10] you, and whose pen′cil [11] pàints.
Ye for′ests ben′d, ye har′vests wàve, to Him;
Brèathe your still song into the rèapers [12] hear′t,
As hòme he goes beneàth the joy′ous moon.
Ye that keèp wat′ch in heav′n, as ear′th asleèp
Uncon′scious lies, effùse [13] your mildest bèams,
Ye constellàtions [14], while your àngels strike,
Amid′ the span′gled [15] sky′, the sil′ver lỳre.
Greàt sòurce of dày! best im′age hère belòw
Of thy Creàtor, ev′er pòuring wide,
From wor′ld to world, the vìtal òcean roúnd,
On Nàture write with ev′ry bèam his pràise,
The thun′der ròlls: he hush′d the pros′trate [16] world;
While cloúd to cloud retur′ns the sol′emn hym′n.
Blèat out afresh′ [17], ye hill′s: ye mos′sy rock′s,
Retàin the soúnd: the bròad [18] respon′sive [19] lòw,

tönet, stimmet bei 6) rắp′-ĭd, reißend 7) mâne, Ocean 8) stū-pĕn′-dŭs, erstaunlich, ungeheuer 9) mĭn′-gld, vermischt 10) pĕr′-fūm-z, räuchert, durchdüftet 11) pĕn′-sĭl, Pinsel 12) rē′-pŭr, Schnitter 13) ĕf-fūse′, gießt aus 14) kŏn-stĕl-lā′-shŭnz, Gestirne 15) spăn′-gld, beflittert 16) prŏs′-

Ye val'lies, ràise; for the Greàt Shephérd rèigns;
And his unsuff'ring kińgdom yet will come.
Ye wood'lands all, awàke: a boúndlefs song
Burst from the gròves! and when the rest'lefs dày,
Expìring, làys the warbling world asleèp,
Sweètest of birds! sweèt Philomèla charm
The list'ning shàdes, and tèach the nìght His pràise.
Ye chièf, for whom the whòle creàtion smiles,
At once the head', the heart, and tongue of all,
Crown the greàt hymn! in swarming[20] cit'ies vast',
Assembled men to the deèp organ join
The long-resoúnding[21] voice, oft breàking clèar,
At sol'emn pàuses, thrò' the swel'ling bàse;
And, as èach mingling flàme incrèases each,
In one unìted ardour rìse to heav'n.
Or, if you rather chòose the rùral[22] shàde,
And find a fàne[23] in ev'ry sàcred gròve,
There let the shepherd's flùte[24], the virgin's lày,
The prompting seraph and the pòet's lyre,
Still sing the God' of Sèasons, as they ròll.
For me, when I forget' the darling thème,
Whether the blossom blòws, the Summer rày
Russets[25] the plàin, inspìring Autumn glèams[26]
Or Winter rìses in the blèaking[27] èast; —
Be my tongue mùte, my fancy pàint no mòre,
And, dead' to joy, forget my heart to bèat.

Should fàte command me to the farthest verge
Of the greèn earth, to distant barb'rous climes,
Rivers unknòwn to song; where first the sun
Gil'ds Indian mountains, or his set'ting bèam
Flàmes on th' Atlan'tic isles; 'tis nòught to me:
Since God is ever present, ever felt,
In the void[28] wàste as in the cit'y[29] full;

tràte, hingestreckt 17) à-frèsh', aufs neue 18) bràwd, breit 19) rè-spòn'-sìv, antwortend 20) swàr'-mìng, schwärmend, schwirrend 21) rè-zòùn'-dìng, wiedertönend 22) rù'-ràl, ländlich 23) fàne, Tempel 24) flùte, Flöte 25) rùs'-sìtz, färbt braunroth, bräunt 26) glème'z, strahlt 27) blèk'-ìng, kalt,

And where He vital spread's there must be joy.
When e'en at last the sol'emn hour shall come,
And wing my mystic flight to future worlds,
I cheerful will obey; there, with new pow'rs,
Will rising wonders sing: I cannot go
Where Universal Love not smiles around,
Sustaining all yon orbs [30], and all their sons;
From seeming Evil still educing [31] Good
And Better thence again, and Better still,
In infinite progression [32]. — But I lose
Myself in Him, in light ineffable! [33]
Come then, expressive silence, muse His praise.

Thomson.

bleich 28) vȯid, leer 29) sit'-tė, Stadt 30) ŏrbz, Kreise 31) ė-dŭ'-sing, herausziehend 32) prŏ-grĕsh'-ŭn, Stufengang 33) ĭn-ĕf'-fă-bl, unaussprechlich.

Love.

Yes, Love indeed is light from heaven;
A spark of that immortal fire
With angels shared, by Alla given,
To lift from earth our low desire.
Devotion [1] waf'ts [2] the mind above,
But Heaven itself descends in love;
A feeling from the God'head [3] caught,
To wean [4] from self each sordid [5] thought;
A ray of him who form'd the whole;
A glory circling [6] round the soul!

Oh, Love! What is it in this world of ours
Which makes it fatal [7] to be loved? Ah! why
With cypress [8] branches hast thou wreathed thy bowers [9],
And made thy best interpreter [10] a sigh?

1) dĕ'-vŏ'-shŭn, Andacht 2) wåfts, winkt, trägt 3) Gŏd'-hĕd, Gottheit 4) wēne, entwöhnen 5) sŏr'-dĭd, niedrig, schmutzig 6) sĕrk'-ling, umgebend, einschließend 7) fā'-tål, tödtlich, verderblich 8) sĭ'-prĕs, Zypresse 9) bŏŭ'-ŭrz, Lauben 10) ĭn-tĕr'-prĕ-tŭr, Dolmetscher 11) dōte (on),

As those who dòte [11] on òdours pluck [12] the flowers,
And plàce them on their breast — but place to die;
Thus the fràil [13] bèings we would fondly [14] cherish [15]
Are làid within our bòsoms but to perish.

Lord Byron.

innig lieben 12) plŭk, pflücken 13) fràle, schwach, hinfällig 14) fŏnd'-lè, liebevoll 15) to tshĕr'-rĭsh, nähren, pflegen.

Paradise Lost.

Book I.

Of Man's first disobèdience [1], and the fruit
Of that forbid'den treè, whose mortal tàste
Bròught death into the world, and all our wòe,
With loſs of Eden, till one greater Man
Restòre us, and regàin [2] the bliſsful sèat,
Sing, heav'nly Mùse, that on the sècret top [3]
Of Oreb, or of Sinai, didst inspire
That shepherd, who first tàught the chòsen seèd,
In the begin'ning how the Heav'ns and Earth
Ròse out of Chàos! Or if Sion hill
Delìght thee more, and Sil'oa's broòk, that flòw'd
Fast by the oracle of God; I thence
Invòke [4] thy àid to my adventurous [5] song,
That with no mid'dle flìght intends [6] to sòar
Above th' Aònian mount, while it pursùes
Things unattempted yet in pròse or rhỳme.
And chièfly Thou, o Spirit, that dost prefer
Befòre all temples th' upright [7] heart and pùre,
Instruct me, for Thou knòw'st; Thou from the first
Wast present, and with mighty wings outspread
Dove-likè [8] sat'st broòding [9] on the vast abyſs,
And mad'st it pregnant: what in me is dark,
Illùmine, what is low, ràise and suppòrt;
That to the hèight of this greàt argument

1) dĭs-ŏ-bè'-dè-ĕnse, Ungehorsam 2) rè-gàne', wieder gewinnen 3) tŏp, Gipfel 4) ĭn-vòke', anrufen 5) ăd-vĕn'-tshŭr-ŭs, kühn 6) ĭn-tĕndz', vorhat 7) ŭp'-rìte, aufrichtig

I may asseŕt eteŕnal Providence,
And justify the wàys of God to Men.

Sày first, for Heav'n hides nothing from thy view,
Nor the deèp tract of Hell, say first, what càuse
Mòv'd our grand pàrents, in that happy stàte,
Fàvour'd of Heav'n so highly, to fall off
From their Creàtor, and transgreſs his will
For one restràint, lords of the world besides?
Who first sedùc'd them to that foúl[10] revòlt?
Th' infeŕnal[11] Seŕpent[12]; he it was, whòse guile[13],
Stiŕr'd up with eńvy and reveńge, decèiv'd
The mother of mankind, what time his pride
Had cast him out from Heav'n, with all his hòst
Of rebel Angels by whose àid, aspiring[14]
To set himself in glòry above his peèrs,
He trusted to have èquall'd the most High,
If he oppòs'd; and with ambitious àim
Against the thròne and mońarchy of God
Ràis'd impious war in Heav'n and battle proud
With vàin attempt. Him the almighty Power
Huŕl'd headlong flàming from th' ethèreal skỳ,
With hideous rùin and combustion[15], down
To bottomleſs perdition[16], there to dwell
In adamantin chàins and pènal[17] fire,
Who durst[18] defỳ th'Omnipotent to arms.
Nine times the spàce that measures day and night
To moŕtal men, he with his horrid crew
Lày vańquish'd, ròlling in the fiery gulf[19],
Confoúnded though immoŕtal: but his doòm
Reseŕv'd him to more wrath; for now the thòught
Both of lost happineſs and lasting pàin
Torments him; round he thròws his bàleful[20] eỳes,
That witneſs'd hùge[21] affliction and dismày

8) dův'-like, Tauben ähnlich 9) brőőd'-ing, brütend 10) főűl, ſchändlich 11) in-fer'-nål, höllisch 12) ser'-pent, Schlange 13) gyile, Trug 14) ås-pi'-ring, ſtrebend 15) kom-bůs-tshůn, Verbrennung 16) per-dish'-ůn, Verderben 17) pé'-nål, ſtrafend 18) dŭrst (dare) 19) gŭlf, Meerbuſen 20) bále-

Mix'd with obdùrate[22] pride and stead'fast[23] hàte:
At once, as far as Angels ken[24], he views
The dismal situàtion wàste and wild;
A dungeon horrible on all sides round
As one greàt furnace[25] flàm'd, yet from those flàmes
No light, but rather darknefs visible
Serv'd only to discover sights of wòe,
Règions of sorrow, dòleful[26] shàdes, where pèace
And rest can never dwell, hòpe never comes
That comes to all; but torture without end
Still urges, and a fiery del'uge[27], fed'[28]
With ever-burning sul'phur unconsùm'd:
Such place eternal Justice had prepàr'd
For those rebel'lious, here their prison ordàin'd
In ut'ter darknefs, and their pòrtion set
As far remòv'd from God and light of Heav'n,
As from the center thrice to th'ut'most pòle.
O how unlike the plàce from whence they fell!
There the companions of his fall, o'erwhel'm'd
With flood's and whirlwinds of tempestuous[29] fire.
He soòn discerns, and wel't'ring by his side
One next himself in pow'r, and next in crime,
Long after knòwn in Pal'estine, and nàm'd
Beëlzebub. To whom th'Arch-Enemy,
And thence in Heav'n càll'd Sat'an, with bòld words
Breàking the horrid silence thus began:
    If thou beèst he; but o how fàll'n! how chàng'd
From him, who in the happy real'ms of light
Clòth'd with transcendent[30] brightnefs didst outshine
Myriads though bright! If he whom mùtual lèague,
United thoughts and counsels, èqual hòpe
And haz'ard in the glòrious enterprise,
Join'd with me once, now misery hath join'd

fûl, traurig 21) hûje, ungeheuer 22) ôb'-jû-ràte, ôb-dû'-ràte, verſtockt 23) stĕd'-fâst, feſt 24) kĕn, erkennen 25) fŭr'-nĭs, (Feuer) Eſſe 26) dòle'-fŭl, traurig 27) dĕl'-lùje, Ueberſchwemmung, Fluth 28) fēd (feed) 29) tĕm-pĕs'-tshû-ŭs, ſtürmiſch 30) trăn-sĕn'-dĕnt, vortrefflich, unerreichbar

In èqual rùin: into what pit [31] thou seèst
From what height fàll'n; so much the stronger pròv'd
He with his thunder: and till then who knew
The force of those dìre arms? yet not for those,
Nor what the pòtent [32] victor in his ràge
Can el'se inflict [33], do I repent or chànge,
Though chàng'd in oútward lustre, that fix'd mind
And hìgh disdàin from sense of injur'd merit,
That with the Mìghtiest ràis'd me to contend [34],
And to the fièrce contention bròught along
Innùmerable [35] force of spirits arm'd,
That durst dislike his rèign, and me preferring,
His ut'most pow'r with ad'verse [36] pow'r oppòs'd
In dùbious bat'tle on the plàins of Heaven,
And shook [37] his thròne. What though the fièld be lost?
All is not lost; th'unconquerable will,
And stud'y of revenge, immortal hàte,
And courage never to submit or yièld,
And what is el'se not to be overcome;
That glòry never shall his wrath or mìght
Extort from me. To bow and sùe for gràce
With suppliant [38] kneè, and dèify [39] his power,
Who from the terror of this arm so làte
Doúbted his empire; that were lòw indeèd,
That were an ignominy and shàme benèath
This downfall; since by fate the strength of Gods
And this empyreal [40] substance cannot fàil,
Since throùgh expèrience of this greàt event
In arms not worse, in fòresìght [41] much advanc'd,
We may with more succesfsful hòpe resol've
To wàge [42] by fòrce or guile eternal war,
Irreconcìleable [43] to our grand fòe,

31) pĭt, Höhle, Tiefe, Abgrund 32) pŏ'-tĕnt, mächtig 33) ĭn-flĭkt', auflegen, verhängen 34) kŏn-tĕnd', streiten 35) ĭn-nŭ'-mĕr-ă-bl, unzählbar 36) ăd'-vĕrse, feindlich 37) shŏŏk (shake) 38) sŭp'-plè-ănt, flehend 39) dè'-è-fī, vergöttern 40) ĕm-pĭr'-è-ăl, zum höchsten Himmel gehörig (überätherisch) 41) fòre'-sīte, Vorsicht 42) wàdje, wagen, führen 43) ĭr-rĕk-ŏn-sī'-lă-bl, unversöhnlich.

Who now triumphs, and in th' exceſs of joy
Sòle rèigning hòlds the tyranny of Heaven.

Satan's Addreſs to Hell.

Is this the règion, this the soil, the clime,
Said then the lost Arch-'Angel, this the sèat
That we must chànge for Heav'n, this mòurnful gloòm
For that celestial light? Be it so, since he
Who now is Sovran*) can dispòse and bid
What shall be right: farthest from him is best,
Whom rèason hath èqual'd, fòrce hath made suprème
Above his èquals. Fàrewell, happy fièlds,
Where joy for ever dwel ls! Hàil horrors, hàil,
Infernal world, and thou, profoùndest Hell,
Recèive thy new possesſor; one who brings
A mind not to be chàng'd by plàce or time.
The mind is its òwn plàce, and in itself
Can màke a Heav'n of Hell, a Hell of Heaven.
What matter where, if I be still the sàme,
And what I should be; all but leſs than he
Whom thunder hath made greàter? Here at lèast
We shall be freè; th'Almighty hath not buil't
Here for his envy, will not drive us hence:
Here we may rèign secùre, and in my choice
To rèign is worth ambit'ion, thòugh in Hell:
Bet'ter to rèign in Hell, than serve in Heaven.
But wherefore let we then our fàithful friends,
Th'assòciates and copartners[1] of our loſs,
Lie thus astonish'd on th' oblivious poòl[2]
And call them not to shàre with us their part
In this unhappy mansion, or once more
With ral'lied arms to trỳ what may be yet
Regàin'd in Heav'n, or what more lost in Hell?

*) für Sovereign.

1) kò-pàrt'-nùrz, Mitgenoſſen 2) pōōl, Pfuhl.

Mil'ton's Addrefs to Light.

Hàil hòly Light, off'-spring of Heav'n first-born,
Or of th'Eternal coeternal bèam,
May I exprefs thee unblàm'd? since God is light,
And never but in unappròached light
Dwel't from eternity, dwelt then in thee,
Bright ef'fluence [1] of bright essence increàte.
Or hèar'st thou rather pùre ethèreal strèam,
Whose foúntain who shall tell? befòre the sun,
Before the Heav'ns thou wert, and at the voice
Of God, as with a mantle didst invest [2]
The rising world of waters dark and deèp,
Won [3] from the void and formlefs infinite.
Thee I revisit now with bòlder wing,
Escàp'd the Stygian poòl, thòugh long detàin'd [4]
In that obscùre soj'ourn [5], while in my flight
Throùgh ut'ter and through mid'dle darknefs bòrne
With other nòtes than to th'Orphèan lyre
I sung of Chàos and eternal Night,
Tàught by the heav'nly Mùse to venture down
The dark descent, and up to reascend,
Though hard and ràre: thee I revisit sàfe,
And feèl thy sovran vital lamp; but thou
Revisit'st not these eyes, that ròll in vàin
To find thy pièrcing rày, and find no dàwn;
So thick a drop serène hath quench'd their orbs,
Or dim suffùsion [6] vèil'd. Yet not the more
Cèase I to wander, where the Mùses haunt
Clèar spring, or shàdy gròve, or sunny hill',
Smit' with the love of sàcred song; but chièf
Thee, Sion, and the flow'ry broòks beneath,
That wash thy hal'low'd feèt, and warbling flòw,
Nightly I visit: nor sometimes forget
Those other two èquall'd with me in fàte,
So were I èquall'd with them in renown,
Blind Thàmyris and blind Maeonides,

1) èf'-flù-ènse, Ausfluß 2) in-vèst', bekleiden 3) won, (win)
4) dè-tàne', aufhalten 5) sò'-jùrn, Aufenthalt 6) sùf-fù'-

And Tirèsias and Phinèus prophets òld:
Then feèd on thòughts, that vol'untary mòve
Harmònious nuḿbers; as the wàkeful bird
Sings dar̀kling, and in shàdiest cover̀t[7] hid
Tùnes her nocturnal[8] nòte. Thus with the yèar
Sèasons retuŕn, but not to me returns
Dày, or the sweèt appròach of èv'n or morn,
Or sìght of ver̀nal bloòm, or sum̀mer's ròse,
Or flock's, or her̀ds, or hùman fàce divine;
But cloúd instead', and ev̀er dùring dar̀k
Surroúnds me, from the chèarful wàys of men
Cut off, and for the boòk of knowl'edge fàir
Presented with a universal blank[9]
Of nàture's works to me expung'd[10] and ràs'd[11],
And wiśdom at one entrance[12] quite shut out.
So much the rather thou, celeśtial Lìght,
Shìne inward, and the mind through all her powers
Irràdiate, there plant eỳes, all mist[13] from thence
Purge and disperse, that I may seè and tell
Of things inviśible to mortal sìght.

zhǻn, Uebergießung, Ueberguß 7) kův'-ůrt, ein bedeckter Ort, Dickicht 8) nǒk-tůr'-nål, nächtlich 9) blånk, Niete, Leere, unbeschriebenes Blatt 10) to ěks-pǔnje', ausstreichen 11) to råse, auslöschen (radiren). 12) ěn'-trånse, Eintritt, Eingang 13) mist, Nebel.

Childe Harold's Adieu to England.

„Adieù, adieu! my nàtive shòre
 Fàdes o'er the wàters blùe,
The night-winds sìgh, the breàkers[1] ròar,
 And shrièks the wild sèa-mew[2]?
Yon sun that sets upon the sèa
 We fol'low in his flìght;
Farewell' awhìle to him and thee,
 My native land — Good'-night!

„A fèw short hoúrs and He will rise
 To give the Morrow birth;

And I shall hàil[3] the màin[4] and skies,
But not my mother Earth.
Deserted is my òwn good hall,
Its hearth is desolate:
Wild weèds[5] are gathering on the wall;
My dog howls at the gàte.

„Come, hither, hither, my little pàge!
Why dost thou weèp and wàil[6]?
Or dost thou dread the billows' ràge,
Or tremble at the gàle?
But dash[7] the tèar-drop from thine eye,
Our ship is swift and strong;
Our fleètest falcon[8] scarce can fly
More merrily along."

„Let winds be shrill[9], let wàves ròll high,
I fèar not wave nor wind;
Yet marvel[10] not, Sir Childe, that I
Am sorrowful in mind;
For I have from my father gone,
A mother whom I love,
And have no friend, sàve these alòne,
But thee — and One above."

„My fàther blessed me fervently[11],
Yet did not much complàin;
But sòrely[12] will my mother sigh
Till I come back again." —
„Enough, enough, my little lad!
Such tears become[13] thine eye;
If I thy guileless[14] bosom had,
Mine òwn would not be drỳ.

1) the breakers, die Brandung 2) mú, Möve 3) hále, begrüßen 4) máne, See 5) weèd, Unkraut 6) to wále, jammern, ächzen 7) to dash, schlagen, wischen 8) fåw-kn, Falke 9) shrill, durchdringend, gellend 10) to marvel, sich wundern 11) fervently, brünstiglich 12) sòre-lé, schmerzlich 13) to becom-, geziemen 14) gylle-lês, arglos 15) stånsh,

„Come hither, hither, my staunch [15] yeòman [16],
Why dost thou lòok so pàle?
Or dost thou dread a French fòeman?
Or shiver [17] at the gale?“ —
Deèm'st [18] thou I tremble for my life?
Sir Childe, I'm not so wèak;
But thinking on an absent wife
Will blanch [19] a fàithful cheek.

My spoúse [20] and boys dwell near thy hall,
Along the bordering làke,
And when they on their father call,
What answer shall she make? —
„Enough, enough, my yeoman good,
Thy grièf let none gainsày [21];
But I, who am of lighter moòd [22],
Will laugh to fleè away.

„For who would trust the seèming sighs
Of wife or paramour?
Fresh fères [23] will drỳ the bright blue eyes
We late [24] saw strèaming o'er.
For pleasures past I do not griève,
Nor perils [25] gathering nèar;
My grèatest grief is that I leave
No thing that clàims a tèar.

„And now I'm in the world alòne
Upon the wide, wide sea:
But why should I for others gròan,
When none will sigh for me?
Perchance my dog will whine in vàin,
Till fed by strànger hands;

(stanch) derb, treu, wacker 16) yō'-mån, Lehensmann, Vasall, Knappe 17) to shiver, zittern 18) to deem, glauben, dünken 19) to blånsh, erbleichen, bleich machen 20) spǒúze, Weib 21) to gåne-så', widersprechen 22) mood, Gemüth 23) fère (oder pheere), Gefährte 24) late (statt lately) jüngst, vor kurzem 25) pĕr'-rîl, Gefahr 26) å-thwårt', quer über

But long ere I come back again,
He'd tear me where he stands.

„With thee, my bark, I'll swiftly go,
Athwart [26] the foaming brine [27];
Nor care what land thou bear'st me to,
So not again to mine.
Wel'come, welcome, ye dark-blue waves!
And when you fail [28] my sight,
Welcome ye deserts [29], and ye caves!
My native land — Good-night!"

Lord Byron.

27) brine, Salzwasser, See 28) to fail, mangeln, fehlen 29) dĕz'-sĕrt, Wüste.

Song.

Have you not seen the timid tear
Steal trembling from mine eye?
Have you not mark'd the flush [1] of fear,
Or caught the murmur'd sigh?
And can you think my love is chill,
Nor fix'd on you alone?
And can you rend, by doubting still,
A heart so much your own?

To you my soul's affections move
Devoutly, warmly true;
My life has been a task [2] of love,
One long, long thought of you.
If all your tender faith is o'er,
If still my truth you'll try;
Alas! I know but one proof more, —
'I'll bless your name, and die!

(Little Poems.) *Thomas Moore.*

1) flŭsh, Erröthen 2) tåsk, Aufgabe.

Extracts from New Morality.

From mental mists to purge a nation's eyes:
To animate the weak, unite the wise;

To tràce the deep infećtion [1] that pervàdes [2]
The crowded town, and tàints [3] the rùral shàdes;
To mark how wìde extends the mìghty wàste
O'er the fair real'ms of scìence, learning, tàste!
To drìve and scat'ter all the broòd of lìes,
And chàse the vàrying fal'sehood as it flìes,
The long arrèars [4] of rid'icule [5] to pay,
To drag reluctant Dul'neſs [6] back to day;
Much yet remàins. — To you these thèmes belong,
Ye fávour'd sons of vir'tue and of song! — — —
— — — — — — —

O! nurse of crìmes and fashions! which in vàin
Our còlder servile spìrits would attàin,
How do we àpe [7] thee, France! but blun'dering [8] still
Disgràce the pat'tern [9] by our want of skill.
The bor'row'd step our àwkward gàit revèals:
(As clumsy Cour'tney mars the verse he stèals)
How do we ape thee, France! — nor clàim alòne
Thy arts, thy tàstes, thy morals for our òwn,
But to thy Wor'thies ren'der hòmage dùe,
Their „hàir-bread'th 'scàpes" [10] with anxious in'terest view;
Stàtesmen and her'oines [11] whom this age adòres,
Though plàiner times would call them rògues and whòres, — —
— — — — — — — —

So should the Mùse, with verses thun'der clòthed,
Proclàim the crìmes by God and nàture lòathed [12],
Which, — when fell [13] poison revels in the vèins [14] —
(That poison fell which fran'tic [15] Gal'lia dràins [16]
From the crùde [17] frùit of freèdom's blasted tree)
Blot the fair records of humanity.

To feèbler nations let proud France affòrd
Her damning choice, — the chal'ice or the swòrd, —

1) ĭn-fĕk'-shŭn, Anſteckung 2) to pervade, durchgehen 3) to tánt, beflecken 4) år-rèèr', Rückſtand 5) rĭd'-ĕ-kûle, Lächerlichkeit 6) dŭl'-nĕs, Abgeſchmacktheit 7) to ape, nachäffen 8) to blŭn'-dŭr, irren, Fehler, Mißgriffe machen 9) păt'-tŭrn, Muſter 10) 'scapes ſtatt escapes 11) hĕr'-ò-ĭn, Heldinn 12) to lòth, verabſcheuen 13) fell, ſchändlich 14) vàne, Ader 15) frantic, wahnſinnig 16) to dràne, abziehen 17) krŏŏd,

To drink or dìe; — oh, fràud! oh, spe´cious[18] lie!
Delùsive choice! for if they drink´, they die.

The swòrd we dread´ not: — of ourselves secùre,
Firm were our stren´gth, our pèace and freedom sùre.
Let all the world confed´erate all its pow´ers,
Be they not back'd by those that should be oúrs,
Hìgh on his rock shall Brit´ain's gènius stand,
Scat´ter the crow´ded hòsts, and vin´dicate[19] the land.

Guar´d we but our òwn hearts: with con´stant view´,
To àncient morals, ancient man´ners trùe,
Trùe to the man´lier vir´tues, such as ner´ved[20]
Our fathers' breast´s, and this proúd ìsle preser´ved
For many a rug´ged[21] àge: — and scorn the whìle
Each philosoph´ic àtheist's spe´cious guìle —
The soft seduc´tions, the refìnements nìce
Of gay moral´ity, and èasy vìce:
So shall we bràve the storm; — our 'stab´lish'd[22] pow´er
Thy ref´uge, Eùrope, in some hap´pier hoúr. —
But, French in heart — thòugh vic´tory crow´n our brow´,
Lòw at our feet though pros´trate nàtions bow´,
Wealth´ gil´d our cit´ies, com´merce crow´d our shòre, —
London may shìne, but England is no more.

George Canning.

roh, unreif 18) spé´-shůs, scheinbar 19) to vín-dė-kàte, rächen, reinigen, beschützen 20) to nĕrv, stärken, kräftigen 21) rŭg´-gid, rauh, wild, stürmisch 22) 'stablish'd statt establish'd.

Marriage.

Dispòsed to wed[1], è'en while you hàsten, stay;
There's great advan´tage in a small delày: —
Thus `Ovid song, and much the wise appròve
This prùdent max´im of the prièst of Love:
If poòr, delay for fùture want prepàres,
And èases[2] hum´ble life of half´ its càres;
If rich, delay shall bràce[3] the thòughtful mind,
T'endùre the ills that e'en the hap´piest find:

Delay shall knowl'edge yield on either part,
And show the val'ue of the vanquish'd heart;
The humours, passions, merits, failings [4] prove,
And gently raise the veil that's worn by Love;
Love, that impatient guide! — too proud to think
Of vul'gar wants, of clothing, meat and drink,
Urges our am'orous swains [5] their joys to seize,
And then, at rags and hunger frighten'd, flees: —
Yet not too long in cold debate remain;
Till age refrain not — but if old, refrain [6].

George Crabbe.

1) to wed, heirathen 2) to èze, erleichtern, befreien 3) to bràse, stärken 4) fà'-ling, Mangel 5) swàne, (verliebter) Schäfer 6) to rè-fràne', abhalten, enthalten.

A Portrait.

She was a Phantom of delight
When first she gleamed upon my sight;
A lovely Apparition [1], sent
To be a moment's ornament;
Her eyes as stars of Twilight fair;
Like Twilight's, too, her dusky hair;
But all things else about her drawn
From May-time and the cheerful Dawn;
A dancing Shape, an Image gay,
To haunt [2], to startle, and way-lay [3].

I saw her upon nearer view.
A Spirit, yet a Woman too;
Her household motions light and free,
And steps of virgin liberty;
A countenance in which did meet
Sweet records [4], promises as sweet;
A Creature not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food;
For transient sorrows, simple wiles,
Praise, blame, love, kifses, tears, and smiles.

And now I see with eyes serène
The very pul'se of the machine;
A Bèing brèathing thòughtful breath,
A Traveller bet'wixt life and death;
The rèason firm, the temperate will,
Endùrance[5], fòresight, strength, and skill,
A perfect Woman, nòbly plann'd,
To warn, to comfort, and command;
And yet a Spirit still, and bright
With something of an àngel light.

Wordsworth.

1) åp-på-rish'-ŭn, Erscheinung 2) to hånt, umschweben 3) to way-lay, überfallen 4) rĕk'-ŏrd, Erinnerung 5) ĕn-dù'-rânse, Ausdauer.

The English language.

Let England's soil be known for all its charms,
Far famed for sciences as well as arms —
Let them derision meet, who would advance
Manners and speech from Italy or France —
Let them know you, who would your favour find —
And English be the language of mankind.

Steele.

Prayer of Adam and 'Eve.

Thèse are thy glòrious works, Pàrent of good'
Almighty, thine this universal fràme,
Thus wondrous fàir; thyself how wondrous then!
Unspèakable, who sitst above these heavens
To us invisible, or dimly seèn
In these thy lòwest works; yet these declàre
Thy good'nefs beyond thòught, and pow'r divine.
Spèak ye who best can tell', ye sons of light,
'Angels; for ye behòld him, and with songs
And chòral symphonies, dày without night,
Circle[1] his thròne rejoicing: ye in Heaven,
On Earth join all ye Crèatures to extòl

Him first, him last, him mid'st, and without end.
Fàirest of stárs, last in the tràin of night,
If bet'ter thou belońg not to the dàwn,
Sùre pled'ge of dày, that crówn'st the smiling morn
With thy bright círclet, pràise him in thy sphère,
While dày arìses, that sweèt hóur of prìme.
Thou Suń, of this greàt wórld bòth eỳe and sòul,
Acknowl'edge him thy greàter, sóund his pràise
In thy etérnal còurse, both when thou climb'st,
And when hìgh noòn hast gàin'd, and when thou fàll'st.
Moòn, that now meèt'st the òrient sun, now flỳ'st,
With the fíx'd stárs, fíx'd in their órb that flìes,
And ye fìve other wańd'ring fires that mòve
In mýstic dańce not without sońg, resóund
His pràise, who out of dárkness càll'd up light.
Air, and ye El'ements, the el'dest birth
Of Nàture's womb, that in quatérnion[2] ruń
Perpet'ual círcle, mul'tiform[3], and mix
And nourísh[4] all things, let your cèaseless chànge
Vàry to our greàt Màker still neẁ pràise.
Ye Mist's[5] and Exhalàtions that nów rìse
From hill' or stèaming làke[6], dúsky[7] or gràỳ,
Till the sun pàint your fleècy skírts with gòld,
In hońour to the wórld's greàt 'Author rìse,
Whether to deck with clóuds th'uncol'our'd skỳ,
Or wet[8] the thírsty eárth with fàlling shówers[9],
Rìsing or fàlling still advańce his pràise.
His pràise, ye Wińds, that from fòur quárters blòw,
Brèathe soft or lóud; and wàve your tops, ye Pìnes,
With every plańt in sign of wórship wàve.
Fóuntains and ye, that wárble, as ye flòw,
Melòdious múrmurs, wárbling tùne his pràise.
Join voices all ye líving Sòuls: ye Bírds,
That síńging up to Heaveń-gàte ascend,

1) sẽŕ-klĩt, (kleiner) Ring, Kreis 2) kwå-tẽŕ-nè-ůn, Vierzahl 3) můl'-tè-fõrm, vielförmig 4) nůŕ-rĩsh, ernähren 5) mĩst, Nebel 6) lake, See 7) důś-kè, dunkel 8) wẽt, anfeuchten 9) shõů'-ůr, Regenguß 10) åwt, etwas.

Beàr on your wińgs and in your nòtes his pràise.
Ye that in wàters glide, and ye that walk
The eaŕth, and stàtely tread′, or lòwly creèp,
Witńefs if I be silent, mońn or èven,
To hill′ or val′ley, fóuntain, or fresh́ shàde
Made vòcal by my sóng, and tàught his pràise.
Hàil univeŕsal Loŕd, be bóunteous still
To give us ònly good′, and if the night
Have gatheŕ'd àught[10] of èvil or concèal'd,
Dispeŕse it, as noẃ light dispel′s the dark.

Adam's first meeting and nuptials with Eve.

God eńded, or I heaŕd no mòre; for noẃ
My eaŕthly by his heav́'nly overpower'd,
Which it had long stood′ under, stràin'd[1] to th' height,
In that celeśtial col′loquy sublime,
As with an object that excefś the sense
Daz′zled[2] and spent, sunk down, and sòught repàir
Of sleèp, which iństantly fell on me, càll'd
By nàture as in àid, and clòs'd mine eyes.
Mìne eyes he clòs'd, but òpen left the cell′
Of fańcy, my inteŕnal sìght, by which
Abstract as in a tranće[3], methòught, I saw,
Thòugh sleèping, where I lày, and saw the shàpe
Still′ glòrious, before whom awàke I stood′;
Who stoòping òpen'd my left side, and toòk
From thence a rib, with cordial spirits warm,
And life-blood strèaming fresh; wide was the wound,
But sud′denly with flesh fill'd up and hèal'd:
The rib he form'd and fashion'd with his hands;
Under his forming hands a crèature grew,
Mańlike, but dif′ferent sex, so lovely fàir,
That what seèm'd fair in all the world, seèm'd now
Mèan, or in her summ'd up, in her contàin'd,
And in her loòks, which from that tìme infùs'd
Sweètnefs into my heart, unfel′t befòre,
And into all things from her àir inspìr'd

The spírit of love and ámorous delight.
She disappèar'd and left me dárk; I wàk'd
To find her, or for ever to deplòre
Her lofś, and other pleaśures all abjùre.
When out of hòpe, behòld her, not far off,
Such as I sàw her in my drèam, adórn'd
With what all Eárth or Heaven could bestòw,
To màke her àmiable. On she càme,
Led' by her heav'nly Màker, thòugh unseèn,
And guided by his voice, nor uninfórm'd
Of nuṕtial sańctity and mańriage rìtes [4]:
Gràce was in all her steṕs, Heav'n in her eýe,
In every gesture dignity and love.
I overjoy'd could not forbeàr aloúd. —

This turn hath màde amends [5]; thou hast fulfil'l'd
Thy wórds, Creàtor boúnteous benign [6],
Giver of all things fàir, but fàirest this
Of all thy gift's, nor eńviest. I now see
Bòne of my bòne, fleśh of my flesh, myself'
Befòre me; Woman is her nàme, of Man
Extrácted; for this càuse he shall foregò
Father and mother, and to his wife adhère,
And they shall be oúe fleśh, one heárt, one sòul.

She heárd me thus, and thòugh divinely bròught,
Yet ínnocence and vírgin mod'esty,
Her vírtue and the cońscience of her wórth,
That would be woò'd, and not unsòught be won,
Not obvious, not obtrùsive, but retìr'd,
The more desìrable, or to sày all,
Nàture herself', thòugh pùre of sińful thòught,
Wròught in her so, that seèing me, she túrn'd;
I fol'low'd her, she what was honour kneẃ,
And with obsèquious maj'esty appròv'd
My plèaded rèason. To the nuṕtial bower

1) stràne, anſtrengen 2) to dàz'-zl, blenden 3) tràns, Entzückung 4) rite, Gebrauch 5) amends, Erſtattung, Erſatz

I led′ her blushing like the morn: all Heaven,
And happy constellàtions on that hoúr
Shed′ their selectest influence, the earth
Gave sign of gratulàtion, and èach hill;
Joyous the birds, fresh gàles and gentle àirs
Whisper'd it to the wood′s, and from their wings
Flung ròse, flung òdours [7] from the spicy [8] shrub [9]
Dispòrting, till the amorous bird of night
Sung spoúsal [10] and bid hàste the èvening star
On this hill top, to light the bridal lamp.
Thus have I tòld thee all my stàte, and bròught
My stòry to the sum of earthly bliſs.

6) bė-nine′, gütig 7) ō′-dūr, Wohlgeruch 8) spī′-sė, gewürzhaft, gewürzreich 9) shrŭb, Strauch 10) spōū′-zăl, hochzeitlich.

Lines

written on visiting a scène in Argyleshire [1].

At the silence of twilight's contemplative [2] hoúr,
 I have mùsed in a sorrowful moòd [3],
On the wind-shaken weèds, that embòsom [4] the bower
 Where the hòme of my forefathers stood′.
All rùin'd and wild is their roòfleſs abòde,
 And lònely the dark ràven's shel′tering treè;
And travell'd by few is the graſs-cover'd ròad,
Where the hunter of deèr and the warrior tròde
 To his hills that encircle [5] the sèa.

Yet wandering, I foúnd on my rùinous walk,
 By the dial-stòne [6] àged and greèn,
One ròse of the wil′derneſs left on its stalk,
 To mark where a garden had been.
Like a brotherleſs hermit, the last of its ràce,
 All wild in the silence of Nàture, it drew,
From èach wandering sunbeam, a lònely embràce;
For the night-weed and thorn overshad′owed the plàce
 Where the flower of my fòrefathers grew.

Sweèt bud of the wildernefs! emblem of all
    That remàins in this desolate heart!
The fabric[7] of blifs to its centre may fall;
    But pàtience shall never depart!
Thòugh the wilds of enchantment[8], all vernal and brìght,
    In the dàys of delùsion[9] by fancy combìned,
With the vanishing phantoms of love and delight,
Abandon my sòul like a drèam of the night,
    And lèave but a desert behind.

Be hush'd my dark spirit! for wisdom condemns
    When the fàint and the feèble deplòre;
Be strong as the rock of the òcean that stems
    A thousand wild wàves on the shòre!
Throùgh the perils of chance, and the scowl[10] of disdàin,
    May thy front be unal'ter'd, thy courage elàte[11]!
Yèa! èven the name I have worshipp'd in vàin
Shall awàke not the sìgh of remembrance again;
    To beàr is to conquer our fàte.

Thomas Campbell.

1) år'-gylle-shère, eine Graffchaft in Schottland 2) kŏn-tĕm'-plā-tĭv, beschaulich, sinnend 3) mōōd, Stimmung 4) ĕn-bōō'-zŭm, einschließen, umgeben 5) to ĕn-sĕr'-kl, umgeben 6) (dī'-ål)-stone, Sonnenuhrstein 7) fåb'-rĭk, Gebäude 8) ĕn-tshånt'-mĕnt, Zauber, Ergötzen 9) dè-lù'-zhŭn, Täuschung 10) skōūl, Düster, Finsterblick 11) è-låte', hochstrebend.

Odes of Anacreon.

Ode XVI.

Thou, whòse soft and ròsy hùes
Mimic form and soul infùse[1],
Best of pàinters! come, pourtrày[2]
The lovely màid that's far awày.
Far away, my sòul! thou art,
But I've thy beaùties all by heart.
Pàint her jetty[3] ringlets[4] stràying,
Silky twìne[5] in tendrils[6] plàying;

And, if pàinting hath the skill
To make the spicy balḿ distil′,
Let every little lock exhàle
A sigh of perfume[7] on the gàle.
Where her tresses' curly[8] flòw
Darkles[9] o'er the brow of snow;
Let her forehead bèam to light,
Burnish'd[10] as the ìvory bright,
Let her eyebrows sweètly rise
In jet′ty arches o'er her eyes,
Gently in a crescent[11] gliding,
Iust commingling, just divìding.
But hast thou any sparkles warm,
The lightning of her eyes to form?
Let them effùse the àzure rày
With which Minerva's glances play,
And give them all that liq′uid fire
That Venus' languid[12] eyes respìre[13].
O'er her nòse and cheèk be shed
Flushing white and mel′low red;
Gràdual tints[14], as when there glòws
In snòwy mil′k the bashful rose.
Then her lip, so rich in blisses!
Sweet petit′ioner[15] for kifses!
Poúting[16] nest of bland[17] persuàsion,
Ripely sùing[18] Love's invàsion.
Then benèath the vel′vet[19] chin[20],
Whòse dimple shàdes a Love within,
Mòuld[21] her neck with gràce descending,
In a heaven of beauty ending;

1) to ìn-fùse′, einflößen, begeistern mit 2) to pòr-trà′, abbilden, malen 3) jĕt′-tè, schwarz wie Gagat 4) ringlet, Locke 5) twine, Geflecht 6) tendril, Ranke 7) pĕr′-fùme, Wohlgeruch 8) kůr′-lè, gekräuselt, lockig 9) to dår′-kl, dunkeln 10) to bůr′-nìsh, poliren, glänzend machen 11) krĕs′-sĕnt, Halbmond 12) lång′-gwìd, schmachtend 13) to rè-spìre′, athmen 14) tint, Tinte, Farbe 15) pè-tìsh′-ůn-ůr, Bittender 16) to pòůt, die Lippen aufwerfen 17) blånd, sanft 18) to sù, bitten, einladen 19) vĕl′-vìt, sammten 20) tshìn, Kinn 21) to mòld, bilden, formen 22) lù′-sìd, durchsichtig 23) to peep, durchblicken.

While àiry charms, above belòw,
Sport and flut'ter on its snòw.
Now let a flòating, lùcid[22] vèil
Shad'ow her limbs, but not concèal;
A charm may peèp[23], a hùe may bèam,
And lèave the rest to Fancy's drèam.
Enough — 'tis she! 'tis all I seek;
It glows, it lives, it soòn will spèak!

Thomas Moore.

From Mador of the Moòr.

The rainbow 's lovely in the èastern cloúd,
The ròse is beaùteous in the bèaded[1] thorn,
Sweèt is the èvening song from purple shroúd,
And sweet the òrient blushes of the morn;
Sweeter than all the beaùties that adorn
The fèmale form in yoùth and màiden bloòm.
O! why should passion ever man suborn[2]
To work the sweetest flower of nàture's doòm,
And cast o'er all her joys a vèil of cheèrlefs[3] gloom!

O, fragile[4] flower, that blossoms but to fàde!
One slip[5] recovery[6] or recàll defies;
Thou walk'st the dizzy[7] verge with steps unstàid[8],
Fair as the habitants[9] of yonder skies,
Like them thou fàllest, never more to rise.
O, fragile flower, for thee my heart's in pàin!
Haply a world is hid from mortal eyes,
Where thou may'st smile in pùrity again,
And shine in virgin-bloom that ever shall remàin.

Jàmes Hogg.

1) bè' - dèd, mit Beeren versehen 2) to sùb - òrn', anstellen, anregen 3) tshèèr' - lès, freudenlos, düster 4) fràdj' - il, hinfällig 5) slip, Fehltritt 6) rè - kŭv' - ŭr - è, Wiederherstellung 7) dĭz' - zè, schwindelnd 8) unstaid, unstet, unsicher 9) habitants statt inhabitants.

A Spanish Bull Fight.

The lists[1] are òped, the spàcious àrea[2] clèar'd,
Thoúsands on thousands piled[3] are sèated roúnd;

Long ere the first loud trumpet's nòte is heard,
No vàcant space for làted[4] wìght[5] is found!
Here dońs[6], grandeès, but chièfly dàmes aboúnd,
Skill'd in the ògle[7] of a ròguish[8] eye,
Yet ever well inclined to hèal the wouńd;
Nońe through their cold disdàin are doòm'd to die,
As moòn-struck[9] bards complàin, by loýe's soft ar̀chery[10].

Hush'd[11] is the din[12] of tońgues, on gal'lant steèds[13],
With milk'-white crest[14], gold spur, and light poiśed[15] lańce,
Four cavalièrs[16] prepàre for veńturous[17] deèds,
And lòwly beńding to the lists advańce;
Rich are their scaŕfs[18], their chaŕgers[19] fèatly[20] prańce[21]:
If in the dańgerous gàme they shine to-day,
The crowd's loúd shoút and làdies' loýely glance,
Best prize of better' acts, they beàr away,
And all that kings or chièfs e'eŕ gain their toils repày.

In cost'ly sheèn[22], and gàudy[23] clòak arrày'd,
But all afoot', the light-limb'd Matadòre[24]
Stands in the ceńtre, èager to invàde
The lord of lòwing herds; but not before
The groúnd, with càutions[25] tread'[26], is traýersed[27] o'eŕ,
Lest àught unseèn should lurk to thwaŕt his speèd:
His arms a dart, he fights aloòf[28], nor more
Can man achiève withoút the frieńdly steed —
Alas! too oft condemn'd for him to bear and bleed.

1) lists, Schranken 2) á'-rè-å, Platz 3) pile-d, aufgehäuft 4) lá'-tèd, verspätet 5) wite, (verächtlich) Person, Schelm 6) dôns, Herren 7) ò-'gl, verstohlner Blick 8) rò'-gish, schelmisch 9) môôn'-strůk, mondsüchtig 10) årtsh'-ůr-è, Bogenschießkunst 11) hůshd, gestillt 12) din, Lärm, Geräusch 13) stèèd, Roß 14) crest, Helmbusch 15) pôèzd, balancirt, getragen 16) kåv-å-lèèr', Reiter, Ritter 17) vèn'-tshůr-ůs, kühn 18) scarf, Schärpe, Feldbinde 19) tshår'-jůr, Streitroß 20) fète'-lè, gewandt, flink 21) to prånse', tanzen, sich stolz tragen 22) shèèn, Glanz, Prunk 23) gåw'-dè, prunkend 24) må-tå-dòre', der Matador 25) kåw'-shůs, vorsichtig 26) trèd, Tritt, Schritt 27) tråv'-èrsd, durchschritten 28) å-lôôf', aus der Ferne 29) gåpes, starrt, gähnt 30) låsh'-ing, flüchtig 31) brôôt, Vieh 32) spůrns, stampft

Thrice soúnds the clarion! lo! the signal falls,
The den expands, and expectàtion mùte
Gàpes[29] round the silent circle's pèopled walls.
Boúnds with one lashing[30] spring the mighty brùte[31],
And, wildly stàring, spurns[32], with soúnding foot,
The sand, nor blindly rushes on his fòe:
Here, there, he points his threat'ening front[33], to sùit[34]
His first attack, wide wàving to and fro
His angry tàil; red rolls his eye's dilàted[35] glòw[36].

Sud'den he stops; his eye is fix'd: awày,
Away, thou heèdlefs[37] boy! prepàre the spèar;
Now is thy time, to perish, or displày
The skill that yet may check his mad careèr.
With well-timed croùp[38] the nimble còursers[39] veèr[40];
On fòams the bull, but not unscathed[41] he goes;
Strèams from his flanks[42] the crimson torrent clèar:
He flies, he wheèls, distracted with his thròes;
Dart fol'lows dart; lance, lance; loúd bel'lowings[43] speak his wòes.

Again he comes; nor dart nor lance avàil,
Nor the wild plunging of the tortured horse;
Thòugh man and man's avenging arms assàil[44],
Vain are his weapons, vàiner is his fòrce.
One gal'lant steed is stretch'd, a mangled[45] còrse[46];
Another, hid'eous[47] sight! unsèam'd[48] appèars,
His gòring[49] chest unvèils life's panting[50] sòurce;
Though death-struck, still his feèble fràme he rèars[51];
Staggering[52], but stemming[53] all, his lord unharm'd he beàrs.

33) frůnt, Stirne 34) to sůte, anpassen 35) dé-lá'-těd, weit geöffnet 36) glò, Gluth 37) hèèd'-lěs, unvorsichtig 38) krōōp, die Kruppe (eines Pferdes) 39) kòr'-sůr, Renner 40) vère, kehren, wenden sich 41) ůn-skåth'd, unbeschädigt, ohne Wunde 42) flångk, Seite 43) běl'-lò-ings, Brüllen 44) ås-såle', angreifen 45) mång'-gld, verstümmelt 46) kòrse, Leichnam 47) hid'-ė-ůs, scheußlich 48) ůn-sèèm'd, aufgerissen 49) gò'-ring, blutend 50) pån'-ting, zuckend, keuchend 51) rères, richtet auf 52) ståg'-gůr-ing, wankend 53) stem-

Foil'd[54], bleèding, breathless, fúrious to the last,
Full in the centre stands the bull at bày[55].
Mid wounds, and clinging darts, and lances brast[56],
And fòes disàbled in the brùtal frày[57]:
And now the Matadòres around him plày,
Shàke the red clòak, and poise[58] the ready brand:
Once more throùgh all he bursts his thundering way —
Vain rage! the mantle quit's the conynge[59] hand,
Wraps his fièrce eye — 'tis past — he sinks upon the sand!

Where his vast neck just mingles with the spìne[60],
Shèathed[61] in his form the dead'ly weapon lies;
He stops — he starts — disdàining to declìne[62]:
Slòwly he falls, amid'st triumphant cries,
Withoút a gròan[63], without a struggle dies.
The decorated car[64] appèars — on high
The còrse is pìled — sweet sight for vul'gar eyes —
Four steeds that spurn[65] the rèin[66], as swift as shy,
Hurl[67] the dark bulk[68] along, scarce seen in dashing[69] by.

Lord Byron.

ming, überwindend 54) foil'd, besiegt 55) at bay, dem Feinde blosgestellt 56) brast, mit Metall (Erz) beschlagen 57) frá, Streit, Kampf 58) pòèze, schwingen 59) (statt cunning) kůń-nìng, listig 60) spìne, Rückgrat 61) shèTH'd, eingescheidet 62) dè-klìne', sich beugen, fallen 63) gròne, Aechzen 64) kår, Wagen 65) spůrn, zurückstoßen 66) ráne, Zaum 67) hůrl, reißen 68) bůlk, Masse, Körper 69) dåsh'-ìng, Vorbeieilen (-wischen).

Extract from Rod'erick, the Last of the Goths.

A Christian woman spinning at the doòr
Behel'd him, and with sud'den pit'y touch'd,
She làid her spindle bỳ, and running in
Toòk bread', and fol'lowing af'ter, càll'd him back,
And plàcing in his passive hands the lòaf[1],
She said, Chrìst Jèsus[2] for his mother's sàke
Have mercy on thee! With a loòk that seèm'd
Like id'iocy[3] he heard her, and stood' still,
Stàring a while; then bursting into tèars

Wept like a child, and thus relièved his heart,
Full èven to bursting el'se with swel'ling thoughts.
So through the streèts, and through the northern gàte,
Did Roderick, reck'lefs[4] of a resting-plàce,
With feèble yet with hurried step, pursùe
His agitated wày; and when he reach'd
The òpen fièlds, and foùnd himself alòne
Benèath the starry canopy of heaven,
The sense of sol'itude, so dread'ful làte,
Was then repòse and comfort. There he stopt
Besìde a lit'tle rill[5], and bràke the loaf;
And shed'ding o'er that unaccustom'd foòd
Pàinful but quiet tèars, with gràteful sòul
He brèathed thanksgiving forth; then made his bed
On hèath and myrtle.

Southey.

1) lôfe, Laib 2) Krìste Tshê'-sûs 3) ìd'-ê-ô-sê, Blödsinn 4) recklefs, unbekümmert 5) rill, Bächlein.

On the death of the pòetefs Mrs. Tighe.

I sàw thy form in yoùthful prìme,
  Nor thòught that pàle decày
Would stèal befòre thy steps of time,
  And wàste its bloòm awày, Màry!
Yet still thy fèatures wòre that light
  Which flìes not with the breath;
And life ne'er loòked more pùrely bright
  Than in thy smìle of death, Mary!

As strèams that run o'er gòlden mines
  With mod'est murmur glide,
Nor seèm to knòw the weal'th that shines
  Within their gentle tìde, Mary!
So vèiled benèath a simple guise[1]
  Thy ràdiant gènius shòne;
And that which charmed all other eyes
  Seèmed worthlefs in thine òwn, Mary!

If sòuls could al'ways dwell abóve,
Thou ne'er hadst left thy sphère;
Or could we keèp the souls we love,
We ne'er had lost thee here, Mary!
Though many a gif'ted[2] mind we meèt,
Though fàirest forms we see,
To live with them is far lefs sweet
Than to remember thee, Mary!

Thomas Moore.

1) gylse, Geſtalt 2) gifted, hochbegabt.

Description of Wyoming.

On Susquehana's side, fair Wyoming!
Althòugh the wild-flower on thy rùin'd wall
And roòflefs hòmes, a sad remembrance bring
Of what thy gentle pèople did befall;
Yet thou wert once the loveliest land of all
That see the Atlantic wàve their morn restòre.
Sweèt land! may I thy lost delights recall,
And pàint thy Gertrude in her bowers[1] of yòre[2],
Whose beauty was the love of Pennsylvania's shòre!

Delightful Wyoming! benèath thy skies
The happy shepherd swàins had nòught to do,
But feèd their flock's on greèn declivities[3],
Or skim perchance thy làke with light canòe[4],
From morn, till èvening's sweèter pastime[5] grew,
With timbrel[6], when benèath the forests brown
Thy lovely màidens would the dance renew;
And àye[7] those sunny moùntains half-way down
Would echo flagelet[8] from some romantic town.

Then where of Indian hills the dàylight takes
His lèave, how might you the flamingo see,

1) bŏŭ'-ŭr, Laube 2) of yòre, aus der Vorzeit 3) dè-klĭv'-è-tè, Abhang 4) kăn-nòò', Nachen 5) pås'-time, Be-luſtigung 6) tĭm'-brĭl, Tambourin, Handtrommel 7) ǻè, ewig, immerwährend 8) flådje'-è-lèt, Querpfeife 9) skwĕr'-

Disporting like a mèteor on the làkes —
And plàyful squirrel [9] on his nut'-grown treè:
And ev'ry soúnd of life was full of gleè [10],
From merry mock'-bird's [11] song, or hum of men;
While heark'ning, fèaring nòught their revelry [12],
The wild deèr arch'd his neck from glàdes [13], and then
Unhunted [14] sòught his wood's and wil'dernefs again.

And scarce had Wyoming of war or crìme
Heard, but in transatlantic stòry rung,
For hère the exile [15] met from ev'ry clìme,
And spoke in friendship ev'ry distant tongue:
Men from the blood' of warring Eùrope sprung,
Were but divìded by the running broòk;
And happy where no Rhenish trumpet sung,
On plàins no sièging mine's volcàno shoòk,
The blùe-eyed German chànged his swòrd to prùning-hook [16].

Thomas Campbell.

rīl, Eichhorn 10) glèè, Frohsinn 11) mŏk'-bŭrd, Spottvogel 12) rĕv'-ĕl-rē, ungebundene Freude 13) glāde, Lichtung, offene Stelle im Walde 14) ŭn-hŭnt'-ĕd, nicht gejagt 15) ĕks'-īle, Verbannter 16) prōōn'-ĭng-hōōk, Gartenmesser.

The Làdy of the Làke.

(*Invocation.*)

Harp of the North! that mòuldering long hast hung
On the wit'ch-elm [1] that shàdes Sàint Fillan's spring,
And down the fit'ful [2] breèze thy numbers flung,
Till envious ìvy did aroúnd thee cling,
Muf'fling with verdant ringlet every string, —
O minstrel Harp, still must thine accents sleep?
Mid rus'tling lèaves and foúntains murmuring,
Still must thy sweèter sounds their silence keep,
Nor bid a warrior smile, nor teach a maid to weep?

Not thus in àncient days of Cal'edon
Was thy voice mùte amid' the festal crowd,

When làу[3] of hòpelefs love or glòry won,
Aroúsed[4] the fèarful, or subdùed the proúd.
At èach according pàuse, was heard aloud
Thine ardent sympнony sublime and high!
Fair dàmes and crested chièfs attention bow'd;
For still the burthen of thy minstrelsy
Was knighthoods[5] dauntlefs deèd, and Beauty's matchlefs[6] eye.

Oh wàke once more! how rùde soe'er the hand
That ventures o'er thy magic màze[7] to stràу,
O wake once more: though scarce my skill' command
Some feèble echoing of thine earlier lay:
Though harsh and fàint, and soòn to die away,
And all unworthy of thy nòbler stràin,
Yet if one heart throb higher at its sway,
The wiz'ard[8] nòte has not been touched in vain.
Then silent be no more! Enchantrefs[9], wake again!

1) witsh'-èlm, Zauberulme 2) fitful, bewegt 3) là, Gesang 4) to à-ròùze', erwecken 5) nite'-bùd, Ritterthum 6) màtsh'-lès, unvergleichlich 7) maze, Labyrinth 8) wiz'-ùrd, Zauberer 9) èn-tshàn'-très, Zauberinn.

Farewell'.

Harp of the North, farewell'! The hills gròw dark,
On purple pèaks a deèper shàde descending;
In twilight copse[1] the glòw-worm lights her spark,
The deèr, half-seen, are to the covert wending,
Resùme thy wiz'ard elm! the foúntain lending,
And the wild breèze, thy wilder minstrelsy;
Thy numbers sweet with Nàture's vespers blending[2],
With distant echo from the fòld and lèa,
And herd-boy's èvening pìpe, and hum of hoúsing bee.

Yet, once again, farewell, thou Minstrel Harp!
Yet, once again, forgive my feèble sway,
And little reck[3] I of the censure sharp
May idly cavil[4] at an idle lay.

1) kòps, Gebüsch 2) to blend, mischen 3) to reck, sich küm-

Much have I òwed thy strains on life's long way,
Through sècret wòes the world has nevér knòwn,
When on the wèary night dàwned wèarier day,
And bit'terer was the grièf devoúred alone.
That I o'erlive such wòes, Enchantrefs! is thine òwn.

Hark! as my lingering foot'steps slòw retire,
Some Spirit of the Air has wàked my string!
'Tis now a Seraph bòld, with touch of fire,
'Tis now the brush of Fàiry's frol'ic wing.
Recèding[5] now, the dying numbers ring
Fàinter and fainter down the rugged dell,
And now the moúntain breèzes scarcely bring
A wandering wit'ch-note of the distant spell —
And now, 'tis silent all! — Enchantrefs, fare thee well!

Sir Walter Scott.

mern 4) to kåv'-îl, Ausſatz finden, ſpotten 5) to rè-sèèd', ſich zurückziehen.

Càin's addrefs to his sleèping child.

— He smiles and sleeps! — Sleep on
And smile, thou little young inhéritor[1]
Of a world scarce lefs young: sleep òn, and smile!
Thine are the hoúrs and days when both are cheèring[2]
And innocent! Thou hast not pluck'd[3] the fruit —
Thou knòw'st not thou art nàked! Must the time
Come thou shalt be amerced[4] for sins unknòwn,
Which were not thine nor mine? But now sleep on!
His cheèks are red'dening into deèper smiles,
And shining lids[5] are trembling o'er his long
Lashes[6] dark as the cypress[7] which wàves o'er them;
Half òpen from benèath them the clear blue
Laughs out, althòugh in slumber. He must drèam —
Of what? Of Paradise? — Ay! dream of it,
My disinhérited[8] boy! 'tis but a drèam;

1) în-hěr'-rît-ůr, Erbe 2) tshèèr'-îng, erheiternd 3) plůk'd, gebrochen 4) å-měrs'd, beſtraft 5) lîd, Augenlied 6) låsh'-êz, Wimpern 7) sî'-prěs, Cypreſſe 8) dîs-în-hěr'-ît-êd, enterbt.

For never more thyself, thy sons, nor fathers,
Shall walk in that forbid′den place of joy!

Lord Byron.

Napòleon.

There sunk the greatest, nor the worst of men,
Whose spirit antithet′ically [1] mixt
One mòment of the mìghtiest, and again
On little objects with like firmnefs fixt,
Extrème in all things! Hadst thou been betwixt,
Thy throne had still been thine, or never been;
For dàring made thy rise as fall: thou seèk'st
'Even now to re-assùme [2] the impèrial mièn,
And shàke again the world, the thunderer of the scène!

Conqueror and captive of the earth art thou!
She trembles at thee still, and thy wild name
Was ne'er more brùited [3] in men's minds than now
That thou art nothing, sàve the jest of Fame,
Who woò'd [4] thee once, thy vassal, and became
The flatterer of thy fièrcenefs [5], till thou wert
A god unto thyself; nor lefs the same
To the astoùnded kingdoms all inert [6],
Who deèm'd thee for a time whate'er thou didst afsert [7].

Oh, more or lefs than man — in high or lòw,
Bat′tling [8] with nàtions, flying from the fièld;
Now making monarchs' necks thy foot′stool [9], now
More than thy mèanest sòldier tàught to yièld;
An empire thou couldst crush [10], command, rebuild,
But govern not thy pet′tiest [11] passion, nor,
However deèply in men's spirits skill'd,
Look throùgh thine own, nor curb [12] the lust of war,
Nor learn that tempted Fate will leave the lof′tiest star.

1) ån-tė-thět′-ė-kål-lė, im Gegensatz 2) to rė-ås-sūme′, wieder annehmen, anmaßen 3) to brôôt, verbreiten 4) to woo, sich bewerben, den Hof machen 5) fėèrse′-nės, Wildheit, Grimm 6) inert, ohnmächtig 7) to assert, behaupten 8) to battle, kämpfen 9) fŭt′-stôôl, Fußschemel 10) to crush, zermalmen 11) petty, kleinlich 12) to curb, bezähmen 13) to brôôk,

Yet well thy soul hath brook'd[13] the turning tide[14]
With that untaught innate[15] philosophy,
Which, be it wisdom, coldnefs, or deep pride,
Is gall[16] and wormwood[17] to an enemy.
When the whole host of hatred stood hard by,
To watch and mock thee shrinking, thou hast smiled
With a sedate and all-enduring eye:
When Fortune fled her spoil'd and favorite child,
He stood unbow'd beneath the ills upon him piled[18]!

Sager than in thy fortunes; for in them
Ambition steel'd[19] thee on too far to show
That just habitual scorn which could contemn
Men and their thoughts: 'twas wise to feel, not so
To wear it ever on thy lip and brow,
And spurn[20] the instruments thou wert to use
Till they were turn'd unto thine overthrow:
'Tis but a worthlefs world to win or lose;
So hath it proved to thee, and all such lot who choose.

If, like a tower upon a headlong[21] rock,
Thou hadst been made to stand or fall alone,
Such scorn of man had help'd to brave[22] the shock[23];
But men's thoughts were the steps which paved[24] thy throne,
Their admiration thy best weapon shone;
The part of Philip's son was thine, not then
(Unlefs aside thy purple had been thrown)
Like stern Diogenes to mock at men;
For sceptred[25] cynics earth were far too wide a den[26].

But quiet to quick bosoms is a hell,
And there hath been thy bane[27], there is a fire

ertragen, beſtehen 14) tide, Fluth 15) innate, eingeboren, urſprünglich 16) gâwl, Galle 17) würm'-wüd, Wermuth 18) to pile, aufhäufen 19) to steel, abhärten, ſtählen 20) to spurn, mit Füßen ſtoßen, verachten 21) headlong, ſteil 22) to brave, Trotz bieten 23) shôk, Stoß, Schlag 24) to pave, bahnen, pflaſtern 25) sêp'-tûrd, beſceptert, königlich 26) den, Höhle 27) bane, Gift, Fluch 28) fitting, ziemlich 29) kwênsh'-

And mòtion of the soul which will not dwell
In its own nar'row bèing, but aspìre
Beyond the fit'ting[28] mèdium of desìre;
And, but once kin'dled, quen'chlefs[29] evermòre,
Prèys[30] upon high adven'ture, nor can tìre[31]
Of ought but rest; a fèver at the còre[32]
Fàtal to him who beàrs, to all who ever bore.

This makes the mad'men who have made men mad
By their contàgion[33]; Con'querors and Kings,
Foúnders of sects and sys'tems, to whom add
Soph'ists, Bards, Stàtesmen, all unquiet things
Which stir too stron'gly the soul's sècret springs,
And are themsel'ves the fòols[34] to those they fool:
En'vied, yet how unen'viable! what stings
Are theirs! One breast laid òpen were a schoòl
Which would unteàch[35] mankind the lust to shine or rùle:

Their breath is agitàtion, and their life
A storm whereon' they rìde, to sink at last,
And yet so nur'sed[36] and big'oted[37] to strìfe,
That should their days, surviving per'ils past,
Melt to calm' twilight, they feel overcast
With sorrow and supìnenefs[38], and so die;
'Even as a flàme unfed', which runs to wàste[39]
With its own flick'erings[40], or a swòrd laid by
Which èats into itself, and rusts[41] inglòriously.

Lord Byron.

lěs, unauslöschlich 30) to prey (upon), sich nähren 31) to tire, ermüden 32) kòre, Kern, Herz, Inneres 33) kǒn-tá'-jè-ůn, Pest, Ansteckung 34) to fōōl, zu Narren machen 35) to ůn-tětsh', verlernen 36) to nurse, erziehen 37) bĭg'-gůt-ĕd, blindlings ergeben 38) sù-pìne'-nĕs, Niedergeschlagenheit 39) to run to waste, sich rinnend verzehren 40) flickering, Flackern 41) to růst, rosten.

A Nàval[1] 'Ode.

Ye Mariners[2] of England!
That guard our nàtive sèas;

Whose flag[3] has bràved[4], a thoúsand yèars,
The bat́tle and the breèze!
Your glòrious stańdard[5] laúnch[6] agaiń,
To match[7] anotĥer fòe!
And sweèp throùgh the deèp,
While the stor̆my tem̆pests blòw;
While the battle ràges loúd and long,
And the stormy tempests blow.

The spir̆its of your fathers
Shall start from every wàve! —
For the deck it was their fièld of fàme,
And 'Oceaǹ was their gràve:
Where Blàke and mighty Nel'son fell,
Your manly hearts shall glòw,
As ye sweep throùgh the deep,
While the stormy tempests blow;
While the battle rages loud and long,
And the stormy tempests blow.

Britan̆nia neèds no bul'wark,
No tow̆ers aloňg the steèp;
Her march is o'er the moúntain waves,
Her hòme is on the deep.
With thuńders from her nàtive òak,
She quells[8] the floods belòw —
As they ròar on the shòre,
When the stormy tempests blow;
When the battle rages loud and long,
And the stormy tempests blow.

The mèteor[9] flag of England
Shall yet terrif'ic burn;

1) ná'-vål, zur Marine (See) gehörig 2) mariner, Seemann, Matrose 3) flag, Flagge 4) to brave, Trotz bieten 5) standard, Standarte, Panier 6) to lånsh, loslassen 7) to måtsh, sich entgegen stellen 8) to kwėll, bändigen 9) mé'-tė-ůr, Meteor(-isch.)

Till dànger's troubled night depart,
And the star of pèace return.
Then, then, ye ocean-warriors!
Our song and fèast shall flòw
To the fame of your name,
When the storm has cèased to blow;
When the fiery fight is heard no more,
And the storm has ceased to blow.

Thomas Campbell.

Lára.

In him inexplicably mix'd appèar'd
Much to be loved and hàted, sòught and fèar'd;
Opinion varying o'er his hid'den lot,
In pràise or ràiling[1] ne'er his nàme forgot;
His silence form'd a thème for others' pràte[2] —
They guess'd — they gàzed — they fàin would know his fàte.
What had he been? What was he thus unknòwn,
Who wàlk'd this world, his lineage[3] only known? —
A hàter of his kind? Yet some would say,
With them he could seem gày amid'st the gay;
But òwn'd that smile, if oft observed and near,
Wàned[4] in its mirth, and wither'd to a sneèr;
That smile might rèach his lip, but pass'd not by,
None e'er could tràce[5] its laughter to his eye:
Yet there was soft'nefs too in his regard,
At times, a heart was not by nature hard;
But once percèived, his spirit seem'd to chide[6]
Such wèaknefs as unworthy of its pride,
And steèl'd[7] itself, as scorning to redeèm[8]
One doubt from others' half-withhel'd esteèm;
In sel'f-inflicted penance[9] of a breast
Which tendernefs might once have wrung[10] from rest;

1) rá'-lĭng, Schmähen 2) pràte, Geschwätz 3) lín-né-åje, Stamm, Abkunft 4) to wåne, schwinden 5) to tråse, aufspüren 6) to tshide, schelten 7) to steel, stählen 8) to rè-dèèm, gut machen, büßen, Ersatz geben 9) pěn'-nånse, Buße, Sühne 10) to rĭng, abringen 11) vĭ'-tål, lebendig, reg

In vigilance of grièf that would compel'
The sòul to hàte for having loved too well.
There was in him a vìtal [11] scorn of all:
As if the worst had fallen which could befàll,
He stood' a strànger in this brèathing world,
An erring spirit from another hurl'd;
A thing of dark imaginings [12], that shàped [13],
By choice, the perils he by chance escàped;
His mìnd would half exul't and half regret':
With more capacity for love than earth
Bestòws on most of mortal mòuld [14] and birth,
His early drèams of good outstripp'd [15] the truth,
And troubled manhood fol'low'd baf'fled [16] youth;
With thòughts of years in phantom chàse misspent,
And wàsted powers for bet'ter purpose lent;
And fiery passions that had pòur'd their wrath
In hurried desolàtion o'er his path,
And left the better fèelings all at strìfe
In wìld reflection o'er his stormy life:
But hàughty still, and lòth [17] himself to blàme,
He call'd on Nàture's self to share the shame,
And charged all fàults upon the fleshy [18] form
She gave to clog [19] the soul, and fèast [20] the worm;
Till he at last confounded good and ill,
And half mistook for fàte the acts of will:
Too high for common sel'fishnefs he could
At times resìgn his òwn for others' good;
But not in pity, not because he òught,
But in some strànge perversity [21] of thought,
That swày'd [22] him onward [23] with a sècret pride
To do what few or none would do besìde:
And this same impulse would, in tempting time,
Mislèad his spirit èqually to crìme;

12) è-måd'-jĭn-ĭng, Einbildung 13) to shape, gestalten 14) mòld, Erde (Staub), Gestalt 15) to outstrip, übertreffen 16) to båf'-fl, täuschen 17) lòth (loath), nicht willig 18) fleshy, von Fleisch 19) to klòg, belasten 20) to fèèst, füttern 21) perversity, Verkehrtheit 22) to sway, herrschen, treiben 23) òn'-wård, vorwärts 24) seeming, An-

So much he sòar'd beyònd, or sunk benèath
The men with whom he felt condemn'd to breathe,
And long'd by good or ill to separate
Himself from all who shàred his mortal stàte;
His mind abhorring, this had fix'd her thròne
Far from the world, in règions of her òwn.
Thus còldly passing all that pass'd belòw,
His blood in temperate seeming[24] now would flòw:
Ah! happier if it ne'er with guilt had glòw'd,
But ever in that ìcy smoòthneſs[25] flow'd!
'Tis true, with other men their path he walk'd,
And like the rest in seeming did and talk'd,
Nor oútraged[26] Reason's rùles by flàw[27] or start,
His mad'neſs was not of the head, but heart;
And ràrely wander'd in his speèch, or drew
His thoughts so forth as to offend the view.

With all that chil'ling[28] mystery of mièn,
And seeming glad'neſs[29] to remàin unseen,
He had (if 'twere not nature's boòn[30]) an art
Of fixing memory on another's heart:
It was not love perchance — nor hate — nor aught
That words can image[31] to expreſs to thought;
But they who sàw him did not see in vain,
And once behel'd, would ask of him again:
And those to whom he spake remember'd well,
And on the words, however light, would dwell:
None knew nor how, nor why, but he entwined[32]
Himself perforce around the hearer's mind;
There he was stamp'd in liking, or in hate,
If greèted once; however brièf[33] the dàte[34]
That friendship, pity, or aversion knew,
Still there within the inmost thought he grew.

ſchein 25) smoothneſs, Glätte 26) òut'-rádje, beleidigen 27) flàw, Riß, Fehler 28) tshil'-ling, kalt machend, niederſchlagend 29) gladneſs, Freudigkeit, Willigkeit 30) bòòn, Gabe 31) to ìm'-mìdje, bilden, vorſtellen 32) to èn-twine', ſich winden 33) brèèf, kurz 34) date, Datum, Zeit 35) dè-

You could not penetrate his sòul, but foúnd,
Despite[35] your wonder, to your òwn he woúnd;
His presence haunted[36] still; and from the breast
He forced an all-unwilling interest:
Vain was the struggle in that mental[37] net,
His spirit seem'd to dare you to forget!

Lord Byron.

spite', troṡ 36) to hânt, umschweben 37) mental, geistig.

Inscription for a column[1] at Newbury.

Art thou a Pàtriot, Traveller? — On this field
Did Fàlkland fall, the blàmeless[2] and the bràve,
Benèath a Tyrant's banners. — Dost thou bòast
Of loyal ardour? Hampden, perish'd hère,
The rebel Hampden, at whòse glòrious nàme
The heart of every honest Englishman
Bèats hìgh with concious prìde. Bòth uncorrupt,
Friends to their common country both, they fòught,
They dìed in adverse armies. Traveller!
If with thy nèighbour thou shouldst not accord,
In charity remember these good men,
And quell all angry and injùrious[3] thoughts.

Southey.

1) kŏl'-lŭm, Säule 2) blâme'-lĕs, tadellos 3) ĭn-jŭ'-rē-ŭs, kränkend, beleidigend.

Evening Scene.

(From the pleasures of Memory.)

Twìlight's soft dews stèal o'er the village green,
With magic tints to harmonize[1] the scene;
Stilled is the hum[2] that through the hamlet[3] bròke,
When roúnd the rùins of their àncient òak
The peasants flock'd to hèar the minstrel play,
And gàmes and carols[4] clòsed the busy day.
Her whèel at rest, the màtron thrills[5] no more
With treasured tàles, and legendary lòre.

All, all are fled; nor mirth nor mùsic flòws
To chàse the drèams of innocent repòse.
All, all are fled; yet still I linger here!
What sècret charms this silent spot endèar!

Mark yon old mansion frowning[6] through the trees,
Whose hol'low turret wàves the whistling breèze.
That càsement[7], arch'd with ivy's brownest shàde,
First to thèse eyes the light of heaven convèy'd.
The mòuldering gàteway strèws the grafs - gròwn court,
Once the calm scene of many a simple sport;
When nature plèas'd, for life itself was new,
And the heart promis'd what the fancy drew.

See, through the fractur'd ped'iment revèal'd,
Where mofs inlàys the rùdely - scul'ptur'd shièld,
The martin's[8] old, hered'itary nest,
Long may the rùin spàre its hal'low'd guest! *Rogers.*

1) to hâr' - mò - nize, in Einklang bringen 2) hùm, Summen 3) hamlet, Weiler 4) kâr' - rûl, Freudengesang 5) to thrill, erschüttern 6) to fròùn, zürnen, die Stirne erheben 7) kâze' - mènt, Fenster 8) martin, Mauerschwalbe.

Description of a Highland scène.

The summer dàwn's reflected hùe
To purple chànged Loch[1] - Kat'rine[2] blùe;
Mildly and soft the western breèze
Iust kissed the làke, just stirred the treès,
And the plèased làke, like màiden coy[3],
Trembled but dimpled not for joy;
The mountain shad'ows on her breast
Were nèither bròken nor at rest;
In bright uncertainty they lie,
Like fùture joys to Fancy's eye.
The wàter lil'y to the light
Her chal'ice[4] rèar'd of silver bright;

1) Loch (wird wie das deutsche ch gelesen, schottisch), See 2) kât' - rìn, Katharine 3) kòè, schüchtern 4) tshâl' - is, Kelch

The dòe awòke, and to the làwn,
Begemmed[5] with dew-drops, led her fawn[6];
The grèy mist left the mountain side,
The torrent shèwed its glistening pride;
Invisible in fleck'ed sky,
The lark sent down her revelry;
The black'bird[7] and the speck'led thrush[8]
Good-morrow gave from bràke[9] and bush;
In answer coòed[10] the cushat dove
Her nòtes of pèace, and rest, and love.
(Lady of the Lake.) *Sir W. Scott.*

5) to bè-jĕm', besetzen, wie mit Juwelen 6) fåwn, Rehkalb 7) blåck'-bůrd, Amsel 8) thrůsh, Drossel 9) brake, Farnkraut, Dornbusch 10) to kôô, girren.

To Inez.

Nay, smile not on my sul'len brow;
Alas! I cannot smile again;
Yet Heaven avert[1] that ever thou
Shouldst weèp, and haply weep in vain.

And dost thou ask, what sècret wòe
I beàr, corròding[2] joy and yoùth?
And wilt thou plàinly seèk to knòw
A pang, èven thou must fàil to soòthe?

It is not love, it is not hàte,
Nor lòw ambit'ion's honours lost,
That bids me lòathe[3] my present stàte,
And flỳ from all I prìzed[4] the most.

It is that wèarinefs that springs
From all I meet, or hear, or see:
To me no pleasure Beauty brings;
Thine eyes have scarce a charm for me.

1) to å-vĕrt', verhüten, ablenken 2) to kŏr-rôde', nagen 3) to lôTHe, Ekel empfinden 4) to prize, schätzen 5) sĕt'-

It is that set'tled[5] cèaselefs gloòm,
The fàbled[6] Hèbrew wanderer bòre;
That will not loòk beyond the tòmb,
But cannot hope for rest befòre.

What exile[7] from himself can fleè?
To Zònes, thòugh more and more remòte,
Still, still pursùes, where'er I be,
The blight[8] of life — the dèmon Thòught.

Yet others wrapt[9] in pleasure seem,
And tàste of all that I forsàke;
Oh! may they still of transport[10] drèam,
And ne'er, at lèast like me, awàke!

Through many a clime 'tis mine to go,
With many a retrospection[11] curst[12];
And all my sol'ace[13] is to know,
Whate'er betides[14], I've known the worst.

What is that worst? Này do not ask —
In pity from the search forbeàr;
Smile on — nor venture to unmask
Man's heart, and view the hell that's there.

Lord Byron.

tld, befestigt 6) fá'-bld, fabelhaft 7) ěks'-île, Verbannte 8) blite, Mehlthau, Fluch 9) råpt, versunken, eingehüllt 10) transport, Entzücken 11) rĕt-trò-spĕk'-shŭn, Rückblick, Rückerinnerung 12) kůrst, verflucht 13) sôl'-lås, Trost 14) to bè-tlde', sich ereignen.

A bat'tle scène.

As ròlls the river into òcean
In sàble[1] torrent wildly strèaming;
As the sèa-tide's oppòsing mòtion,
In àzure col'umn proudly glèaming,
Bèats back the column many a roòd[2],
In curling fòam and mingling flood',

While ed'dying[3] whirl, and breàking wàve,
Roúsed by the blast of winter, ràve;
Through spa'rkling spràу, in thu'ndering clash,
The lìghtnings of the wàters flash
In àwful whìtenefs o'er the shòre,
That shìnes and shàkes benèath the ròar;
Thus — as the strèam and ocean greèt,
With wàves that mad'den[4] as they meet —
Thus join the bands, whom mùtual wrong,
And fàte, and fùry, drive along.
The bick'ering[5] sàbres' shi'vering jar[6];
  And pèaling wide or ri'nging nèar,
  Its ech'oes on the throb'bing èar,
The death-shot hi'ssing from afa'r;
The shock[7], the shoút, the gròan of war,
  Reve'rberate[8] along that vàle,
  More sùited to the sheph'erd's tàle:
Though few the nu'mbers — theirs the strife,
That nèither spàres nor speaks for life!
Ah! fondly yoùthful hearts can prefs
To sèize and shàre the dèar carefs;
But Love itself could never pant
For all that Beauty sighs to grant
With half the fe'rvour Hàte bestòws
Upon the last embràce of fòes,
When gra'ppling[9] in the fight they fòld,
Those arms that ne'er shall loòse their hòld:
Friends meet to part; Love laughs at fàith;
Trùe foes, once met, are join'd till death!

Lord Byron.

1) sà'-bl, dunkel, schwärzlich 2) rōōd, Ruthe (16½ Fuß) 3) to eddy, wirbeln 4) to madden, rasend werden 5) to bicker, blitzen 6) jar, Mißlaut 7) shŏk, Anfall, Anstoß 8) to rè-vĕr'-bĕr-àte, wiederhallen 9) to gràp'-pl, ringen.

Bal'lad of Crescen'tius.

I look'd upon his brow, — no sign
  Of guil't or fàme was there,

He stood′ as proúd by that deatȟ - shrine
As èven o'eŕ Despàir
He had a poẃer; in his eỳe
There was a queńchlefs[1] énergy,
A spiŕit that could dàre
The dead′liest form that Death could tàke,
And dare it for the dàring's sake.

He stood, the fet′ters on his hand,
He ràised them hàughtily;
And had that graśp been on the brand,
It could not wàve on high
With frèer pride than it wàved noẃ;
Aroúnd he looked with chàngelefs brow
On many a toŕture nìgh;
The rack[2], the chain, the axe[3], the wheèl,
And, worst of all, his ȯwn red steel.

I saw him once befòre; he ròde
Upon a còal - black steèd,
And tens of thoúsands throńg'd[4] the ròad,
And bade their waŕrior speèd.
His helm, his breast′ - plate[5], were of gòld,
And gràved with many dint, that told
Of many a soldier's deed;
The sun shone on his sparkling màil,
And dańced his snòw - plume[6] on the gàle.

But noẃ he stood chàined and alòne,
The headśman[7] by his sìde,
The plùme, the hel′m, the chaŕger gone;
— The swòrd, which had defied
The mìghtiest, lày bròken nèar:
And yet no sign or soúnd of fèar
Càme from that lip of pride;

1) kwénsh′ - lés, unauslöschlich 2) råk, Folter 3) åks, Beil
4) to thròng, drängen 5) brêst′ - pláte, Brustharnisch 6) plûme,

And never king or conqueror's brow
Wòre higher look than did his now.

He bent benèath the head'sman's stròke
With an uncover'd eye;
A wild shoút from the numbers broke
Who throng'd to see him die.
It was a pèople's loúd acclàim[8],
The voice of anger and of shàme,
A nàtion's fùneral cry,
Ròme's wàil[9] above herònly son,
Her pàtriot and her làtest one.

Miss Landon.

Feder (-Busch) 7) hĕdz'-măn, Scharfrichter 8) ăk-klāme', Zuruf 9) wāle, (Weh-) Klage.

Woman.

Away, away — you're all the same,
A flattering, smiling, jil'ting[1] throng!
Oh! by my soul, I burn with shame,
To think I've been your slave so long!

Slow to be warm'd and quick to rove,
From folly kind, from cunning lòth[2],
Too cold for bliss, too wèak for love,
Yet fèigning all that's best in both.

Still panting[3] o'er a crowd to rèign,
More joy it gives to woman's breast
To make ten frigid[4] coxcombs vain,
Than one trùe, manly lover blest!

Away, away, — your smile 's a curse —
Oh! blot me from the ràce of men,
Kind pit'ying Heaven! by death or worse,
Before I love such things again!

Thomas Moore.

1) to jĭlt, coquettiren 2) lōth (loath), abgeneigt 3) to pant, keuchen vor Gier, sich sehnen 4) frĭd'-jĭd, kalt, abgeschmackt.

Albània seen at dày-break.

Morn [1] dàwns [2]; and with it stern [3] Albania's hills,
Dark Sùli's rocks, and Pindus' inland pèak [4],
Ròbed half in mist, bedew'd with snòwy rills,
Arrày'd [5] in many a dun [6] and purple strèak [7],
Arise; and, as the cloúds along them break,
Disclòse [8] the dwelling of the mountaineèr [9]:
Here ròams the wolf, the èagle whet's [10] his bèak [11],
Birds, bèasts of prèy, and wilder men appèar,
And gathering storms aroúnd convul'se [12] the clòsing year.

Lord Byron.

1) mōrn, Morgen 2) dāwns, dämmert 3) stērn, düster, finster 4) pēke, Gipfel 5) ăr'-rā'd, gekleidet, geschmückt 6) dŭn, dunkelbraun 7) strēke, Streifen 8) dĭs-klōze', enthüllen 9) mŏŭn-tĭn-nēēr', Bergbewohner 10) whētz, wetzt 11) bēke, Schnabel 12) kŏn-vŭlse', erschüttern.

Loss in delàys.

Shun delays [1], they breèd remorse,
Take thy time, while time is lent thee;
Creeping snàils have wèakest force,
Flỳ their fàult, lest thou repent thee;
Goòd is best when soònest wròught,
Lingering làbour comes to nòught [2].

Hoist [3] up sail, while gàle doth last,
Tide and wind stày no man's pleasure;
Seèk not time, when time is past,
Sòber speèd is wisdom's leisure:
After-wits [4] are dèarly bòught,
Let thy fòre-wit guide thy thought.

Time weàrs all his lock's befòre,
Take thou hòld upon his forehead;
When he flies he turns no more,
And behind his scalp [5] is nàked:

1) dē-lā', Verzug, Aufschub 2) nāwt, nichts 3) to hōist up, aufziehen, aufspannen 4) after-wits, zu späte Klugheit

Works adjoúrned [6] have many stàys [7],
Long demúrs [8] breèd new delays.

Seek thy salve [9] while sòre [10] is green,
Féster'd [11] woúnds ask deeper láncing [12];
After-cùres are seldom seen,
Often sought, scárce ever cháncing:
Time and place give best advìce,
Out of sèason, out of prize.

Robért Soúthwell (im 16ten Jahrh.)

5) scalp, Schädel 6) åd-jůrnt', aufgeschoben 7) stay, Aufhalt, Hinderniß 8) dè-můr', Verzug 9) sålv, Salbe 10) sore, Wunde 11) to fės-tůr, eitern, schwären 12) to lånse, schneiden (mit der Lancette).

Fools the best Lovers.

This, too, obsérve — that men of sense, in lóve,
Dùpes [1] more complète than fools and blóck'heads prove;
For all that knowl'edge lent them as a guìde,
Goes off entìrely to the làdy's side;
Wheréas the blockhead rather sees the more,
And gàins percéption [2] that he lack'd [3] before.
His hónest pássion blìnds the man of sense,
While want of fèeling is the fo͡ol's defénce;
Arm'd with insensíbil'ity he cómes,
When more repel'l'd he but the more assùmes,
And thus succeèds where fàils the man of wit;
For where we cánnot cónquer, we submít.

Crab'be.

1) důpe, Betrogene 2) pěr-sěp'-shůn, Wahrnehmung 3) to lack, mangeln.

Doméstic Love.

Domestic Love! not in proúd pal'ace halls
Is often seen thy beaùty to abìde;
Thy dwel'ling is in lòwly [1] cot'tage walls,
That in the thickets of the wood'bine [2] hide;
With hum of bees aroúnd, and from the side

Of wood'y hills some little bubbling [3] spring,
    Shining along through banks with hàrebells [4] dy̆ed;
And many a bird, to warble on the wing,
When morn her saf'fron [5] ròbe o'er heaven and earth
                                        doth fling.

O love of loves! to thy white hand is given
    Of earthly happinefs the gòlden kèy;
Thine are the joyous hours of winters èven,
    When the bàbes [6] cling around their father's kneè;
    And thine the voice that on the mid'night sèa
Melts the rùde mariner [7] with thòughts of hòme,
    Pèopling [8] the gloòm with all he longs to see.
Spirit! I've buil't a shrine [9]; and thou hast come,
And on its al'tar clòsed — for ever closed thy plùme! [10]

Cròly.

1) lò'-lè, niedrig 2) wůd'-bine, Geißblatt 3) to bůb'-bl, murmeln, rauschen, rieseln 4) hàre'-bĕl, Hyacinthe 5) såf'-fůrn, safranfarben 6) babe, Kindlein 7) mariner, Seemann, Matrose 8) to people, bevölkern, beleben 9) shrine, Altar 10) plùme, Feder, Fittich.

Ode te Poverty.

Hàil! mighty power! who o'er my lot
    Presidest [1] uncontròll'd [2] and free;
Sòle ruler of the rural cot,
    I bid thee hail, dread' Poverty!
Thine aid I cràve to guide my stràin,
Nor shall I supplicate in vain.

When on this world of wòe and toil,
    A hel'plefs strànger I was cast,
Like mariner [3] on desert isle,
    The spòrt and victim of the blast,
Thy russet [4] ròbe was o'er me flung,
And to thy còld lèan hand I clung.

1) prè-sì-dĕst, herrschest, vorsitzest 2) ùn-kòn-tròll'd, unbeschränkt 3) mår'-rìn-ůr, Matrose, Schiffer 4) rùs'-sìt,

In youth I felt thy guardian care,
Each saving, self-denying rule,
Awful for those of fortune spare[5],
I learnt and practised in thy school;
And of my lengthen'd life at large[6],
Thou still hast taken special[7] charge.

Much have I seen — much more I've heard,
Of chance and change in this vain world;
The low to high estate[8] preferr'd —
From high estate the haughty hurl'd;
But chance or change ne'er pass'd o'er me —
I'm still thy subject, Poverty!

Oh, how unwise are they who scorn
Thy homely garb and homely[9] fare;
Who scale the tropic's[10] burning bourne[11],
Ideal happineſs to share!
They tread the wild, and plough the wave,
In quest of gold — but find a grave.

There are who know thee but by name,
Who spurn thy salutary[12] laws,
And count thy badge[13] a mark of shame,
And hold it sin to own thy cause,
Fools that they are! they never knew
Thy guiltleſs pride — thy spirit true.

Full oft in danger's darkest day
Thy sons have proved their country's shield,
When wealth's effeminate[14] array[15]
Appear'd not on the battle-field: —

grob, rauh, rothbraun 5) spare, ſpärlich, kärglich 6) at large, frei, in der weiten Welt, ohne Heimath 7) spesh'-ál, beſondere 8) è-ståte', Stand 9) hòme'-lè, ſchmucklos, rauh, grob 10) tròp'-ìk, Sonnenwende 11) bòrne, Gränze 12) sål'-lù-tå-rè, heilſam 13) bådje, Abzeichen, Merkzeichen 14) ef-fem'-è-nåte, weichlich, weibiſch 15) år-rà', Reihe, Putz

'Twas theirs to grasp the pàtriot brand[16],
  That dropp'd from luxury's nervelefs hand.

Full oft where wealth-engender'd crìme
  Ròll'd o'er the land its whel'ming[17] tìde,
Their fervent fàith and hòpe sublìme
  Have stàble[18] proved, thòugh sòrely[19] tried:
In Virtue's heavenward[20] path they trod,
When Pleasure's sons forsoòk their God.

And yet nor stòne, nor pòet's stràin
  Records[21] their honours undefil'd[22];
'Even pòesy[23] would wèave in vain
  The laurel-wrèath for penury's child:
Should fashion sneèr, or fortune frown,
'Twould' wither ere the sun went down.

But greater, happier far is he,
  More ample[24] his reward of pràise —
Thòugh he should misery's kinsman be,
  Though hardships cloud his earlier days —
Who trìumphs in temptàtion's hour,
Than he who wins the warlike tower.

What though he may not wrìte his name
  On history's ever living pàge!
What though the thril'ling[25] trump[26] of fame
  Echo it not from àge to age!
'Tis blàzoned[27] brìght in real'ms on hìgh,
Enròll'd in records of the sky.

What though the hìreling[28] bard be mùte,
  When humble worth for nòtice calls,

16) brand, Schwerdt, Brand 17) hwĕlm'-ĭng, überströmend 18) stá'-bl, fest, standhaft 19) sòre'-lè, hart, schmerzlich 20) hĕv'-vn-wărd, himmelwärts 21) to rè-kŏrd', erzählen, feiern 22) ŭn-dè-fīld', unbefleckt 23) pò'-è-sè, Dichtkunst 24) ăm'-pl, groß 25) to thrĭl, erschüttern 26) trŭmp, Trompete 27) blá'-znd, blasonnirt, gefeiert 28) hìre'-lĭng, feil,

There wants not voice of harp or lute
To hymn [29] it high in heavenly halls:
Around the cell where virtue weeps,
His nightly watch the seraph keeps.

If peace of mind your thoughts employ,
Ye restless murmuring sons of earth!
Ah! shun the splendid haunts of joy,
Peace dwel'ls not with unholy mirth,
But oft amid'st a crowd of woes,
As in the desert blooms the rose.

Thick fly the hostile shaf ts of fate,
And wreck and ruin mark their course,
But the pure spirit, firm, sedate,
Nor feels their flight, nor fears its force;
So storms the ocean's surface sweep,
While calm below the waters sleep.

Oh! may eternal peace be mine,
Though outward woes urge on their war,
And, Hope, do thou my path define [30],
And light it with thy radiant star.
Thou, Hope! who through the shades of sorrow,
Couldst trace the dawn of joy's bright morrow.

William Park,
(ein Bauerknecht von Eskdale-Muir in Schottland.)

(Miethling) 29) to him, preisen 30) to de-fine', bestimmen.

Sonnet.

It is not to be thought of that the flood
Of Brit'ish Freedom, which to the open sea
Of the world's praise from dark antiq'uity
Hath flowed, „with pomp of water, unwithstood'."

Roused though it be full of'ten to a mood [1]
Which spurns [2] the check [3] of sal'utary [4] bands,

That this most fùrious strèam in bogs[5] and sands
Should perish, and to èvil and to good

Be lost for ever. In our halls is hung
Armoury of the invincible knights of òld;
We must be free or die, who speak the tongue

That Shak'speare spàke, the fàith and morals hòld
Which Mil'ton hel'd — In every thing we are sprung
Of earth's first blood', have titles manifold.

W. Wordsworth.

1) mòòd, Stimmung 2) to spùrn, verwerfen, zurückstoßen
3) tshèk, Hemmung 4) sàl'-lù-tà-rè, heilsam 5) bòg, Sumpf.

Ode to a wild Wàterfowl[1].

„Whither mid'st falling dew,
While glòw the heavens with the last step of day,
Far, through their ròsy depths, dost thou pursùe
Thy sol'itary way?

„Vàinly the fowler's[2] eye
Might mark thy distant flight to do thee wrong
As, darkly pàinted on the crimson sky,
Thy figure flòats along.

„Seèk'st thou the plashy[3] prink[4]
Of weèdy[5] làke, or marge[6] of river wide,
Or where the rocking bil'lows rise and sink
On the chàfed[7] òcean side?

„There is a power whòse care
Tèaches the way along that pathlefs còast —
The desert and illimitable air —
Lòne wandering, but not lost.

„All days thy wings have fanned
At that far height, the cold thin at'mosphere[8],
Yet stoòp not, wèary, to the wel'come land,
Thòugh the dark night is nèar.

„And soòn that toil shall end,
Soon shalt thou find a summer hòme, and rest
And scrèam among thy fel'lows; reèds shall bend
Soon o'er thy shel'tered nest.

„Thou'rt gone — the abyss of heaven
Hath swal'lowed[9] up thy form; yet on my heart
Deèply hath sunk the lesson thou hast given,
And shall not soon depart.

„He who, from zòne[10] to zone,
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight,
In the long way that I must tread alone
Will lèad my steps aright."

Cullen Bryant.

1) wå'-tůr-fôůl, Wasservogel 2) fôůl'-ůr, Vogelschütze 3) plåsh'-è, voll Wasser, Lachen 4 prink, Glanz, Schimmer, Schein 5) wèèd'-è, mit Unkraut bewachsen, schilficht 6) mårje, Rand, Ufer 7) to tsháfe, toben, schäumen 8) åt'-mò-sfère, Luft 9) swòl'-lòd, verschlungen 10) zone, Zone, Erdgürtel.

Primrose[1].

Ask me why I send you here
This firstling[2] of the infant year;
Ask me why I send to you
This primrose all bepearled[3] with dew;
I stràit will whisper in your èars,
The sweèts of love are washed in tears:
Ask me why this flower doth shòw
So yel'low, greèn, and sick'ly toò;
Ask me why this stalk[4] is wèak
And bending yet it doth not break:
I must tell you, these discover
What doubts and fears are in a lover.

Carew.

1) prim'-ròze, Schlüsselblume, Primel 2) firstling, Erstling 3) bè-pěrld', mit Perlen besetzt 4) ståwk, Stengel.

Feelings of a pàrent at the sick'bed of a child.

Send dowń thy wińged àngel, God!
  Amid'st this night so wild,
And bid him come, where now we watch,
  And brèathe upon our child.

She lies upon her pil'low pàle,
  And mòans withiń her sleep,
Or wàkeneth with a pàtient smile,
  And strìveth n o t to weep!

How gentle and hoẃ good a child
  She is, we know too well,
And dèarer to her parents' hearts
  Than our wèak words can tell.

We love — we watch throughoút the night,
  To àid, when neèd may be;
We hope, — and have despàir'd at times,
  But n o w we turn to Thee!

Send down thy sweèt-soul'd àngel, God!
  Amid'st the darkneſs wild,
And bid him soòthe our souls to-night,
  And hèal our gentle child.

Bar'ry Corńwall.

My nàtive bày [1].

My native bay is calḿ and bright,
  As e'er it was of yòre [2],
When in the days of hope and love,
  I stood' upon its shore;
The skỳ is glowing, soft, and blùe,
  As once in yoùth it smìled,
When summer sèas and summer skies
  Were al'ways bright and mild.

The sky — hoẃ oft hath darkneſs dwel'ṫ,
Since then, upon its breasť;
The sea — how oft have tempests bròke
Its gentle drèam of rest!
So oft hath darker wòe come o'er
Calḿ self-enjoẏing thòught;
And passion's storms a wìlder scène
Within my bosom wròught.

Now after scenes of absence, pass'd
In wreťchedneſs and pàin,
I come and find those sèas and skies
All calḿ and bright agaiń.
The darkneſs and the storm from bòth
Have track'leſs[3] pass'd away;
And gentle as in youth, once more
Thou seèm'st, my native bay!

Oh! that like thee, when toil is o'er,
And all my grièfs are past,
This ravaged bosom might subsìde
To pèace and joy at last!
And while it lay all calm like thee
In pùre unruf'fled[4] sleep,
Oh, might a heaven as bright as this
Be mirror'd[5] in its deep!

Rob'ert Chàmbers.

1) bā, Bucht 2) of yore, vor Zeiten, ehemals 3) trăk'-lĕs spurlos 4) ŭn-rŭf'-fld, unbewegt, ungestört 5) mĭr'-rŭrd, abgespiegelt.

To the Past.

„Thou! unrelenting[1] past!
Strong are the barriers[2], round thy dark domàin,
And fet'ters, sùre and fast,
And all that enter thy unbrèathing[3] rèign.

„Far in thy real'm withdràwn
Old empires sit in sul'leneſs[4] and glòom,

And glòrious àges gone
Lìe deep withiń the shad'ow of thy wom̀b[5].

„Childhood with all its mirth,
Youth, manhood, age that dràws us to the groúnd,
And last man's life on earth,
Glìde to thy dull dominions and are bound.

„Thou hast my better yèars,
Thou hast my earlier friends — the good, the kind,
Yìèlded to thee with tears —
The venerable form — the exàlted mind.

„My spirit yearns to bring
The lost ones back — yearns[6] with desìre inteńse,
And struggles hard to wrińg
The bòlts[7] apart[8] and pluck thy captives theńce.

„In vain; — thy gàtes deny
All passage, sàve to those who hence depart;
Nor to the strèaming eye
Thou givest them back, nor to the bròken heart.

„In thy abysses hide
Beaùty and excellence unknòwn; to thee
Earth's wonder and her pride
Are gathered[9] as the waters to the sèa.

„Làbours of good to man,
Unpublished charity, unbròken fàith, —
Love that midst grièf began,
And grew with years, and fàltered not in death.

„Full many a mìghty name
Lurks in thy depths, unuttered[10], unrevèred —

1) ůn-rè-lènt'-ìng, unbarmherzig, gefühllos, hart 2) bår'-rè-ůr, Schranke, Grenze 3) ůn-brèTH'-ìng, nicht athmend, leblos 4) sůl'-lìn-nès, Düsterkeit 5) wôôm, Mutterleib, Schooß 6) yèrn, sich schmerzlich sehnen 7) bòlt, Riegel 8) apart, beiseite, weg 9) gåTH'-ůrd, gesammelt 10) ůn-

With thee are silent fame,
Forgotten arts, and wisdom disappèared.

„Thine for a spàce àre they —
Yet shalt thou yièld thy treasures up at last; —
Thy gàtes shall yet give way,
Thy bòlts shall fall, inexorable Past.

„All that of good and fair
Has gone into thy womb from earliest time,
Shall then come forth, to weàr
The glòry and the beauty of its prime[11].

„They have not perished — no!
Kìnd words — remembered voices, once so sweèt —
Smìles, ràdiant long agò —
And fèatures, the great soul's appàrent[12] seat.

„All shall come back; èach tìe
Of pùre affection shall be knit'[13] again;
Alòne shall èvil die,
And sorrow dwell a prisoner in thy rèign.

„And then shall I behòld
Him by whose kind paternal side I sprung
And her, who, still and cold,
Fills the next grave — the beautiful and young.

Cul'len Brỳant, (ein Nordamerikaner).

ŭt'-tŭrd, unausgesprochen 11) prime, Erstlingszeit, Jugendzeit, Frühling 12) åp-pá'-rĕnt, unzweifelhaft, sichtbar, offenbar, gewiß 13) nĭt, geknüpft.

To the Ròse.

Gò, lovely ròse!
Tell her that wàstes her tìme and me,
That now she knòws
When I resemble her to theè,
How sweèt and fàir she seèms to be.

Tell her that's young,
And shuns to have her gràces spied[1],
That, hadst thou sprung
In deserts, where no men abide,
Thou must have uncommended died.

Small is the worth
Of beauty from the light retired:
Bid' her come forth,
Suf'fer hersel'f to be desired,
And not blush to be admired.

Then die! that she
The common fàte of all things ràre
May rèad in thee,
How small a part of time they share,
That are so wondrous sweet and fair.

Waller.

1) spide, erforscht.

Hüman Life.

Ah, what is life! a drèam within a dream!
A pil'grimage[1] from peril[2] ràrely freè;
A bark that sàils upon a chànging sèa,
Now sunshine and now storm; a moúntain strèam,
Heard, but scarce seen ere to the dark deèp gone;
A wild star blàzing with unstead'y[3] bèam,
Yet for a sèason fair to loòk upon.
Life is an infant on Affection's knee,
A youth now full of hòpe and transient gleè,
In manhood's peèrless[4] noòn now bright, anon[5]
A time-worn rùin sil'ver'd o'er with yèars.
Life is a ràce where slippery[6] steèps[7] arise,
Where discontent and sorrow are the prize,
And when the gòal is won, the gràve appèars.

Ed'ward Mox'on.

1) pil'-grim-ädje, Pilgerschaft 2) pèr'-ril, Gefahr 3) ŭn-stĕd'-dè, unstät 4) pére'-lĕs, unvergleichlich 5) à-nŏn', gleich, bald 6) slippery, schlüpfrig 7) steep, Abhang, Absturz.

G e n e v i e v e.

All impulses of soul and sense
Had thril'led [1] my guileless [2] Genevieve,
The music and the doleful [3] tale,
The rich and balmy eve [4].

And hopes, and fears that kindle hope,
And undistinguishable throng,
And gentle wishes long subdued,
Subdued and cherish'd [5] long:

She wept with pity and delight —
She blushed with love and maiden shame,
And like the murmur of a dream
I heard her breathe my name.

Her wet cheek glowed, she stept aside,
As conscious of my look she stept,
Then sud'denly, with timorous [6] eye,
She flew to me and wept.

She half-enclosed me with her arms,
She press'd me with a meek embrace,
And bending back her head looked up,
And gazed upon my face.

'Twas partly love and partly fear,
And partly was a bashful art,
That I might rather feel than see
The swelling of her heart.

I calmed her fears, and she was calm,
And told her love with virgin pride;
And thus I won my Genevieve,
My bright and beauteous bride!

Còleridge.

1) thril'ld, durchschauert 2) gyle'-lês, arglos 3) dòle'-fùl, traurig 4) eve statt evening 5) tshĕr'-rĭsh'd, genährt 6) tĭm'-ŭr-ŭs, furchtsam.

Song.

She died in beauty! — like a rose
Blòwn from its pàrent stem [1];
She died in beauty! like a pearl
Dropp'd from some dìadem [2].

She died in beauty! — like a lày [3]
Along a moònlit [4] làke;
She died in beauty; — like the song
Of birds amid' the bràke [5].

She died in beauty; — like the snòw
On flowers dissol'ved away;
She died in beauty; — like a star
Lost on the brow of day.

She lives in glòry; — like Night's gems
Set roúnd the sil'ver moòn;
She lives in glòry! — like the sun
Amid the blùe of Iùne!

Sillery's El'drid of 'Erin.

1) stem, Stengel 2) dī'-ă-dēm, Diadem 3) là, Lied, Gesang 4) mōōn'-līt, vom Monde beleuchtet 5) bràke, Gebüsch (v. Dorn u. s. w.)

The Poet's song to his wife.

How many summers, love,
Have I been thine?
How many days, thou dove,
Hast thou been mine?
Time, like the winged wind,
When't [1] bends the flowers,
Hath left no mark behind,
To coúnt the hoúrs.

Some wèight of thòught, though lòth [2],
On thee he lèaves;

1) when't, statt when it 2) lòth, ungern.

Some lines of care round both
  Perhaps he weaves;
Some fears — a soft regret
  For joys scarce known;
Sweet looks we half forget —
  All else is flown!

Ah, with what thankleſs heart
  I mourn and sing;
Look, where our children start,
  Like sudden spring!
With tongues all sweet and low,
  Like a pleasant rhyme,
They tell how much I owe
  To thee and Time.

Barry Cornwall.

A carol.

Under the green wood tree
Who loves to lie with me,
And tune[1] his merry note
Unto the sweet bird's throat,
Come hither, come hither, come hither;
  Here he shall see
  No enemy
But winter and rough weather.

Who doth ambition shun,
And loves to live i'the sun,
Seeking the food he eats,
Content with what he gets,
Come hither, come hither, come hither;
  Here he shall see
  No enemy,
But winter and rough weather.

Shakspeare („*As you like it.*")

1) to tune, ſtimmen.

To my Love.

Tell me not, sweet, I am unkind,
That from the nunnery [1]
Of thy chàste breast and quiet mind
To war and arms I flỳ.

Trùe, a new mistrefs now I chàse,
The first foe in the fièld;
And with a stronger fàith embràce
A swòrd, a horse, a shièld.

Yet this inconstancy is such
As you toò shall adòre;
I could not love thee, dèar, so much,
Loved I not honour mòre.

Lovelace.

1) nŭn-nŭr-ĕ, Nonnenkloster.

The Military Tòper [1].

How stands the glafs around?
For shàme! ye take no càre, my boys;
How stands the glafs around?
Let mirth and wine abound.
The trumpets sound,
The colours [2] flỳing are, my boys,
To fight, kill, or wound:
May we still be found
Content with our hard fàte, my boys,
On the còld ground.

Why, soldiers, why,
Should we be melancholy, boys?
Why, soldiers, why?
Whòse businefs 'tis to die?
What! sighing, fie!
Drink on, drown fèar; be jolly, boys!

1) tò-pŭr, Zecher 2) kŭl-lŭr, Fahne.

’Tis he, you or I.
Còld, hót, wét, or drỳ,
We’ŕe al′ways boúnd to fol′low, boys,
And scórn to flỳ.

’Tis but in vàin,
(I mèan not to upbràid you, boys)
’Tis but in vain
For sòldiers to complàin:
Should néxt campàign
Send us to him that made you, boys,
We’ŕe freè from pàin;
But, should we remàin,
A bot′tle and kind lańdlady
Cùres all agaiń.

Tom Bowling.

Here a sheèr-hulk[1] lies poor Tom Bowling,
The dańling of oúr creẁ;
No more hè’ll heaŕ the tempest howling,
For death has bròached[2] him to.
His form was of the manliest beauty,
His heart was kind and sof′t;
Fàithful belòw he did his dùty,
But now he’s gone aloft.

Tom never from his word depaŕted,
His viŕtues were so ràre;
His friends were many and trùe-hearted,
His Poll was kind and fàir:
And then he’d sing so blithe[3] and jol′ly,
Ah! many ’s the time and oft!
But mirth is turn’d to mel′ancholy,
For Tom is gońe aloft.

Yet shall poor Tom find pleaśant weather,
When He who all commańds,
Shall give, to call life’s creẁ together,
The word to pipe[4] all hands.

Thus death, wo kings and tars[5] despat'ches,
In vain Tom's life has doff'd[6];
For though his body 's under hat'ches[7],
His soul is gone aloft.
Dib'din.

1) shère'-hûlk, altes Schiff außer Dienst 2) to brôtsh, auf den Wind laufen (Schiffahrts-Ausdruck) 3) blithe, lustig, fröhlich 4) to pipe all hands, vermittelst der Kommandopfeife (der See-Offiziere) alle Matrosen aufs Verdeck rufen 5) târ, Theer, Matrose 6) to dôf, abstreifen, ablegen 7) hâtsh'-êz, Luken im Verdecke (to be under h., unten, d. h. elend seyn.)

Description of morning.

The sun is up, and 'tis morn of Mày
Round old Ravenna's clèar-shòwn towers and bay;
A morn, the loveliest which the yèar has seen,
Last of the spring, yet fresh with all its grèen:
For a warm ève and gentle ràins at night
Have left a sparkling[1] wel'come for the light,
And there's a crystal clèarnefs[2] all about;
The lèaves are sharp, the distant hills look out;
A balmy[3] brisknefs comes upon the brèeze;
The smòke goes dancing from the cot'tage trees;
And when you listen, you may hear a coil[4]
Of bubbling springs about the grassy soil;
And all the scène in short — sky, earth, and sèa —
Brèathes like a bright-eyed face, which laughs out òpenly.
Stòry of Rimini by Lèigh Hunt.

1) sparkling, blitzend 2) klère'-nês, Klarheit 3) brisknefs, Munterkeit, Frische 4) kôil, Geräusch.

(Extracts from „Bal'lad upon a Wed'ding.")

Her feèt benèath her pet'ticoat[1]
Like lit'tle mice stòle in and out,
As if they fèared the light;
And oh, she dances such a way!
No sun upon an èasterday
Is half so fine a sight.

Her lips were red, and one was thin,
Compàred to that was next her chin,
Some beè had stung it newly;
But, Dick[2], her eyes so guard her face,
I durst no more upon them gàze,
Than on the sun in Jùly.
Sir John Suckling.

1) pět'-tè-kòte, Unterrock 2) Dick, abbrev. von Richard.

From a Song.

Drink to me ònly with thine eỳes,
And I will pled'ge [1] with mìne;
Or lèave a kiſs within the cup,
And 'I'll not loòk for wine.

Ben Jonson.

1) to plĕdje, Beſcheid thun.

The glad'neſs of nàture.

Is this a time to be cloúdy and sad',
When our mother Nature laugh's aroúnd;
When èven the deèp blùe Heavens loòk glad',
And glad'neſs [1] brèathes from the blos'soming groúnd?

There are nòtes of joy from the hang'bird [2] and wren [3],
And then gos'sip [4] of swal'lows throùgh all the skỳ:
The groúnd-squirrel [5] gàily chirps [6] by his den,
And the wilding [7] bee hums merrily by.

The cloúds are at plày in the àzure spàce,
And their shad'ows at play on the bright greèn vàle,
And here thèy stretch to the frol'ic chàse,
And there they ròll on the èasy gàle.

There's a dance of lèaves in the as'pen [8] bower,
There's a tit'ter [9] of winds in that beèchen treè,
There's a smile on the frùit, and a smile on the flower,
And a laugh from the broòk that runs to the sèa.

And loòk at the broàd fàced sun how he smìles
On the dewy earth that smiles in his ràỳ,
On the lèaping wàters and gay young ìsles,
Ay, look, and he'll smile thy gloòm away.

Cul'len Brỳant.

1) glăd'-nĕs, Fröhlichkeit 2) hăng'-bŭrd, die Oriole von Baltimore, die hängende Neſter baut 3) rĕn, Zaunkönig 4) gŏs'-sĭp, Geſchwätz 5) grŏùnd'-skwĕr-rĭl, eine Art Grille 6) tshĕrps, zirpt 7) wĭld'-ĭng, Holzapfel 8) ăs'-pĕn, Aespe, Zitterpappel 9) tĭt'-tŭr, Kichern.

Fick, Johann Christian, 1763-1821 / Fick, Johann Christian / Fick, Heinrich

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Erlangen 1852